Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,868. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1896.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1895, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BATTLE AGAINST FRAUD

The Republican Committee of Five Hundred Meet.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS SUBMITTED

Names of Tammany Men, It Is Declared, Were Put On the Rolls by the Platt Crowd.

AN HONEST ENROLLMENT DEMANDED

Must Be a Reorganization of the Party in This County—Defiance in Ringing Resolutions.

There was a vigorous and enthusiastic meeting of the Committee of Five Hundred last night in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden, at which the Committee of Twenty-five and the Investigating Committee made their reports.

Thomas F. Eagan presented the following resolutions, which were adopted, after they had been spoken on by Gen. Wager Swayne and others:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee of Twenty-five presents convincing proof that the men in control of the Republican organization in this county have been engaged in a deliberate scheme to perpetuate their control, regardless of the will of a majority of the party, by wholesale padding of the rolls, fraudulent manipulation of the primaries, systematic cooperation with Tammany Hall, and other dishonest and unlawful methods; further,

Resolved, That the present enrollment has been proved to be fraudulent to such an extent that the primaries based thereon are illegal and void, and that an organization based upon such primaries is not entitled to the support of honest and self-respecting Republicans; further,

Resolved, That the welfare of the party imperatively demands an honest enrollment of Republicans and new primaries, conducted under such auspices as will insure the free expression of the will of the party and a truly representative organization, and that any action, however radical, necessary to accomplish these results, should be taken at once; further,

Resolved, That the Committee of Twenty-five, with such additional members as it may add to its numbers, is requested to undertake the work of carrying these resolutions into effect, and that the Republicans present at this meeting pledge their fullest support and co-operation.

Demand for Honest Enrollment.

The reading and the adoption of these resolutions were received with great applause, and Edward Mitchell then offered another resolution, which was also unanimously adopted. It was as follows:

Resolved, That the memorial with the reports of the Committee of Twenty-five and the Investigating Committee be printed to form one document, and that it be presented by the officers of the Committee of Five Hundred to the officers of the State Committee, and that copies be mailed to each member of the State Committee and to each member of the County Committee.

C. N. Bliss Made Chairman.

Edward Mitchell opened the meeting shortly before 9 o'clock by calling upon the members of the committee to appoint a Chairman. Cornelius N. Bliss was appointed unanimously, and when he walked on the platform he was received with three cheers.

"It is humiliating," he said, "that we are called upon to be here in such large numbers and for such a purpose. The Republican Party is in a peculiar position. We have found proof of very grave frauds, committed by men claiming to be in our own family. It is a sad condition of things, and it must be remedied."

Robert N. Kenyon and B. K. McIlhenny were appointed Secretaries, and Mr. Bliss then called upon Paul D. Cravath to read to the meeting the report of the Committee of Twenty-five.

Committee of Twenty-five Report.

The Committee of Twenty-five in its report to the conference first tells of the organization of the committee and of the protest sent in December last to Edward Lauterbach against the primaries being held under the enrollment as it existed. This protest was not heeded, and then came the investigation. The committee says it has received encouraging assurances of support and co-operation from Republicans, and that 5,621 signatures to the published pledge have been sent in, and more are yet to be formally acknowledged.

The committee next takes up the first report of its sub-committee furnished at the time of the organization of the County Committee. The action of the County Committee in paying no attention to the committee's protest is also recorded.

In reviewing the work of the sub-committee a general summary is given of the percentage of names proved to be improperly upon the rolls in the various Assembly districts, and a table showing the number by which delegates would have been reduced if names illegally enrolled had been excluded. The Committee of Twenty-five in its report then says:

The rolls in the Assembly districts thus far covered by the investigation, considered together, seem to accurately indicate the general condition of the enrollment throughout the city, and point to the conclusion that the padding of the enrollment amounts to considerably more than 25,000 names out of the total of about 77,000.

In addition to the frauds summarized in tables, and shown in reports, a very large number of specific instances of fraud not capable of tabulation have been discovered, such as illegally removing names from the rolls, preventing Republicans from enrolling, fraudulent manipulation of the primaries, &c. These cases of fraud, many of them of the most flagrant character, furnish cumulative proof of the general demoralization of the organization revealed by the condition of the rolls.

An attempt has been made on behalf of the County Committee to convey the impression that the present condition of the enrollment is due, less to deliberate fraud than to the difficulties in correcting the rolls created by the constitution of the organization and by the protest against the County Committee's plan of intrusting to a sub-committee in each Assembly district the work of striking from the rolls the names of men who had died, removed from the district, or ceased to be Republicans. This defense is not supported by the facts. In the first place, the protest of the honest element of the County Committees was not against the removal from the rolls of the names of persons who had died or had removed from the district, but against intrusting to unconstitutional sub-committees the power of deciding what men had ceased to be Republicans.

Names on Rolls Fictitious.

The County Committee has been perfectly free to have the election district organizations correct their rolls by removing therefrom the names of men who had died or removed from the district in which they were enrolled, and if they have not done so, it is because it suited their purpose to do so. The new County Committee has confessed this by appointing a committee to secure a revision of the rolls through the medium of the election district organizations. If it can do this now, it could have done so before the primaries. Furthermore, while it is true that, through the wilful neglect of the County Committee there are a large number of names upon the rolls placed there, properly in the first instance, but improperly allowed to remain, such names constitute the smaller part of the padding developed by our investigation. The

Continued on Page 3.

NO ACTION ON MR. BAYARD'S CASE

Three Resolutions of Censure, of Varying Degree of Intensity, Presented by the Sub-Committee of the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—No conclusive action was taken by the Home Foreign Affairs Committee to-day with reference to Ambassador Bayard's recent speeches at Edinburgh and Boston. At the last meeting of the committee all the correspondence between the State Department and Mr. Bayard bearing upon the subject, as well as the full text of the speeches, was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Draper of Massachusetts, Pearson of North Carolina, and Dinsmore of Arkansas. This sub-committee subsequently reached an informal decision that some resolution of censure ought to be adopted by the full committee, but adjourned without giving form to its conclusions.

When the full committee met to-day Chairman Hitt laid before his associates four resolutions offered by different gentlemen with reference to Mr. Bayard's utterances. One resolution, which is understood to have been prepared by Mr. Draper, (who was absent,) was very mild in terms, and without mentioning Mr. Bayard by name recited in effect that any language by an Ambassador reflecting upon the American people was indiscreet. Another resolution, of which Mr. Pearson of North Carolina was the author, was more severe in terms, and strongly censured Mr. Bayard for his alleged indiscreet utterances. The other resolutions took a middle ground between these extremes.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, who was Chairman of the committee in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, immediately moved that the pending resolutions be referred back to the sub-committee, which should be increased by the addition of two other members, as it was evident that the committee had reached no understanding, and that a matter of this importance should be carefully investigated.

This led to a general discussion, in which Messrs. McCreary, Money, and Dinsmore spoke principally for the Democrats, and Messrs. Quigg of New-York, Hitt of Illinois and Pearson of North Carolina made the principal arguments for the Republicans. The debate took a wide range, Mr. Quigg insisting that Mr. Bayard deserved strong censure. Mr. Pearson spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. Money thought that Mr. Bayard had been guilty of an indiscretion, but that that was no reason why the House should be equally indiscreet.

Mr. McCreary showed the necessity for a fuller discussion of the subject, as it concerned an Ambassador who had been conspicuous as a Senator and distinguished as a Cabinet officer. He thought it unfair that a mere phrase in one of the speeches should be made the subject of so much importance, and thought that the Edinburgh and Boston speeches should be read together, and not separately.

Pending the discussion the committee adjourned. The committee will be called together Saturday in order to dispose of the matter.

DYNAMITE IN THE REAR OF A HOTEL

A Large Quantity of the Deadly Explosive Discovered in an Ash Heap at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 30.—Enough dynamite was found in an ash heap in the rear of the Nelson House annex yesterday to blow that building and those adjoining into fragments. How it got there is a mystery which the police are trying to solve. It was in the form of cartridges, each weighing half a pound. There were twenty-two cartridges, or eleven pounds of dynamite. It had been dumped out of a box, apparently, and was scattered around over an area of several feet.

The discovery was made by Officer Connell, who gathered the cartridges together from the ashes, scraping around with his hands until he got all he could find.

The news of his find had preceded him to Police Headquarters, and as he marched in with his deadly load there was an exodus from all quarters of the building. Experts examined the stuff and pronounced it dynamite.

No one appears to know who placed the cartridges in the ash heap.

VALUABLE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH

Fourteen Animals Destroyed at the Park Stock Farm.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 30.—The barn owned by the Park Stock Farm Company, near Narragansett Park, was burned to the ground this morning, and fourteen valuable horses lost. The entire loss will reach nearly $25,000; the barn was insured for $1,000, and one of the horses was insured for a like sum. The horses which were burned were as follows:

Athlete, seven years old, valued at $5,000 and insured for $1,000; he had a record of 2:21 as a four-year-old.

Hazel King, five years old, valued at $2,500; a record of 2:31¼.

Monday Weeks, two years old, valued at $5,000; a record of 2:27.

Adrietta, four years old, by Athlete, valued at $800.

Lorena C., five years old, by Fallis, out of Kate Briggs, valued at $500.

Asia, by Athlete, out of Fanny Benton, valued at $500.

Hugo H., a driving horse, valued at $1,500.

Jay Bird, a carriage horse, valued at $600.

All owned by William A. H. Comstock.

Mayflower, a brood mare, valued at $800; owned by Walter J. Comstock.

Verona, brood mare, by Mambritonian, valued at $1,200; owned by George H. Taft of this city.

Lawrence T., yearling, by Alceo, out of Verona, valued at $1,000, also owned by George H. Taft.

JOHN B. MARSHALL IS MISSING

Has Not Been Seen by Any of His Friends Since Dec. 15.

Everett Wagner of Hagerstown, Md., went to Police Headquarters yesterday and reported that John B. Marshall, twenty-seven years old, of 163 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, had been missing from home since Dec. 15.

Mr. Wagner is a brother-in-law of the missing man. He said that Marshall was a son of a minister at Harrodsburg, Ky. He was employed by Taylor & Co., bankers and brokers, 55 Broadway, as a stenographer and typewriter. Marshall left his boarding house in Brooklyn Dec. 15, and has not been seen since by any of his friends.

At the office of Taylor & Co. it was said that Mr. Marshall seemed much interested in the cause of the Cuban insurgents, and it was thought that he might have gone to join them. He had a caller on the last day he was at the office, and went away with him. Mr. Marshall had nothing to do with office accounts or funds. He did not draw all his salary on leaving, and the firm still holds a few dollars to his credit.

The Boys Cripples for Life.

JAMESBURG, N. J., Jan. 30.—The four boys who escaped from the reform school here some weeks ago and tramped for two nights, the coldest there have been this Winter, are all crippled for life. Their hands and feet were badly frozen before they were found and given medical attendance at Fair Haven. Since their return to the school they have suffered greatly, and on Tuesday it became necessary to amputate five of the eight frozen feet. Three of the boys lost a foot each, and one boy had both feet taken off.

James S. Drake Dying.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 30.—James S. Drake, General Superintendent of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company, is dying at his home, in Hillsdale. Mr. Drake has been in failing health for several months, and yesterday afternoon was attacked with hemorrhages. No hope of his recovery is entertained.

A NEW TREASURY SCHEME

Plan Recommended by the Boston Merchants' Association.

EXPLAINED TO A HOUSE COMMITTEE

Changes Proposed in the Law Regulating Redemption of Silver, and the Gold Reserve and in Bookkeeping Methods.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—C. C. Jackson, President of the Merchants' Association of Boston, and Beverley K. Moore, Secretary of the association, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee to-day in support of a proposition to maintain the parity of all different forms of legal-tender money. In view of the discouragement of enterprise created in this country by the anxiety about financial legislation, they requested the enactment of legislation to the following effect:

First—To direct the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem silver dollars in gold at the request of the holder when presented in multiples of $10, just as he now does with the subsidiary coins or fractional currency.

Second—To direct the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct his financial operations through two distinct departments, one of which, to be called the fiscal department, to receive and disburse the revenues, and the other, called the redemption department, to redeem the silver dollars and legal-tender paper in gold at the request of the holder.

To direct that there shall be in the redemption department a gold reserve of $200,000,000, and that there shall be put at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury enough United States 4 per cent. bonds, payable in gold, to equal at par the difference between this $200,000,000 gold reserve and the total amount of outstanding legal-tender paper and silver.

To direct that the Secretary of the Treasury obtain gold by the sale of these bonds at his discretion, so as to maintain a gold reserve at $200,000,000. To direct that no legal-tender paper or silver shall ever be paid out of the redemption department except in return for an equal amount of gold deposited therein.

Third—To direct that if at any time after Jan. 1, 1896, the Government fails to redeem its legal-tender paper or silver in gold on demand, no Government notes or silver shall be legal tender or receivable by the Government for taxes, duties, or other debts, so long as this failure to redeem continues.

The division of the Treasury Department suggested, the Boston men said, was moderate, and not so strong as the proposition of Senator Sherman. At all events, until separate accounts should be kept of the performance of the two duties of the Treasury Department—the receipt and disbursement of revenue, and the redemption of legal-tender notes—it would be impossible, they contended, for the public to understand how the National finances were being conducted.

At the conclusion of the hearing, Chairman Dingley stated to Messrs. Jackson and Moore that the House already had passed two bills looking to the relief of the Treasury, and suggested that it would be well for them to go to the Senate and create a sentiment that would lead to the passage of those measures by that body.

MR. WALKER CALLS FOR HELP.

He Wants Bankers to Advise the House Currency Committee.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—J. H. Walker, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, in an interview on the financial situation, printed in a local paper, says:

"There never was a body of legislators more anxious to know what ought to be done under the circumstances and more anxious to do the right thing, than the House of Representatives to-day. Congress will enact any measure that the bankers are agreed among themselves will relieve the United States Treasury. That is what we want.

"And Congress will enact no measure that bankers themselves, in the very breath they ask for it, say will not relieve the Treasury, and will only allow the banks to issue more money and still further embarrass the Treasury in redemption and only increase the bank dividends. Congress will gladly pass any measure to make banking more profitable if the bankers themselves will say it will at the same time relieve the United States Treasury situation.

"If this session of Congress adjourns without passing some comprehensive measure to compose the finances of the country, the bankers will be wholly to blame for its failure, in standing off and refusing to come to the assistance of the Committee on Banking and Currency while the committee is begging them to come to its relief with their counsels and support.

"The committee will give most diligent heed to any suggestion they may make that has the slightest chance of passing the House, but it will not consider old schemes that have failed in every Congress for twenty years, and if passed the bankers themselves say would not relieve the Treasury."

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS

One Deputy Marshal Shot and Another Badly Beaten.

WINSTON, N. C., Jan. 30.—Particulars were received here to-night of a fight between revenue officers and moonshiners Monday in Carroll County, Va., near the North Carolina line.

Deputy United States Marshal Worrell and Deputy Collector William Thornton were enticed by the moonshiners to go near Fancy Gap to seize an illicit distillery. When the officers arrived within about 100 yards of the stillhouse they saw a number of men leaving there. The officers called upon them to halt, whereupon the latter began firing, and a battle followed. Marshal Worrell was shot down.

One of the moonshiners assisted Thornton to carry Worrell to a house.

The Deputy went after a physican for his friend, and on his return home the moonshiners beat him unmercifully, and he may die.

Bullet Crashed Through a Car.

BELLPORT, L. I., Jan. 30.—A rifle bullet was fired through the window in the last car of the west-bound Sag Harbor train when it was near this place this morning. It grazed the head of Charles Dayton, son of John Dayton, a cotton broker, and passed out at the opposite window. Young Dayton was on his way to school at Patchogue.

The train was stopped as quickly as possible and a search made in the direction from which the bullet was fired, but no one was discovered. It is supposed that some hunter some distance from the track fired at some object, and, missing it, unknowingly came very near killing young Dayton.

$1,000 Worth of Produce Spilled.

One thousand dollars' worth of eggs, butter, and provisions were strewn in Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, when a trolley car struck a wagon driven by Fred Kuckuk of 1,992 Bergen Street.

At Flatbush Avenue and Dean Street trolley car 148 of the Seventh Avenue Line upset the wagon and threw the driver out. Travel was delayed for over half an hour.

A New Captain for the Bear.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Jan. 30.—The command of the revenue cutter Bear, Vice Captain Healy, under court-martial in San Francisco, has been assigned to Capt. Francis Tuttle of this city. The Bear will accompany the whaling fleet to the Arctic Ocean this Spring.

EXPERT SAFE ROBBERS AT WORK

Over $200 Taken from Isaac A. Krulewitch's Office—Checks and Unnegotiable Paper Left.

Burglars, supposably four in number, broke open the safe in the private office of Isaac A. Krulewitch, at 2 and 4 Birmingham Street, early yesterday morning. They made off with $238 in money, a few dollars' worth of stamps and left behind them $15,000 worth of non-negotiable bonds and about $700 in checks.

It was at first thought that the burglars had used some explosive, but no traces of this kind were found, and it looks as if the work was done by mechanical means.

Mr. Krulewitch is a flour merchant and owns the whole block in which he has his office and storeroom. It is a six-story brick building. Nearly all the other houses on the block are tenements. The rents from the occupants of these tenements are collected about this time of the month. Mr. Krulewitch says that he usually has in his safe late in the month about $3,000 in cash, and this money is probably what the thieves were after. Mr. Krulewitch deposited this money some few days ago.

The porter, Max Rosenthal, who reached the building about 7 o'clock in the morning, opened the door leading to the private office. The first thing he noticed was the safe, with part of the outer door, a foot thick, torn off. Closer examination showed that the whole of an inner door had been ripped away. Twelve holes had been bored in the safe, four in the inner door and eight around the combination of the outer door. Bank books and papers of all kinds were strewn about the floor.

Rosenthal told Mr. Krulewitch, who lives at 224 Henry Street, and the latter at once informed the police of the Madison Street Station.

Policeman Easterman, on whose post the robbery occurred, says that he tried the doors of the storehouses at 5 o'clock in the morning and found them all safe. From Bloom, the watchman of the building, it was gathered that he had seen a stranger, a smooth-faced young man, wearing a derby hat and a dark suit of clothes, standing in the storehouse doorway about midnight.

Examination of the premises showed how the burglars had entered the building and the office. A sort of hallway runs from Birmingham Street down along the storeroom and back of it. It is separated in the back from the storeroom by a wooden partition, in which there is a door, nailed up. The private office, comprising an inner and an outer one, is partitioned off, and the doors of this partition are not at any time locked.

The street door was probably forced open with a jimmy. The burglars then made their way along the hallway to the nailed door in the rear, which they opened easily, and then into the room where the safe stood. The safe is set in the wall. There are two inner and two outer doors, opening in the ordinary way. Safe experts, who have seen the burglars' work, have said that it must have taken between three and four hours to do such a job. They also say, and the police think so, too, that four men were very probably at work—two at the safe, one at watch in the outer office, and one in some other part of the building.

Watchman Bloom says that he heard some noises early in the morning which he now believes were explosions. He heard the first some time after 1 o'clock, and the others—about five altogether—within an hour.

HOWLING MOB OF REPUBLICANS

Great Disorder in the State Convention in New-Orleans—Fighting for the Organization.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 30.—The Republican State Convention hall to-night is like a beer garden. William Pitt Kellogg undoubtedly is in control of the convention, but the opposition is making him a deal of trouble.

There was a tremendous fight over the two reports from the Committee on Credentials. The majority report eventually was adopted, which was what Kellogg wanted.

After the adoption of this report the next business in order was the election of a permanent Chairman. That business still is unfinished, and nobody pretends to guess how soon it will be finished.

H. C. Coleman has been trying for half an hour in order to make a "few remarks," but the confusion is so great that not a word that he has said has been heard ten feet from the place where he is standing. He cannot hear himself talk. The convention is a howling mob.

REFUSED TO RECEIVE HIM AS A GUEST

Leading Boston Hotels Turn Away the Colored Bishop Arnett.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—William T. Ellis, a member of the Boston Christian Endeavor Union, states that Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett, senior Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was refused as a guest at the Adams House, at the Parker House, and at Young's Hotel, in this city, yesterday afternoon.

The clerks at the Adams House and the Parker House deny that anybody is refused as a guest at their respective houses because of his color. The clerk at Young's admits the refusal, but asserts that the house was filled at the time.

The Bishop was finally admitted at the Revere House, but there he was invited to take his meals in his room.

CHICAGO BULLS ARE EXCITED

A Flurry in May Wheat Yesterday that Caused a Good Deal of Talk.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—There was an exciting session in the wheat pit to-day. May wheat, after selling at 64¼c early, was bid up to 66⅝c, but fell off to 65⅝c just before the close of trading.

The advance from the low point was 3¼c, and is the highest point yet reached during the present bull campaign. The trade is still of the belief that Armour is under the market, and there has been extensive covering by shorts and buying for investment.

The day's news also favored the bull side of the market.

FOUR LIVES LOST IN FLAMES

Harvey Page and His Wife and Children Meet a Terrible Death.

MARSHALL, Ill., Jan. 30.—A log house in Marengo Township occupied by two families named Page was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning, and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Page and their two sons, one three years old and the other three months, were cremated.

Harvey Page was awakened by the flames and aroused his brother Wilbur and the latter's wife, who slept in another part of the house. Wilbur and his wife escaped.

Harvey tried to save his wife and children, but perished with them.

Witness Against Shea Attacked.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Osborn C. Lansing, one of the most important witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of "Bat" Shea, was attacked on the street by four men in this city last night. He was struck on the head and badly bruised. One of the assailants said, "You went to Schoharie to try to get in some testimony in the Shea case, didn't you?" This is not the first time that Mr. Lansing has been assaulted since he gave testimony in the Shea trial.

Five Million Dollars Capital.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Standard Match Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, filed incorporation papers with the Secretary of State to-day. The company is to manufacture matches under the Diamond Match Company's licenses and machinery.

Horse Meat for New-York Customers.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Jan. 30.—A large quantity of horse meat was sold by carcass on the market here to-day at 3 cents a pound. It was purchased for shipment to New-York consumers.

SAYS CANADA WILL FIGHT

Declaration Made by Premier Mount of Ontario.

READY TO STAND BY GREAT BRITAIN

Dominion Strengthening Her Forces—Possibility of War with the United States Regarded with Abhorrence.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Sir Oliver Mount, Premier of the Province of Ontario for the past twenty-two years, visited Buffalo yesterday on private business. In an interview on international topics, Sir Oliver was asked what effect the recent war talk had in Canada. He replied:

"Canada is strengthening her forces and defenses now. The present crisis has certainly caused this, and there has been absolutely no difference of opinion on the matter. Nor has this come from any hint received from the Colonial Office in Great Britain."

"But Mr. Chamberlain will not be slow to note the significance of the fact?"

"No, for with all our differences, racial and sectarian, we were a unit when we appeared to be in danger. French-Canadians joined heartily with Protestant Ontario and demonstrated how little real sentiment there is for annexation to-day. Never in my whole public career have I seen so much loyalty to Great Britain."

"You don't think that there is any possibility of war?"

"I hope not—nay, I pray God such a dire calamity may be honorably averted. You know that the United States have many good reasons apart from one common language to be friendly toward Great Britain. We are really brothers, and such a war would be cruel, wicked, and fratricidal. Still, it is wonderful how quickly Canadians responded to the call of danger, and how all races and creeds joined together in determination to show their solid strength and patriotism on behalf of the motherland. Of course, we do not believe that there will be war, we have no reason to be other than friendly and neighborly, but Canadians are not cowards. We have had friction with the United States before on many issues, but never without cause, and I do not see why all disputes should not be amicably settled. We claim only the right to live neighborly, and do our business honorably with the United States, but we also claim the right to know what is best for ourselves and to be allowed to manage our own affairs as we deem best. This Canadians will always do. We are not cowards, you know, nor are we alarmed even now."

"And do you think Great Britain will fight?"

"I said that I did not think there would be war between Great Britain and the United States. Just now envied by all countries, England's 'splendid isolation' is the admiration of the world. There is no mistaking her temper or her power. She seems doubly proud and heroic as she stands out alone against the powers, as if she almost gloried in her friendlessness. She stands out a splendid spectacle, and if she should be called upon to fight, I venture to think she will not fight alone, or that she will not be equal to the occasion."

Asked whether the Manitoba school question was likely to lead to a religious war in Canada, Sir Oliver said: "Why so? I should hope the Government is strong enough to prevent any such calamity. The question is a complicated one, but it will surely never reach such proportions as that."

Sir Oliver, however, conceded that the Dominion Government may possibly be stranded on this question. He was of the opinion that a Liberal Government, with Wilfred Laurier as Premier, was among the possibilities of the near future.

A QUESTION FOR ARBITRATION.

John Morley States His View of the Venezuelan Dispute.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Right Hon. John Morley, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's last administration, and was defeated at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the last general election for member of the House of Commons, to-day opened his campaign in the Montrose district, he having consented to contest the seat for that district, which was made vacant by the resignation of J. S. Will, (Liberal.)

Mr. Morley, addressing the electors at Arbrouth, took occasion to refer to the trouble between Great Britain and the United States. He contended that Lord Salisbury had blundered in seeming to question the Monroe doctrine, while, on the other hand, President Cleveland had erred in making a claim that a self-respecting nation could not entertain.

Mr. Morley denounced the jingoish vaunting of British strength, and declared that if ever there was a question that ought to be arbitrated it was the Venezuelan boundary question.

SCIENTIST BURNED TO DEATH

Dr. Kennedy of Philadelphia Perishes in His Room.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Dr. Alfred L. Kennedy, a metallurgist and geologist, was burned to death during a fire which occurred this evening in his rooms, in an office building on Third Street, above Walnut Street. The origin of the fire is unknown, but as the rooms were littered with papers and manuscripts, and, as Dr. Kennedy was nearly eighty years old, it is supposed that in lighting the gas he set fire to some of the paper, was overcome by the smoke, and was unable to make his escape.

When the firemen succeeded in entering the room the body of Dr. Kennedy was found. The loss by the fire only amounted to about $1,000.

Dr. Kennedy was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1853 established the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia and was its President until the college went out of existence, a year ago. Dr. Kennedy was also the founder, Vice President, and Geologist of the State Agricultural Society, and one of the founders of the Pennsylvania branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Verdict Disapproved by a Judge.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 30.—The trials of three white men and one negro for incendiarism at Kingston, which have occupied eight days, ended to-day with a verdict for the defendants, who were charged with having caused many fires and great loss of property. When the verdict was announced the Judge said to the jury: "You have the consolation of knowing that you have turned loose four very guilty men."

Severely Injured by a Stone.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.—Miss Bee, a student of Childs's Business College, Springfield, Mass., and a resident of Northampton, was struck by a stone thrown through a car window, as the train was entering the Hartford depot to-night. Miss Bee's skull was fractured, but it is thought that she will recover.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A. M. NEWTON

He Expires in the Hudson Street Hospital From the Effects of a Drug—A Son of the Late Gen. John Newton.

A. M. Newton, son of the late Gen. John Newton and a partner of J. A. Rodgers, the Harlem River Driveway contractor, died at 8:10 o'clock last night in the Hudson Street Hospital. His death is supposed to have been caused by an overdose of some drug.

Mr. Newton became ill in his office, in the Havemeyer Building, yesterday afternoon. At that time Edward V. Howard of Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and another friend were in the room. They said that Mr. Newton tried to communicate with his brother over the telephone, and when he failed he drank half the contents of a four-ounce bottle. Soon after he complained of feeling sick at the stomach. Mr. Newton's friends left the office soon after, and when they returned, an hour later, they found that he had slipped off a chair and was in a sitting posture on the floor. Then it was discovered that he had drank the remaining contents of the bottle.

His friends thought he was sleeping off the effects of liquor, but as he breathed heavily one of them went out for a doctor.

Meanwhile the pieces of bottle were matched together, and it was learned that it had been filled by a druggist in Columbus Avenue. The druggist was called up by telephone, and the number of the prescription was given him, with this question: "What would happen to a man who took the entire contents of the bottle?" Instantly the reply came back: "It would kill him." Send for a doctor at once."

Then it was learned that the bottle had contained one ounce of chloral, and one ounce of bromide of potassium.

An ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital, and when Surgeon Johnson arrived at 7:13 o'clock he found Mr. Newton unconscious.

He gave Mr. Newton an emetic and then removed him to the hospital. There every means known to medical science was used to save Mr. Newton, who had relapsed into a state of coma, but he died without recovering consciousness.

Among Mr. Newton's effects were found a pawn ticket for a pair of gold sleeve buttons, on which $3 had been loaned him Jan. 2; also six gum opium pills, one of which would be sufficient to cause death. It was also learned that Dr. M. Allan Starr of the College of Physicians and Surgeons had been treating him for some time, and had been giving him sedatives. The hospital physicians believe that Mr. Newton, in a fit of temporary frenzy, committed suicide.

Mr. Newton was married and lived with his wife and two children at 335 West Fifty-eighth Street. He was thirty-three years old. He had been engaged with his father in the Hell Gate operations, and had also been engaged in building breakwaters at New-Haven, Conn., and at Fernandina, Fla.

A friend of the family said last night that, owing to an excess of work, Mr. Newton's nerves had been shattered of late, and he was in the habit of taking mild doses of chloral, thinking that the use of that drug would brace him up.

Mrs. Newton was informed of her husband's death at 9 o'clock last night, and was greatly prostrated by the news.

WHAT GODFREY FOWLER THINKS

Resolution in the South Carolina Legislature Eulogizing Tillman.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 30.—In the House of Representatives this morning Godfrey Fowler introduced the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, That we have heard with pleasure and interest the eloquent and patriotic speech of our junior Senator in the United States Senate, Hon. B. R. Tillman, on the 29th inst., and we desire to say that by all we are, and hope to be, we will sacrifice our lives, if necessary, in resisting tyranny and oppression, believing as we do that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.

Mr. Fowler is preparing a speech in support of his resolution. It is expected that it will be a decidedly curious oratorical production.

DIED NAMELESS IN POVERTY

Owner of American Securities Valued at Two Million Francs.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—A shabbily-dressed man was seized with a fit in the street here today, and was carried to the poor lodging that he had occupied for twelve years, where he died in a short time.

The police, in seeking to identify him, made a search of his room and found American securities to the amount of 2,000,000f, and also proof that the man became an American citizen in 1877. Nothing was found, however, to show what his real name was.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH SUFFERING

The Former Vice Presidential Candidate Has Rheumatism.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—William H. English, who has been confined to his room in English's Hotel for a week, was in no better condition to-day.

Dr. Hays, his physician, says that while his condition was serious, it is not dangerous.

He is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. His daughter has been summoned to his bedside.

JOHN W. NOBLE SERIOUSLY ILL

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Prostrated with la Grippe.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Ex-Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble is confined to his residence with an attack of la grippe. A few days ago he was regarded as convalescent, but lately his malady took a turn for the worse, and his condition is regarded as serious.

Collected $1,400 and Vanished.

John Farrell, whose home is in Union Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, collected $1,400, the amount of a verdict against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for killing his son. He has not been seen since by relatives or friends. He is forty-six years old.

Editor H. S. New Ill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—Harry S. New, editor of The Journal and son of John C. New, ex-Consul to London, is seriously ill with blood-poisoning. He is one of Gen. Harrison's strongest supporters in Indiana.

Vacation of Controller Fitch.

Controller Fitch announced yesterday afternoon that he would start for a week's vacation to Old Point Comfort to-day. The Controller has been in poor health recently owing to an aggravated throat trouble.

A Woman to Succeed Mr. Moore.

Thomas Moore, private secretary to Supervisor Sleicher of The City Record, resigned his place yesterday. It pays $1,100 a year. A woman will be appointed to the vacancy.

Will Attend the Governor's Dinner.

Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon sent a letter to Gov. Morton, accepting the Governor's invitation to attend the "harmony" dinner, to be held in Albany on Feb. 4.

The New Bishop of Lexington.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 30.—At St. Andrew's Church at noon to-day the Rev. Lewis Burton was consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Lexington.

The Lloyds in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Attorney General Monnett to-day refused to bring suit to oust the Lloyds Insurance Association from Ohio.

THE RAINES BILL RIDDLED

New-York's Representatives Tear the Excise Measure to Pieces.

RADICAL CHANGES ARE SUGGESTED

No Attempt at Oratory, but Plain and Convincing Arguments Laid Before the Committee.

INEQUALITY AND INJUSTICE POINTED OUT

Higher License Rates Suggested and Greater Restrictions on the Traffic Demanded.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Riddled full of holes and badly battered by its five days' encounter with public sentiment, the Raines Excise bill is in the hands of the committees, and the hearings upon it are ended.

The measure has been considered on five afternoons by the joint committees of the two branches of the Legislature. A storm of protest against its leading features has burst upon it. A flood of proposed amendments, enough to change all its important sections, if any heed were paid to them, has swept into the committee room. Now the committees, headed by Senator Higgins and Assemblyman Allds, will consider the bill and take action on it in executive session.

Of all the hearings none have been more interesting that the one to-day, when the delegation of well-known New-York men appeared against the measure. The attitude of these men toward the bill, the calmness with which they gave their objections, and the familiarity which they showed with the business on hand was refreshing when compared with some of the hysterics which have been developed at preceding hearings. There was no idiotic raving, no grand and lofty tumbling, no sentimental swash. There were emphatic protests, and logical arguments that tore the vitals out of the bill and exposed them to the committee and the listeners.

The speakers from New-York were Charles Stewart Smith, President Seth Low, R. Fulton Cutting, John Harsen Rhoades, John B. Pine, John J. Chapman, and T. A. Fulton. They brought with them a draft of the bill which the Chamber of Commerce Committee had prepared. They presented specific objections to the Raines bill. They favored some features of the pending legislation, and that they said so frankly, strengthened their arguments against the bill.

The bill was riddled by these arguments. It was shown that it would create a political machine; that it did not provide for adequate means of enforcing its own provisions; that it contained no provision which would keep saloons from close proximity to any residence; that it imposed unequal and arbitrary taxes on different portions of the State, and that it proposed to confiscate moneys levied on the cities for the benefit of the rural communities. The injustice of appropriating one-half the revenue raised by this tax in the cities for the relief of the country was clearly pointed out.

Heretofore, on occasion, this argument has been made, and on such occasions Mr. Raines asked, "Is it not true that the cities furnish the greater number of the insane and criminals, for whose support the country towns are taxed?" On some of these occasions the Senator has seemed to have the best of the argument. Sometimes a row of elderly ladies on the rear seats has applauded at this point in the proceedings.

Senator Raines to-day tried this question on President Low. He never made a greater error. President Low quietly produced a slip of paper on which were some figures which had been prepared for the occasion. They showed that whereas New-York City now furnishes 33.6 per cent. of the insane of the State, that city pays 45.5 per cent. of the State's taxes. Other cities of the State, it was shown, also contribute a share of the taxes far in excess of their share of the insane, and, after reading these figures, President Low continued: "The cities already pay their full proportion of the taxes, and they object to being mulcted any further."

New arguments were brought against the bill, because, while it is put forth as a tax measure, it imposes taxes unequally, and President Low maintained that the very essence of a tax was its equality.

Nothing was said by the men from New-York with reference to the bills providing for the Sunday opening of saloons, and on this phase of the excise question there is some doubt as to the future policy of the committees. The Sunday opening bill in the Senate introduced by Mr. Ford, was sent to the Committee on Taxation. The machine leaders claimed that they did this because the Raines bill was already there, and the ground was taken that the entire question should be kept in one committee's hands. After that it was announced that the joint committee would give a

He's All Right!
Who's All Right?

Why the man who knows the true value of sound health, who always keeps his blood moving and his system tonod up to the highest pitch. He can safely defy the colds, coughs, grip, chills, pneumonia, and other dangers of Winter time. You never hear him complaining of tired feelings, indigestion, nervousness, or lack of vitality.

He Is

the man who succeeds because he is always at his best.

Are you feeling as well as this or are you feeling "under the weather," low-spirited and worn out? If so, why not follow the example of the thousands who keep their systems in splendid condition by using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey? Everybody who tries it finds it has a wonderful effect on the circulation; that it gives tone to every part of the body, and adds a zest to life that nothing else can produce. This is because it is not an ordinary whiskey, but a pure, healthful, stimulant which quickens the blood, arouses the flagging energies, and makes all who take it feel strong, healthy, and well.

the taxes, fines, and penalties under the act shall be paid to the Treasurer of the State of New-York, as part of the general tax revenue of the State, and shall be appropriated to the payment of the current general expenses of the State. It seems to be conceded that the immense revenue which the State will derive from this source will come mainly from the large cities. No formal statement of reasons for this appropriation of the revenues derived from the business of the cities for the benefit of the State in general has been put forth by the advocates of the measure. The only pretense of a reason that has been suggested, so far as I know, is the argument that the liquor traffic is the most potent cause of pauper insanity; that the State has now assumed the care of the insane of the entire State, including the large cities, and should, therefore, have a large share of the revenue derived from the liquor traffic in the cities as compensation for the expense incurred by the State in caring for the insane from the cities.

The value of this specious argument depends upon the assumption that, by reason of the larger liquor traffic in the cities, the number of insane in the cities is larger in proportion to the general State taxes paid by the cities than in the balance of the State. This assumption is not supported by facts. Prior to 1895 New-York and Kings Counties were not under the State Care act, and, therefore, furnish a convenient and accurate basis of comparison. The following statistics are taken from the sixth annual report of the State Commission in Lunacy and the equalization table of the Controller's office:

Number of committed and registered insane in care during the year ended Sept. 30, 1894—State hospital system, 12,578; exempted county system—New-York County, 2,758; Kings County, 2,747; total for entire State, 23,063. Total equalized State and personal property, 1894—Kings County, $525,195,720; New-York County, $1,975,928,937; total for entire State, $4,262,653,167.

The deduction from these figures will show that Kings County (Brooklyn) furnishes 11 9-10 per cent. of the insane of the entire State, and pays 12 2-10 per cent of the taxes of the State; that New-York County (the City of New-York) furnishes 32 6-10 per cent of the taxes of the State; that New-York and Brooklyn combined furnish 45½ per cent. of the insane of the State, and pay 58 2-10 per cent. of the taxes of the State.

Alderman Fred Menze of Buffalo first appeared, and presented resolutions of the Buffalo Aldermen and Councilmen against the Raines bill, and urging its defeat. He favored local option and home rule in excise matters. Home rule had been long fought for by Buffalo.

Frank Illig, formerly Police Commissioner of Buffalo, spoke in opposition to the Raines bill, saying that its becoming a law would work detriment to Buffalo. The law would be violated. So far as Mr. Illig knew, the law was obeyed now. It certainly was while he was in authority. Mr. Illig rehearsed several of the arguments formerly made against the bill.

Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee appointed by the President of the Chamber of Commerce to consider the excise and liquor question as relating to the City of New-York, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce have availed themselves of every possible source of information regarding the practices of European nations, and the various States of our own country which could afford them light concerning the merits of the great question and of the liquor traffic in so far as it relates to the City of New-York. They have given prolonged and careful study to these important problems. They have associated with them in this work the Excise Reform Committee of New-York, which for a number of years past has devoted much time and thought to the question before you to-day. They have consulted influential men and organizations in the City of New-York who have been, and are, directly or indirectly, interested in the manufacture or sale of distilled and fermented liquors.

We do not assume that we can instruct our friends in the smaller towns of the State as to the proper legislation for their own localities, but we think we may say, without presumption, that our long residence in the City of New-York and our careful study of the subject warrant us in the hope and belief that our views will receive the consideration to which they are justly entitled, and that our wishes will prevail with you gentlemen who make the laws, unless they should conflict with those eternal principles of justice and right which should be the foundation of all law.

You will permit me to add that, while we are free to admit that there are many sides to this question upon which good citizens may, and naturally do, differ, yet this committee yield to none in their high ideals of religion and morality.

When we entered upon the work intrusted to us by the Chamber of Commerce we believed it to be a duty to propose an excise bill, and after much deliberation we prepared such a bill with the view of having it introduced in the Legislature, but after Senator Raines introduced his bill we felt that it would be more courteous to you and might, perhaps, be productive of better results, if we should make an effort to have the Raines bill amended in such particulars as it seemed to us defective in its relation to New-York City. We shall, therefore, withhold for the present the bill to which we have referred and shall ask your consideration of certain amendments to the Raines bill. Other members of our committee will submit arguments in favor of the proposed alterations and amendments, to which we shall ask your respectful attention.

Should your committee deem it advisable to examine the bill prepared by our committee, by way of suggestion, we will be able within a very few days to furnish you with printed copies of the same. Whether or not it should be thought best to offer the same to the Legislature may then be determined.

Seth Low said he was in favor of the principle in the Raines bill which deprived excise boards of their discretionary powers to grant or refuse licenses. The committee was here in a friendly way, being in accord with what it believed to be the motives behind the bill. Mr. Low also urged that the machinery to enforce the Raines law was inadequate.

Senator Raines said the State Government had more officers at hand to enforce the law than the United States had to enforce the internal revenue laws.

Mr. Low argued that the excise question could be taken from politics, but that this bill did not remove the question. The United States tax on liquor was identical at all points, and the revenue was used for general purposes, but under the Raines bill certain localities are taxed more than others. This is unjust. The State has the power to be unjust, but it should not exercise it.

Mr. Low said he believed in high license, which did not, as is said, tend to create monopolies. Brewers were able to own and control many saloons because licenses were low. High license kept in the business and brought in men who are independent and able to pay the fee. The excise officers should be administrative officials only, Mr. Low thought. If they were given discretion their rulings could be reviewed by the courts.

To Mr. Kempner, Mr. Low said he would not favor a State law similar to the United States law, treating the liquor traffic as a business. There should be restrictions on the traffic.

R. Fulton Cutting objected to the failure of the Raines bill to discriminate between fermented and distilled liquors. He did not believe that drunkenness was as prevalent in beer-drinking communities as it was in liquor-drinking communities. Mr. Cutting said he had had experience with many habitual drunkards, but never met a habitual drunkard who had not become such by the use of hard liquor.

Ales and beers are very much adulterated, said Mr. Cutting, but the Raines bill had no provision to prevent adulteration, which should be checked. Probably the adulteration would increase under the high license of the Raines bill. If the subject of dealing with adulteration were left with Health Boards, Mr. Cutting felt that the law would not be enforced. Mr. Cutting also suggested that to aid in the downfall of the unlicensed saloon there should be a law requiring that licenses be exhibited in windows.

John Harsen Rhoades said his committee was not convinced that a portion of the fees should not go to the State. If any part did revert to the State, the locality should be granted credit on other taxes. Much as he deplored the liquor traffic, the liquor dealers had rights, and the better element should not be oppressed and crushed. Higher license was advisable. New-York State's average license fee was $325, while the average in States bounding this State was over $500. Mr. Rhoades continued:

In New-York City the license fee for a saloon is $200, but in very many of the towns and smaller cities of the State the Excise Commissioners use their own discretionary powers by charging the lowest amount allowed by law, which is $30. Under the law the Commissioners may charge in cities any amount between $20 and $250, and in towns $20 and $100. I think it is susceptible of proof that the saloon keepers of this State, even including their license fees, do not pay more into the public treasury than do their neighbors, the clothier, the shoe dealer, dry goods, or hardware, and other merchants, who are taxed on the large stocks of goods necessary to their business.

It is pertinent to remark here that all civilized States and peoples are agreed that all intoxicants should be heavily taxed as the first and largest source of public revenue. Strong pressure has been brought to bear to convince your committee that the license fee to grocery and small dry goods stores where liquor is sold should be made low, on account of the liquor being drank off the premises, but this fact remains that some of the worst and most degrading results of the liquor traffic are involved in this sale of liquor by the bottle, which can be made small enough to cover a five-cent drink, and that it is from these sources that much of the liquor drank by women and children is obtained.

There are certain reasons for exacting a much higher license fee from this class of liquor dealers, for liquor dealers they are, in fact, and this committee trusts that you will make a close examination into the facts existing before resolving to retain the low fee adjudged to be fair and just to this class of dealers. To my mind the establishment of a high license fee for retail liquor saloons would tend to create a large increase of so-called grocery, dry goods, and delicatessen stores for the purpose and with the intention of practically evading the higher license tax. Our prisons and poorhouses are filled with the victims of intemperance. The abuse of intoxicating drinks is responsible for the large proportion of crime and insanity in our midst. Pauperism and degradation follow in its train, and the humanity of the world has its greatest struggle with those forces of evil created through the unrestricted use and abuse of intoxicating drinks. Let us no longer trifle with this great question, but address ourselves honestly and conscientiously to the creation of such a law as will prove to be an honor to those who are responsible for its enactment.

John Jay Chapman of New-York City, said:

There has hardly been a moment during the past eight years when the State has been free from agitation over some branch of the liquor question. It is true that at the bottom of these various movements there could generally be found some liquor trade interest, some political intrigue, or some religious feeling.

The trade, the churches, and the politicians have met in conflict over the liquor question so constantly that the attention of the rest of the citizens has been drawn to the problem as one which must be settled. I say that all these agitations have forced the public to give thought to the matter of excise, with the result that there is now a very general and a very instructed public opinion, and public opinion which, with surprising unanimity, concurs in one or two main conclusions with regard to the matter.

It may be safely said that no one is satisfied with the law as it stands, absolutely no one. The day is past for petty amendments and patching of the law, for such attempts as the past has witnessed at legislation, often fragmentary, often insincere. The existence of this enlightened public sentiment makes it henceforth forever impossible that any change in the law shall be successfully dictated by considerations of party advantage, of trade interest, or by partial considerations of any sort.

The present session of the Legislature marks the turning point in the history of liquor legislation in the State. The dominant party has shown the sense of its own responsibility by bringing in as one of its first measures a general and comprehensive excise bill. But, more than this, the form of your bill, namely, a tax, was such as to meet the prevailing thought of this public. That thought is: That the new liquor law must succeed in freeing the trade from political control. The word tax precludes the idea of discretion and favoritism. It is the only single word in the language which, in describing a system of regulation, shows that the system is to be automatic. That is the reason why the Raines bill was at first received with favor, not that the people like taxes.

Whether this main object, namely, the taking of liquor out of politics, can be accomplished by a tax in the form of a tax, may well be doubted. It is certain that the Raines bill has failed to meet essential conditions, both as to the rights of those now engaged in the liquor trade and the protection of the public at large. I am myself of the opinion that the machinery of taxation cannot be successfully used to govern the liquor trade in this State.

You have before you the comments and suggestions of the Chamber of Commerce committee and the Excise Reform Association. You have witnessed here to-day a sight which is becoming daily more common—that of some of the eminent citizens of New-York City, I almost said of the State itself, leaving their businesses and resolutely, cheerfully undertaking the drudgery of self-government. It would be superfluous for me to point out to you that their opinions have the weight, not merely of their own thought, but of the thoughts of thousands of disinterested citizens who have been watching the course of excise legislation in this State during the past ten years, and whom these men, consciously or unconsciously, represent.

It remains, gentlemen, for you to use such ideas as you may be able to draw from their labors and from other sources in perfecting some bill which shall establish restrictions upon the retail trade that are both real and reasonable, and which shall deal with the liquor sellers themselves in an impartial and democratic manner.

John B. Pine said there were many defects in the Raines bill. The use of the words, "trafficking in liquor," in referring to violations of the law, would require proof of more than one sale. At present, it was often difficult to prove one sale.

The restrictive character of the bill, Mr. Pine thought, would break down in the matter of inspection. There are 40,000 saloons to be inspected by fifteen Inspectors. There is the greatest possible opportunity for evasions, and the past itself would prevent convictions.

Mr. Pine said he would undertake "to drive a cart" through the section which told what persons should not be granted licenses. There was no right of appeal for a citizen who was aggrieved by the granting of a license, Mr. Pine said.

Senator Raines offered to amend his bill in this particular.

Mr. Pine urged that the omnibus repealing clause of the Raines bill was fatal to any decent administration of the law. The wiping out of an old system like the excise, and the substitution of a new system, was a momentous enterprise. Senator Raines's attempt was in some respects quite a failure. There was no power to revoke a license during the time for which it is granted under the present law, no matter how many disorderly houses were established under the license. The Excise Board in the town of Amsterdam was now granting licenses a long time ahead, and these licenses are irrevocable.

Senator Higgins, in behalf of the joint committee, thanked the committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Excise Reform Association for their attendance, and the suggestions and arguments they offered.

Mr. Smith returned thanks for the hearing the committee had received.

Amasa J. Parker, Jr., representing the Albany Excise Board, argued that the fifteen Inspectors provided by the Raines bill were insufficient. Even with the assistance of the police in searching into applicants' characters, Excise Boards often unwittingly granted licenses to persons of bad character.

As to the contention that half of the excise receipts should go to the State to pay for the care of the insane and lunatics, who were largely made so by the use of liquor, Mr. Parker said that out of the 14,000 insane in the State there were only 1,400 whose condition, the report of the Lunacy Commission says, was due to the use of liquor. Mr. Parker thought that the discretion now vested in excise boards should not be obliterated, but should remain in an officer in each locality.

Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the New-York Excise Reform Association, said he believed the license fee would have to be $1,000 before the number of saloons would be reduced in any measure. New-York city saloons, he thought, could stand the stiffest kind of a fee.

Mr. Fulton suggested that the State take less than 50 per cent. of the tax. Ohio took one-fifth. In States where the high percentage had been taken succeeding legislatures always scaled the proportion down under pressure from the people.

The Raines bill should provide additional help for officers who were required to issue the tax certificates, said Mr. Fulton, who asked how the controller of New-York city was to take care of the issuance of five or six thousand licenses with his present office force.

Julius M. Mayer, representing the New-York City Excise Board, was given five minutes in which to speak. He said he believed in the underlying principles of the Raines bill wherein it sought to collect the liquor tax by an automatic machinery, like the United States Internal Revenue system. There was no means, however, suggested in the bill which kept saloons from the places where they were not wanted. No automatic machinery could do this.

Mr. Kempner asked that Senator Raines be given an opportunity to explain his bill.

Senator Higgins said that Senator Raines should have the opportunity if he desired it. This closed the hearing.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

Higher License Fees Recommended by the Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The statement submitted by the Excise Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and the Excise Reform Association is accompanied by suggestions for numerous amendments to the Raines bill. One of the principal of these would accept the Constitutional classification of cities—viz.: First, cities of 250,000 or more; second, cities of 50,000 to 250,000; third, all other cities. Under this classification the amendment would fix license rates as follows:

	—Cities of the— First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Other places.
1. Distilled and fermented liquors in saloons, hotels, &c.	$1,000	$750	$500	$800
2. Fermented liquors only in saloons, hotels, &c.	500	400	300	100
3. Stores	500	400	300	100
4. Distilled and fermented liquors in a restaurant or club, where there is no bar	500	400	300	100
5. Pharmacists	20	20	20	20
6. Vessels and cars. For each vessel licensed to carry 500 or more passengers, $200; from 250 to 500, $100; less than 250, $50. For each railroad car, or other like public conveyance, $50.				

The statement presenting the amendments is as follows:

The policy of the Raines Liquor Tax bill appears to be to provide a system of law governing the sale of liquor which shall work automatically, thus taking the liquor traffic out of local politics. It is proposed to place the machinery of the collection of the tax under the supervision of the State authorities. The adoption of such a system, constituting a wide departure from that which has for many years existed in this State, involves important considerations of policy affecting the relations between the State itself and its several subdivisions. These considerations it is not our purpose to criticise or discuss. The responsibility for adopting such a novel policy must rest on the political party in control of the executive and legislative branches of the State Government.

Assuming, therefore, that the main purpose of the dominant party is as above indicated, we submit that, if such a system of law is to be effectually carried out, and is to accomplish desirable changes, three points must be insisted upon:

First—That it shall be just and equitable.

Second—That the restrictive features incident to any proper excise law shall not be sacrificed.

Third—That the system adopted shall be capable of rigid enforcement.

We believe that the Raines bill fails in some respects to fulfill these important requirements. In other material respects, also, we think that the details of the bill are susceptible of improvement. We therefore submit the following suggestions and amendments with the view of impairing in any respect what we suppose to be the essential and fundamental purposes of the bill, but with the desire of perfecting its provisions so that, if adopted, it will prove to be a practical and efficient system.

The following statement indicates in a general way the criticisms which this committee desires to make to the bill, and appended hereto are certain detailed amendments which more exactly show some of the changes we think important:

1. The bill proposes that one-half the revenue derived from the liquor tax shall be paid into the State Treasury. Experience has shown that if the fee, whether tax or license, be raised as contemplated in the Raines bill, the amount of revenue will be largely increased—perhaps doubled. The city which now raises about $1,800,000 a year for liquor privileges will probably under high rates produce from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. Half of this the State proposes to appropriate out of hand. Some doubt has been thrown upon the Constitutional power of the Legislature to take in the form of a tax for State purposes what it could not take in the form of license fees, without abrogating an ancient franchise of the City of New-York. Whatever force there may be in this argument, it is certain that the people of the City of New-York will never consent that one-half of a tax laid upon business conducted wholly in the city shall be diverted to State purposes, unless credit therefor be given to the city in the apportionment of State taxes due from the city. The disposition of the matter made in the amendment below is in conformity with common sense and reason. Justice demands that the locality paying the tax shall receive the benefit of it.

2. The Raines bill makes no distinction between distilled and fermented liquors, viz., between hard liquor and wine, ale or beer. This easily verified chemical distinction which divides liquors which are highly dangerous from those of a much milder character should be recognized in any rational excise law, and in a liquor tax law it is absolutely essential as furnishing the only exact basis for taxation.

3. The classification by cities made by the Raines act is arbitrary, unnecessary, and in violation of the classification adopted by the State Constitution, which latter classification was especially designed as a basis for taxation, and should be followed in all legislation.

4. The Raines bill provides no protection whatever to property adjacent to premises in which liquor is sold, or sought to be sold; nor does it contain any prohibition which will prevent the occupants of houses of ill fame, &c., from obtaining certificates; we submit that the owners of adjacent property should have an opportunity to object, and that they should be protected against offensive neighbors.

5. The taxes imposed by the Raines bill are not sufficiently high, measured by the rate of license fees established in other States. The experience of Massachusetts, Nebraska, and other States has demonstrated that saloons in large cities can afford to pay an annual charge of $1,000 or more, and proportionately in smaller places, and that lower rates do not operate as a restriction upon the lowest and most dangerous class of saloons. But there seems to be no good reason why pharmacists doing a legitimate business and supplying an actual need should be charged more than the present rate. The bill does not expressly apply to clubs, and fails to make any discrimination between sales of liquor over a bar and sales in restaurants with meals. Restaurants and clubs should form a class by themselves, and saloons for the sale of fermented liquors only should form a separate class, paying a lower rate.

6. The bill provides that the tax, as well as penalties for violations, shall become liens on the property of the certificate holders, and that the same shall be enforced by means of a sale, as upon execution, made by the Controller or County Treasurer. It further provides that the lien shall take precedence over prior liens, mortgages, &c., and that no property of the holder's is exempt from levy and sale. It further provides that the Controller or County Treasurer act as Sheriff. This would lead to such inextricable confusion as would result from imposing upon one public office the duties of another without definition of practice. The creation of new liens would seriously complicate real estate transfers.

There is no occasion for making the tax itself a lien, for the certificate should not be issued until the tax has been paid. Moreover, liens and executions against the property of the certificate holder are totally insufficient. This is especially true where, as in the Raines bill, there is no provision that the certificate holder shall be personally and beneficially interested in the business.

On both these points the bill should be corrected. The persons receiving certificates ought to be only such persons as are personally and beneficially interested in the traffic; and the penalties should be made easily collectible by requiring a bond upon which the owner shall be a surety, or a responsible surety company.

7. With regard to the enforcement of penalties under the Raines bill:

The bill, in Sec. 24, contemplates two classes of cases: (1.) Violations of the law by persons who do not hold certificates. (2.) Violations by persons who hold certificates.

Inspection of the bill shows that violations of the first-class will be practically unpunishable in a large number of cases. The language of Subdivision 2, Section 26, is that "personal taxed" * * * "not having paid the tax," who violate the law, &c., shall be punished by a fine of twice the amount of the tax upon the "kind of traffic" carried on. It is to be noted that the tax is, by Sec. 6, imposed upon "the business of trafficking in liquors." Now Sec. 24 makes the sale of liquor by a person who has not paid the tax unlawful, but in prosecuting for the penalty under Sec. 26, it would be necessary to show not only that the violator had paid no tax, but that in fact he was taxable, i. e., that he was engaged in the business of trafficking in liquors. Whether the evidence of a single sale, which in the common case is all the evidence which the prosecution can bring, would suffice to convince the Judge or jury that the defendant was engaged in the business, would depend upon circumstances, and upon the fancy of the Judge or jury.

Moreover, Sec. 26 provides that the amount of the penalty to be paid by a person violating the act, who does not hold a certificate, shall be twice the amount of the tax imposed upon "the kind of traffic carried on." So that the jury or Judge would have to make a special finding as to what kind of traffic or business the defendant carried on. And here, again, the only evidence from which the kind of traffic could be inferred would, in most cases, be a single sale. It might well be said that the law never intended to tax a single sale, but only a course of business, which must be proved. Moreover, there are five classes of persons who are forbidden to be taxed. These persons could not be punished for an illegal sale under Sec. 26, because they are disqualified by Sec. 20 and 21 from making sales.

The same is true as to sales made contrary to law in courthouses, public buildings, &c. This traffic cannot be taxed, and those who conduct it cannot be taxed, nor, consequently, punished, under Sec. 26.

The bill is obviously defective in that it omits to define what evidence shall suffice to prove what constitutes trafficking in liquor, and also in permitting a large class of violations to go unpunished. We leave it to the committee to suggest the best form of amendment to meet these defects.

8. The extreme penalty of cancellation is, by the terms of the Raines act, meted out to the certificate holder for any violation of the act, and the exaction of the penalty is left solely in the hands of the District Attorney. A system of small penalties to be enforced by the citizen himself will prove both more just and more effective.

9. All appointments to be made under the act must, under Sec. 9, Article V., of the Constitution, be subject to the civil service law, and all are not eligible in terms to be brought within that law.

10. The considerations more fully stated below with regard to the transition proposed by the Raines bill from the old license system to the new tax system show that the bill is radically defective. No amendment is suggested because the matter seems to affect the whole scheme of the bill, and to call for material changes providing for this interregnum.

The Raines bill, Sec. 3, abolishes Boards of Excise on April 30, 1896, and Sec. 4 continues the licenses theretofore granted. It is to be observed that by the abolition of the boards those licenses become irrevocable. The act of 1892, our present law, is so drawn as to throw the whole control of the trade into the hands of the Boards of Excise. But after April 30, 1896, the Excise Boards will not be in existence, and there will be no existing board or officer which can hear complaints or prosecute bondsmen, or revoke licenses. The Commissioners, the Inspectors, the whole supervising system is swept away. The very records of the boards are turned over to the County Clerks and Treasurers. The licenses thus left are to be "governed by the laws in force immediately prior to the taking effect of this act," "except as otherwise expressly provided by this act." It will follow that liquor dealers so licensed need not lock their doors on Sunday, or keep their windows free from curtains, as the new tax certificate holders must do, (under Sec. 24.) We are thus to have two systems of excise in force at the same time during a year, and as to one of these systems—the license system—we simply turn the old licenses loose on the community, set free their bondsmen, and abolish practically all restraint.

But there is a further observation to be made. It is obvious that the licensees thus surviving under the old system will enjoy certain advantages, and it is clear that the Commissioners whose terms are shortened may increase the number of these old licenses at any time before the passage of the Raines act. It appears, moreover, that under the present law—Sec. 19, Subdivision 7, A license sought for the purpose of continuing a business then being carried on upon the expiration of an existing license shall expire one year from the date of the license it is intended to renew."

There is no reason why the present boards should not now renew all the existing licenses for a year beyond the dates of their respective terminations, and if this be done before the new act is passed, (and the board will be under a very strong temptation to do it,) we shall have nearly two years of the duplicate system explained above.

11. The provisions for detecting infractions of the law are lamentably inadequate. Fifteen "confidential special agents" are to be selected and appointed by the Controller of the State. These agents are not only required to see whether the law is complied with by liquor dealers, but they are also to perform work of an entirely different kind in supervising the books and accounts of all the County Treasurers and the Controller of the City of New-York. The mere statement of the extent of these duties shows the absolute physical impossibility of their being performed. The result of the enactment of such a law would be to "keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope." We should have a law on our statute books which could be quoted as severe, but which no liquor dealer would really ever observe. The number of unlicensed places at which liquor was regularly sold would become simply incalculable. There should be a sufficient number of local inspectors to detect and report to the proper county authorities any violations of the law. An amendment providing for strict inspection is essential to the enforcement of the law.

12. Numerous other points in the bill are touched upon in the accompanying amendments, but it is not deemed necessary to discuss them more fully until the broader questions presented by the foregoing statements have been disposed of.

13. In view of the importance and extent of the amendments which have been shown to be necessary to render the bill equitable and effectual in operation, and to correct obvious defects, we respectfully urge that, after your committees have agreed upon the questions of policy involved in the amendments, the bill should be most carefully redrafted and perfected.

We desire, however, to express our unqualified support of what we conceive to be the most important characteristic of the Raines bill, viz., the relief of the liquor trade in all its forms from the arbitrary discretionary control of Boards of Excise. If the committees or the Legislature should find it impracticable to perfect a tax system that is both equitable and enforcible, we respectfully suggest that this particular object can be equally secured under a system of high license in which Boards of Excise with arbitrary powers shall give place to a single Excise Commissioner whose powers are administrative only and whose acts are reviewable by the courts. An excise law drawn on these lines would seem to us well worthy of consideration should a tax system prove to be impracticable or for any reason inexpedient.

Printed copies of this statement were freely distributed.

GUARDIAN FOR DR. SPEIR'S WIDOW

She Has Property Valued at $488,000, and a Jury Says She Is Not Able to Take Care of It.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 30.—A Sheriff's jury to-day decided that Mrs. Frances S. Speir, widow of Dr. S. Fleet Speir, formerly a prominent Brooklyn physician, was mentally incompetent to manage her own affairs. Mrs. Speir's personal and real estate aggregates $179,000, and she has a one-fourth interest in an estate valued at $1,209,000. According to the expert testimony, Mrs. Speir is suffering from melancholia. She has been confined since Oct. 10, 1895, in Sandford Hall Sanitarium, in this village.

Dr. Speir and his wife formerly lived at 162 Montague Street, Brooklyn. About two years ago, according to the testimony, Mrs. Speir began to show signs of melancholia. She gradually grew worse. The family moved to Bensonhurst, L. I., and one Sunday afternoon last August Mrs. Speir attempted suicide. She drew a sharp razor across her throat, inflicting a slight but troublesome wound. When this had healed, according to the testimony of her brother, Peter A. Hegeman, she expressed regret that her attempt had not been successful.

Her daughter, Miss Genevieve A. Speir, soon after Dr. Speir's death, last month, applied to Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, for the appointment of a commission to inquire into her mother's sanity. The commission consisted of Drs. James McKeon, John W. Parrish, and Francis Gross. It met to-day in the Town Hall as a court of inquiry.

Among the witnesses were the Superintendent of Sandford Hall and several physicians who gave expert testimony as to Mrs. Speir's condition. Dr. J. A. Shaw, Superintendent of the Long Island State Hospital for the Insane, also testified.

Accompanied by two attendants, Mrs. Speir herself took the stand. Her eyes were downcast, and she answered questions in a feeble voice. Her dress was of very fashionable make. Physically she appeared very well. Her answers, which were mostly to unimportant questions, were given in a rational manner.

As she left the stand, Mrs. Speir espied her brother in the court, and, advancing toward him, kissed him affectionately. The brother, Peter A. Hegeman, then took the stand and said that in his opinion his sister was competent to take care of her property, but not of herself. He also stated that her property was valued at $488,000. The jury deliberated only a few moments before bringing in its verdict.

An application will now be made for the appointment of a guardian for Mrs. Speir.

Attendant Patrick Ward Arrested.

Patrick Ward, the attendant at Ward's Island Insane Asylum who is alleged to have caused the death of Wilhelm Theims, an insane patient, by beating him, was arrested at his home at 32 New-York Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

Ward, who denies having assaulted Theims, was taken before Coroner Hoeber, who fixed bail at $3,000 until the inquest into the cause of Theims's death can be held Wednesday. He was taken to the Tombs.

Superintendent Macy of Ward's Island Insane Asylum, told the Coroner that Ward seemed to be a gentlemanly man and that outside of the statement of the three lunatics he had no evidence against him.

Not Informed of His Men's Arrest.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring, when questioned yesterday morning concerning the arrest of seventeen of his cart drivers in Hoboken for hauling uncovered refuse and garbage through the streets, said:

"As yet I know nothing of the matter, save what I have seen in the newspapers. We have been sending refuse and other stuffs over there to Walter C. Andrews, who is experimenting on a new furnace of some kind or other. He asked me to let him have some garbage, and I was only too glad to get rid of it. His furnace is located beyond Hoboken on the Erie Road line. I arranged with Herbert Tait to send the refuse out there."

Park Policeman Fagin Retired.

The Board of Park Commissioners has retired Policeman John Fagin of Central Park on a pension of $530. Fagin is one of the best known policeman of the Park Department. He was appointed March 27, 1871. During all his years of service he was only fined two days' pay on a trivial charge. Otherwise his record is clear. Fagin was born in 1838. For the last ten years he has served as special policeman at Grant's tomb. His retirement will take effect Feb. 10.

A TEST ON CONSOLIDATION

The Senate Votes Confidence in Lexow's Committee.

NO INTERFERENCE TO BE TOLERATED

Even the Smallest Details of the Work Involved Will Be Intrusted to the Representative of the Machine.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Senate had a resolution involving the Greater New-York legislation under consideration this morning, and before it was disposed of, it came nearer giving a test vote on consolidation than has been had before this session. The vote stood 26 to 16 in favor of the position taken by Senator Lexow, which was supported by Leader Ellsworth and the majority of the machine Republicans. It was probably not an absolutely accurate showing of the sentiment on the Greater New-York bill, but it was entertaining because it developed the fact that there are some Republicans who refused to vote at the crack of the party whip.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Pavey, and simply called on the Clerk of the Senate to procure certain information as to the financial condition of the cities involved in the consolidation. Mr. Lexow at once thought that that was a sign of revolt against the proposition that his Sub-Committee on Cities shall secure all necessary information and take entire control of the details for consolidation.

He vigorously opposed anything that seemed to be like an entering wedge of an attempt to take the consolidation management out of his hands. In the course of the debate, he said he thought it would be well to ascertain right here and now whether the majority of the Senate trusted the Sub-Committee on Cities. If it did not intend to allow this sub-committee to make all necessary investigations, the sooner that fact was established the better. He made two or three speeches on the proposition which clearly indicated that the Platt machine proposes to maintain its grip on the Greater New-York scheme and arrange all the details of consolidation to suit itself. Mr. Lexow asserted that the consolidation could only be a success on condition that the Senate intrusted the details of the important work to his committee, which is made up largely of Platt men.

Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Coggeshall, and other Senators pleaded that this resolution was a trivial affair anyhow; was not designed as any reflection on the committee, and did not propose to rob it of one iota of its authority. Mr. Lexow, however, would not yield an inch. He refused to accede to the wishes of Leader Ellsworth, and withdrew his objections. He gave the resolution the importance of a test question.

"Let the cause right here," he said, "and find out where we are. Let us know where we stand before it is too late. Let us find out if the Senate proposes to intrust this important work of consolidation to the Cities Committee."

Senator Coggeshall remarked that the anxiety of the Chairman of the sub-committee lest he should be robbed of some of his power seemed to him the most suspicious thing in the whole situation.

In the course of the debate, the Senators, for the most part, took sides according as they were for or against consolidation, although there were some exceptions, and for this reason it was not strictly a test vote. It was remarked during the debate that the proposition of Mr. Pavey was intended to kill the Greater New-York bill. Many of the Sentaors evidently regarded it in that light, although some did not. The roll call was an amendment proposed by Senator Coggeshall to the original resolution, making some changes of a not very important character to the motion made by Senator Lexow that Mr. Pavey's resolution be sent to the Cities Committee.

Senator Higgins and others maintained that the resolution would simply be smothered if it went there. The roll call on Coggeshall's amendment showed that there was more than a majority of the Senate with Mr. Lexow, so that if all who are absent had been present, and had voted against him, it would not have defeated the question. Twenty-six votes are all that would be needed to pass the Greater New-York bill, and since the roll call this morning, nobody seems to have much doubt that the pending bill will go through the Senate at an early opportunity.

Those who voted for the Coggeshall amendment, which was against the position taken by Mr. Lexow, were: Messrs. Brown, Brush, Chahoon, Coggeshall, G. A. Davis, Ford, Higbie, Higgins, Malby, McCarren, Mullin, Pavey, Seibert, Sheppard, Wieman, Wray—16.

Those who voted with Mr. Lexow, and who were put down as the consolidationists, were Messrs. Ahearn, Burns, Coffey, Daley, C. Davis, Ellsworth, Featherson, Grady, Harrison, Humphrey, Johnson, Koehler, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Martin, McNulty, Munzinger, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Raines, Stranahan, Sullivan, White, Wilcox—26.

Those who were absent were Messrs. Ballantine, Brackett, Cantor, Foley, Gallagher, Guy, Stewart, Tibbits—8.

The Republicans who voted against Mr. Lexow were Messrs. Brown, Brush, Chahoon, G. A. Davis, Higbie, Higgins, Malby, Mullin, Pavey, Seibert, Sheppard, Wieman and Wray. Mr. Brush, Mr. Wieman and Mr. Wray live in Brooklyn, and would naturally vote for any proposition which involved the delay or hindrance to consolidation, for they are all opposed to it. Mr. Ford and Mr. Pavey are in favor of consolidation, supposedly, but are opposed to the Platt machine. The other Republicans who voted against the machine include Mr. Seibert of Erie, Mr. Mullin of Jefferson, Mr. Higgins of Cataraugus and Mr. Brown of Otsego. It would not be safe to put them down as very much opposed to the machine, for on many occasions they are machine men, although they have always been reckoned as among the number who have independent tendencies.

After the roll call Mr. Pavey's resolution was sent to the Cities Committee by a viva voce vote. The Senate then adjourned until 8:30 Monday evening.

BUSY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Much Discussion of Bills of a Semi-Political Character.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The House settled down to work this morning by the reception of committee reports, the first committee reporting being the Ways and Means. One of the bills reported favorably was the measure of Mr. O'Grady's, appropriating $21,400 for the payment of extra employes of the Legislature of 1895. Mr. O'Grady asked unanimous consent that the bill have its second and third reading.

When Mr. Robbins of Allegany asked for an explanation of the measure, Mr. Stanchfield stated that it provided for supplying places for disappointed aspirants.

At this Mr. Robbins objected to the third reading and the bill was but progressed to third reading order.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Butts and adopted, requesting New-York State representatives in Congress to further the passage of the bill for the improvement of the Harlem Kills, connecting the East River with Long Island Sound.

Mr. O'Grady renewed his request that the bill appropriating $21,400 for legislative clerk hire be read a third time.

Objection was made by Mr. Armstrong. The bill was, he claimed, not on the calendar, and Mr. O'Grady had a few days ago objected to the progress of one of his measures. Messrs. O'Grady, Robbins, and the Speaker explained that the bill was annually introduced, but generally was an item in the Supply bill. Mr. Robbins acknowledged that he had misunderstood the bill when, a few minutes before, he had objected to its passage.

Again Mr. Armstrong of Monroe objected, and Mr. O'Grady withdrew his request.

"Oh, don't let us have a quarrel in the delegation from Monroe," sarcastically pleaded Mr. Stanchfield, and Mr. O'Grady again renewed his request. This time there was no objection and the bill was passed. These bills were also passed:

Mr. French—Making commitments for public intoxication and vagrancy in New-York City discretionary, and not mandatory with Justices.

Mr. A. C. Wilson—Providing that fees for commitments of prisoners in New-York City shall be paid to the Controller by the Wardens of the prison instead of the Sheriff.

Mr. Waldo—Prohibiting railroads on New-York Avenue in Brooklyn without the consent of property owners.

Mr. Waldo—Prohibiting railroads on Ocean Avenue, in the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. Finn—Providing for State Boards of Examiners for horseshoers in cities of 50,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Scherer—Providing that renewals of notices of trial need not be made for printing in court calendars.

The bill of Mr. Audett, to extend the term of the District Attorney of Kings County, came up on second reading. Mr. McKeown of Kings moved to strike out the enacting clause for the purpose of an explanation.

Messrs. Wilson and Brennan of Kings defended the bill. The claim made by them was that the bill must pass, as it only provided for the extension of the term which the new Constitution made mandatory upon the Legislature.

Mr. Stanchfield questioned the Constitutionality of the bill and its sincerity. It had a political significance, and, even if the Const

THE POLICE BILL AGAIN

A Reorganization of the New York Force Proposed.

ONLY OFFICERS MAY BE REMOVED

The Measure Otherwise Is Almost Identical with That Prepared by Mr. Lexow Last Year—A Surprise to the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Senator Pavey gave the Senate a surprise this morning by introducing a bill for the reorganization of the New-York police force.

It is the bill which Mr. Lexow introduced last Winter, with the exception that its provisions do not apply to Roundsmen and patrolmen. It proposes to give the Police Board six months in which to remove such Sergeants, Captains and Inspectors as it may see fit. These officers are to have no appeal, and may be represented by counsel only when the Commissioners see fit to permit it. The Platt machine last year pretended that it was in favor of this bill, and it was for refusal to vote for it that Senator Coggeshall was relegated to the "independent" party. It may be possible, by pressing the bill this year, to test the sincerity of the machine last year.

The bill came as a surprise to Senator Lexow. He said he did not know it was in existence until it was introduced. It was prepared in New-York City, after a conference held some weeks ago, at which there were present representatives of the City Vigilance League, Dr. Parkhurst's Society, the City Club, and several Good Government Clubs. None of these organizations have formally indorsed it, although members of each are in favor of it.

The bill will be fought this year by some who supported it last year, on the ground that, as the Greater New-York is likely to be an actuality before the session is over, an entirely new condition of things has arisen, and what was suitable a year ago is out of date now. Lieut. Gov. Saxton, however, is not one of these. He said to-day that, even if Greater New-York were certain at this session, the reorganization bill ought to be passed.

Mr. Pavey said he proposed to push the measure. There are a few Republicans in the Senate now who were here when last it was under consideration. Lexow, Lamy, Parsons, Higgins, Mullin, and Raines are the only majority members, unless Coggeshall be counted, who were in the Senate at that time. Coggeshall, in a speech to-day, made reference to the incident of last year when he refused to vote for the bill, and he hinted that he might oppose it again this year.

The bill, in its main features, provides:

The Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New-York shall, in addition to the powers and duties now or hereafter conferred on said board, possess and exercise the powers, functions, and duties hereby conferred for a period of six months from and after the date of the passage of this act, and may frame, adopt, and establish rules and regulations for the proper exercise of said powers, functions, and duties, and may from time to time amend the same.

It shall be the duty of such Board of Police Commissioners to reorganize the Police Department of the City of New-York, and to that end to inquire and examine into the qualifications and efficiency of the Chief, Deputy Chief, Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants of Police, acting in each case either on its own motion or by direction of the Mayor, or on complaint of citizens, or otherwise; and to dismiss, as provided, all such persons who, after inquiry and examination, shall not, in the board's judgment, be possessed of the qualifications necessary for the maintenance of the proper moral condition and discipline and the efficient conduct and administration of said Police Department.

When such Board of Police shall have decided to dismiss any such officer of the uniformed force, the said board shall file with the clerk of the Police Department a certificate signed by the Commissioners composing such board, or a majority of them, which shall contain the name of the person to be dismissed, a concise statement of the reasons for dismissal, with such reference, testimony, previous record, charge, or other ground for dismissal which such board deems reasonable and sufficient.

All dismissals so made shall be final and conclusive, and there shall be no right of review on appeal from the decision of said Board of Police to any other tribunal, either by writ of certiorari or otherwise.

The Board of Police Commissioners may employ counsel and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers. The police officials whose qualifications are inquired into shall be allowed counsel only by permission of the Police Board.

The term "qualifications" is defined by the act to mean the mental, moral, and physical qualifications; past record in the department for good conduct, discipline, and efficiency, and in the judgment of such board, capacity and readiness of the person to perform the duties and reasonable requirements of the office which he fills.

DR. PARKHURST ON POLICE NEEDS.

What He Says of Mr. Pavey's Ideas—Few Good Captains, He Declares.

When the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was told yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Senator Pavey had introduced a bill at Albany for the reorganization of the police force which had his approval, Dr. Parkhurst said:

"I am not at all surprised to know that Mr. Pavey has presented a bill. I know what his views were in regard to the matter, but whether or not his opinions and mine coincide in every particular is not of any special importance.

"A while ago we were at a dinner with some other gentlemen interested in this matter, and I know from what transpired at that dinner pretty well what Mr. Pavey's views are.

"A year ago you will recall that, realizing as we did the helpless condition in which the police force then was, we made a demand—not simply a request, but a demand—upon our representatives at Albany that they should give us a police reorganization bill which should leave it in the hands of the Police Commissioners to remove at will such members of the force, including and above the rank of Sergeant, as they in their judgment considered to be in the interests of the force.

"Now I know that Senator Pavey's views on that point are the same as they were a year ago, and are the same as the views entertained by the great bulk of our people here who are interested in reform.

"The Senate and Assembly did not give us that bill. They gave us something, indeed, but nothing that touched the point of our necessity. It lay on Mr. Pavey's mind to present at such time as he thought wise a bill to meet that necessity. I suppose this is the bill, and we certainly feel the need of it.

"A few days ago I told the people of Rochester that they probably didn't suppose we still had a Tammany police force. They said they certainly did not suppose so and were very much surprised indeed when I informed them that it was the case. The reason, I told them, was because the Republican Legislature refused to give us anything better. If Senator Pavey's bill coincides with his views of a year ago, then it is what we absolutely need. We need it now just as much as we needed it a year ago when we were holding mass meetings. The times have not changed much."

Speaking of the present condition of the New-York City police force Dr. Parkhurst said:

"Mr. Roosevelt and his associates, considering the great difficulties in their way, have done a wonderful amount of good work. There is a marked improvement in the men on the force. At the same time I do not believe there are many good Police Captains.

"In my judgment not 10 per cent. of the Captains of the New-York police force today would do their duty honestly and fearlessly unless they knew and felt that there was a strong man behind them and a strong hand over them.

"This also seems to be the opinion of all who know, and it is the opinion of the City Vigilance League as well as of Mr. Roosevelt and his associates.

"As soon as our legislators at Albany have learned the lesson that they do not constitute a body distinct from the rank and file of the people, but are there as the people's deputies to do the people's will and to represent the people's choice, then they will actually represent the demands of the people here and do as they are asked to do."

OLD RAILROAD WAR RENEWED

Pennsylvania Company Has Cars Loaded with Rocks to Keep the Junction Company from Working.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 30.—When Vice Chancellor Reed filed an injunction forbidding the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to interfere with the New-Jersey Junction and National Docks Companies in constructing a tunnel under the Pennsylvania tracks at Point of Rocks the latter companies began clearing away the débris left on the battleground last Fall. It was announced that they would resume work Saturday morning.

They began engaging men this morning, and by night they had secured 300. Each man had a numbered tag attached to his coat and was then marched into a corral formed of ropes. It is understood that these men will be quartered on the grounds, half working by night and half by day.

The Pennsylvania Company this afternoon ran thirty flat cars loaded with stone on to the tracks overlooking the ground on which the Junction Company will work. The police authorities, anticipating a renewal of the old struggle, ordered all the reserves to the First and Second Precinct Station Houses, but they were informed later that no difficulty was likely to occur before Saturday, if at all.

At the office of Dickinson, Thompson & McMasters, counsel for the Junction and National Docks Companies, it was said that if any attempt was made to interfere with the work the officials of the Pennsylvania Company would be arraigned before the Chancery Court for contempt. The Chancellor would also be asked to instruct the Sheriff to protect the workmen.

Counsel for the Pennsylvania Company say that the law allows them three years in which to take an appeal to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and that the injunction will not become prohibitive until that term has expired, whether the appeal be taken meantime or not.

This is denied by counsel for the Junction and National Docks Companies. They say that the Court may be prosecuted under the injunction without regard to an appeal, the decree permitting the removal of three of the Pennsylvania tracks at a time, there being twenty-seven tracks in all. The court holds that these tracks may be removed in sections of three without discommoding the Pennsylvania Company, the operation of its business, or the public traffic.

CULLOM IS DELIBERATING

Making Up His Mind Whether He Will Run for the Presidency — Consulting Friends in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Senator Cullom will arrive in Chicago next Saturday, and remain for a few days before returning to his legislative duties in Washington.

The special purpose of the Senator's stay here is to consult with Republican leaders of Cook County on the question of announcing publicly his candidacy for the Presidency.

Before he shall go East the Senator will reach a decision on that point, and make it known.

When interviewed in Washington some time ago, Senator Cullom said he was not an avowed candidate for the Presidency, but added the reservation that he was but human, and in the event of a combination of circumstances such as would give him a show for the nomination he would take it.

THE ALLISON BOOMERS.

Iowa Will Send a Monster Delegation to the St. Louis Convention.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 30.—Iowa proposes to send to the Republican National Convention in St. Louis the largest delegation that will go from any single State.

A convention of representatives from the Republican clubs of the State will be held here next week to plan for the event.

It is proposed to send several special trains, leaving this city in time to make the Iowans the first delegates on the ground. Headquarters will be opened at all the large hotels.

Bands and uniforms and banners will be taken, and a marching club of several thousand is proposed.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Hunter Loses One Vote—Question as to His Citizenship.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 30.—The first break in Hunter's forces came in the ballot today. Chambers deserted him and voted for Judge Holt. The vote stood: Hunter, 64; Blackburn, 56; Evans, 1.

Since Dr. Hunter had declined to say whether or not he was a naturalized citizen, a resolution was introduced in the House this morning for the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter and find out the facts in the case.

The resolution was ruled out of order, the Speaker being a Republican.

Indiana's Apportionment Set Aside.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—The Congressional Apportionment act of 1895 was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court, in a decision handed down this afternoon. The act of 1893 was also declared void, and the next election will be held under the old act of 1885, unless the Governor shall, in the meantime, call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing a legal act.

The Supreme Court holds that the provision of the State Constitution providing that an apportionment shall be made every six years, upon the basis of the sexennial enumeration, is mandatory. There was no dissenting opinion.

The act of 1893 was passed by a Democratic Legislature, and the act of 1895 by a Republican Legislature.

Congressional Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A caucus of the Democratic members of Congress was held to-day for the purpose of creating a Congressional Campaign Committee, the old committee having gone out of existence. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Democratic delegations in Congress from each State to name their member of the Congressional Campaign Committee. Members of the committee from States having no Democratic representation in Congress will be chosen by the committee when it organizes.

Mr. Harrity Starts for Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Chairman W. F. Harrity of the Democratic National Committee left here to-day for Chicago, in order to be present at the meeting Friday evening of the sub-committee which is to have charge of the arrangements for the Democratic National Convention.

TO FORM A RADIATOR TRUST

A Meeting of Two Leading Companies to Effect a Consolidation.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—Representatives of the two leading radiator companies of the country met here to-day to consider the question of combining in the interest of maintaining prices. Among those present were General Manager Clark Toms of the United States Radiator Company, Buffalo and St. Louis, and General Manager C. M. Wooley of Chicago, Clarence Carpenter of Detroit, and W. W. Broughton of St. Paul, of the American Radiator Company.

Mr. Toms refused to discuss the object of the meeting, but would not deny that it was for the purpose of consolidating interests, which if effected would practically establish a radiator trust representing a capital of nearly $10,000,000. A visit was made to the plant of the United States Radiator Company this afternoon and a careful inspection made.

Love Feast of Brooklyn Democrats.

The Democrats of the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, worked in peace and harmony last night, and chose Bernard J. York a member of the Executive Committee. When John A. Shaw was elected to the same committee a week ago, there was a fight between the followers of Mr. York and ex-Justice E. Clarence Murphy.

The ex-Justice seconded Mr. York's nomination last night, and then shook hands with him. Mr. York then made a speech, in which he said he believed harmony would be restored in the Brooklyn Democracy within a year. Mr. York will probably be the leader of the Ninth Ward Democrats.

BID FOR MAYOR'S REWARD

Affidavits Having in View Two of His $500 Offers.

ONE UNDER THE "BETRAYAL" HEAD

William Germain Says Mr. Brookfield Offered Him a Salaried Place to Control Delegates.

SECOND DEALS WITH A REMOVAL

This Is Made by H. I. Weinberg, and Magistrate Crane Is Involved—Platt Men Write to Col. Strong.

While the anti-Platt Committee of Five Hundred was busy at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall last night, ex-Senator Platt and a few of his friends were busy at the Republican State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

They were formulating a letter to Mayor Strong. It was given out by George R. Manchester, the Secretary of the Republican County Committee late last night, and is as follows:

William L. Strong, Mayor City of New-York:

Dear Sir: I received to-day, with the request that I transmit to you, the inclosed affidavit of William Germain, with the substantiating affidavits of Soloman Berliner and Charles Wandres; also the affidavit of Henry I. Weinberg.

The statements set forth in these affidavits would seem to indicate that Messrs. Germain and Weinberg are, respectively, entitled to the sum of $500, which you kindly offered for information of this character, checks to their order, sent to me at 226 Lexington Avenue, will be delivered to them by me. There are other statements of a similar tenor which have been left with me, and I will forward them to you, if you will intimate a desire to receive them. Very truly yours, G. R. MANCHESTER.

All this comes out of Mr. Platt's interview of last Sunday, and the remarks which Mayor Strong made about it. Mr. Platt charged in his interview that the conduct of the chiefs of the present reform administration had been a thousand times more disgraceful than any of the known transaction of Tammany Hall. In reply to this the Mayor said he would give $500 for any information that would prove a case of bribery and corruption having been committed by any of his appointees or their subordinates.

Mr. Platt, in his interview, said that positions with salaries of thousands of dollars a year had been offered to Republican leaders to "betray the organization." Mayor Strong offered $500 for any well-authenticated case substantiating this statement.

Referring to Mr. Platt's statement that "neither is it a secret that men who obtained places are threatened with dismissal; or have been dismissed, when they failed to obey the orders of the bolting bosses," the Mayor said he would give $500 to any one who will establish the fact that an employe of the City Government has been dismissed or threatened with dismissal by any of the Commissioners if he did not comply with the orders of the so-called Brookfield faction, and that the offer would hold good as long as he remained in office.

The Platt people claim the reward on the second and third offers of the Mayor.

They use Soloman Berliner as one of their main props. He was in Tammany but little more than a year ago, and just before that he was a Fred S. Gibbs Republican, and his presence in this matter makes it humorous.

The affidavits accompany the letter to Mayor Strong. The first was made by William Germain of 142 West Thirty-third Street. Mr. Germain is one of the claimants for the Mayor's reward. He swears that in September last he lived at 160 West Thirty-third Street, and, with three other members of the enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-ninth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, was elected a delegate to the Assembly District Convention for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention. Mr. Germain declares that he was understood to be the head of his delegation. Mr. Germain then proceeds with his affidavit as follows:

On the day of the convention, [Sept. 10,] Sol. Berliner, who was active in the district in the interest of the so-called Brookfield faction of the Republican Party, to which I was opposed, requested me to meet him at the City Hall that day at 12 o'clock. He stated that he wanted me there on important business, but did not state what the business was. I met him at the City Hall at the appointed time, and I understood then that he was trying to get me some position under the City Government. He left me in the corridor while he went into the Mayor's office. Shortly afterward he returned with Mr. Job Hedges, the Mayor's secretary. Mr. Hedges urged me to act on the Brookfield side in the convention to be held that night.

William Henkel also approached me while I was in the corridor and asked me how many delegates I had. I told him four, and he said to Berliner that something ought to be done, as it was very important that my delegates should be on the Brookfield side.

Mr. Berliner and I then went to the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. Berliner sent in his name to Mr. Brookfield. A message was brought back to us to return between 3 and 4 o'clock that afternoon, as the Commissioner was very busy. Mr. Berliner then suggested that when we return we bring with us Charles Wandres and George H. Woods, who were Chairmen of election districts and were understood to control delegations to the said convention.

Acting on this suggestion, I went and found Wandres and Woods, and we three accompanied Berliner to the office of the Commissioner of Public Works at the appointed time. When we went into Mr. Brookfield's room Mr. Berliner saluted the Commissioner and said: "Mr. Commissioner, I have these men here, and they represent," I think he said fourteen delegates. We were all introduced to the Commissioner, each in turn. Berliner asked Mr. Brookfield what he had to say. Mr. Brookfield made us what positions we wanted. Berliner told him nothing under $1,000 a year. Mr. Brookfield then said: "Gentlemen, I have just three places, $4 a day each." I said, "Are they permanent?" because I did not want any fake job. Mr. Brookfield said: "Yes; permanent jobs; $4 a day; Inspectors." Wandres then said to me: "How's that, Billy?" I said: "That's all right; I am satisfied."

Then we kind of hesitated again and asked Mr. Brookfield if he had those places now, and he said yes, he had them. Then he called in an assistant—I believe his name was Ryan—and told him to look up those positions, and he came back and said he had them. Then Mr. Brookfield said that if we carried out our contract we would receive our commissions the next day, between the hours of 12 and 4. Mr. Brookfield also said: "Now, gentlemen, you must understand this is between ourselves and is going no further, and if you don't carry out your contract there is nothing in it."

By that it was clearly understood between us that if he failed to win in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District Convention we would not get the places, but that we would get the places if his faction won through our votes. Mr. Brookfield further said that from that time on he was going to play practical politics, and was not going to beat around the bush any more, that he was going to open up the places to people that were able to do something for him.

We went to the convention that night, and with the exception of the said Woods we voted as we had been elected, for the anti-Brookfield side. I never intended to vote any other way, and went with Berliner at his request, merely to see how far the alleged offers of places that were being made would go. Afterward, on the night of the District Convention to elect delegates to the County Convention, Berliner came to me and said that Mr. Hedges wanted to see me down stairs. I refused to go down. He said: "You go down and see Hedges and get that place. He says Commissioner Brookfield has gone to get his son's body, but told Gen. Collis to give you your commission to-morrow," if my delegates went his way at that convention.

I would add that within a short time after said convention, said George Woods, who voted for the Brookfield faction at that convention, received an appointment in the Department of Public Works as an Inspector, I understand, at $4 a day.

Solomon Berliner of 109 West Thirty-eighth Street, who is put down as reading law at 271 Broadway, does not quite agree with Mr. Germain's statement of the case, but he declares in an affidavit that it is true with the following exceptions:

Mr. Brookfield made the remark: "I don't know what places I have to dispose of, but I will send for Mr. Barney and find out." He rang the bell, sent for Mr. Barney, and Mr. Barney came into the office. Mr. Brookfield said: "Mr. Barney, what vacancies have you?" and Mr. Barney said the only vacancy he had was a four-dollar-a-day position. I said to Mr. Brookfield: "Is this permanent?" He said: "No." I then said: "These men must have permanent positions." Mr. Brookfield asked Mr. Barney if he had any permanent positions, and Mr. Barney replied: "No; but I can make some within a few days." Then Mr. Brookfield advised the men to take Corporation Inspectorships, which would pay $100 per month and would be permanent. He said: "I'm getting down now to dirty politics." He then said to the men: "Go in and win out the district." There was nothing said, but, win or lose, they were to get what was promised.

I called on Mr. Brookfield several times regarding the matter. The first time he said I should wait until after the Saratoga Convention, as he said it would look very bad to give these places then, as it might be said they were given for delegates. I called on him after the convention at least four or five times, and was put off from time to time. I also called with the men to see Mr. Barney and have him carry out the contract. The only one who was appointed was George Woods, and he was appointed on this agreement.

At the convention in Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, Job Hedges said to me: "We are under obligations to Woods and the other man, but under none whatever to Germain. I will see that that contract is carried out."

Charles Wandres in his affidavit simply concurs in the main with the statements made by William Germain.

Ex-Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield sailed on the Fuerst Bismarck on Tuesday, and it will be several days before he has any opportunity whatever to contradict the statements of Mr. Platt's men.

The other affidavit sent to the Mayor is from Henry I. Weinberg of 324 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. He told how he had been appointed to a thousand-dollar clerkship in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council by Alderman Wines, after he had received the indorsement of Leroy B. Crane, who has since been appointed a city Magistrate. Mr. Weinberg had helped in the campaign for Mr. Wines in the old Twenty-sixth Assembly District, and he got his clerkship in January, 1895. He declares that about a week after his appointment a man named Newman, a hatter in Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, who had been an active political follower of Mr. Crane, told him that Mr. Crane was getting up a new Republican club in opposition to the Lexington Republican Club of which James M. Doremus, the regular Republican leader of the district, was President. Newman wanted Weinberg to join Mr. Crane's club, and said, according to Weinberg, that he would have to put up $25. Weinberg asked where he would get $25, having been out of work for a long time. Newman, so Weinberg declares, said that he could get it out of his salary of $1,000 a year.

Weinberg further asserts that on Feb. 7, 1895, he was proposed for membership in the "Republican Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District." This was Mr. Crane's club. Weinberg paid no attention to the notice. Soon afterward Mr. Newman told him that Mr. Crane wanted to see him at his office. Mr. Weinberg then proceeds with his affidavit as follows:

I went there and Crane took me aside and privately said to me that his club had contracted considerable debt, and that as I had drawn my first salary, I would have to put up. I told Crane that it was impossible, that I had other matters to attend to, and wanted to have something left to carry me through the motnh. Crane then asked how much I needed to live on. I told him that was an impudent question; he insisted that it was not, and after some dispute on that point I left and returned to work. Several times afterward I met Crane, and he reminded me of my failure to join his club and put up money for it.

Early in May, 1895, Alderman Wines told me to go that evening to Crane's club. I went and Crane again told me that I should contribute to the support of the club. A second time that night he came to me and said that he could get $100 for the position I held.

About a week later Mr. Wines asked me again to go to Crane's club, that Crane wanted to see me without fail. I went there, and Crane told me that I need not bother about money matters as he had a man who was ready to take my position, and who would put up $100 for the position.

On June 10, 1895, about noon, as I was standing by the main entrance of the City Hall, Mr. Wines came to me and told me that he wanted my resignation as a clerk of the Board of Aldermen before July 1. He said he was being hounded and pounded almost to death because I would not put up money to Crane's club. Crane was with Wines before he came to me, and stood about twenty feet away during the conversation. Wines left me and rejoined Crane. From that time on nothing more was said to me about the money, but Wines treated me with contempt and disrespect. In June, 1895, after Wines had demanded my resignation, I joined the Lexington Republican Club, the club of the regular organization, of which Mr. Doremus was President.

On Sept. 30, 1895, I was notified that I had been removed from my position. I asked the Chief Clerk of the Board why I was discharged, and he told me that he regretted very much that he had been compelled to write out my notice of removal, that my removal had been demanded by Mr. Wines, and he could not help himself.

While I was employed as a clerk for the Board of Aldermen, no fault whatever was found with my work, and I am informed that the Clerk of the Board spoke well of my work to more than one person. I know of no good reasons for my removal, and I know that I was removed solely for political reasons, because I would not join and contribute to said club.

Immediately after my said removal Charles Shopland was appointed to fill my place. He was the Recording Secretary of Crane's club, and one of the most active Brookfield men in the district.

Whether the Mayor will regard the statements made in these affidavits as of sufficient force to make it necessary for him to pay rewards, is a matter that interested the politicians very much last night. The question may be decided by the Mayor to-day.

THINK MEYERS THE STRANGLER

Yonkers Police Looking for Mrs. Tucker's Murderer by Shoe and Finger-Nail Clues.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Yonkers police have been busy to-day trying to secure some new evidence to confirm their suspicions that Michael Byrnes and Charles Meyers were the men responsible for the murder of Mrs. Edmund Tucker last Monday afternoon. They have learned nothing new, but have strengthened their suspicions.

Capt. Mangin has questioned the men closely, but they tell about the same story they have all along—that they were together all day. If that is so, the police say, then, it being proved by the shoe tracks that Byrnes was at the Tucker House, Meyers must have been there too.

The only evidence other than that Meyers was there is that the thumb and finger nails of the man who strangled Mrs. Tucker cut the flesh in that it bled. Byrnes has been in the habit of biting his finger nails, and had none that could have even scratched the skin of Mrs. Tucker's neck, while Meyers's nails are quite long. The theory of the police and Coroner Miles is accordingly unshaken that Byrnes watched outside while Meyers did the work inside.

Investigation by the police in William's Bridge give the men bad characters, and capable of doing just such a deed. Meyers maintains a cool and indifferent deportment, and does not seem to be worried over the position in which he finds himself. Byrnes has not shown the same fortitude, and is very nervous. They were together the night of the murder, but no one saw them have much money. Byrnes spent a quarter for drink. He said he got it from a woman to whom he sold a piece of carpet. If they are the guilty men, they must have taken about $25 from the Tucker house.

Mrs. Tucker was buried in Scarsdale this morning at 11 o'clock. Services were held in St. John's Chapel, in Underhill Street, the Rev. Mr. Buckmaster officiating.

Dr. J. B. Huber's Resignation Final.

At the request of Coroner Hoeber, Coroner's Physician J. B. Huber consented yesterday to continue in office until his successor could be chosen, but he said that under no circumstances would he withdraw his resignation.

In accepting his resignation, Coroner Hoeber spoke of his work as being "honest and efficient." The Coroner said he regretted that Dr. Huber had not first asked whether he held himself responsible for certain reports about Louisa Hornung's death.

West 14th St.
1879 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1897
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
FOR THE COMMUNITY.
In all the various warps and textures, but the best thing is that we made our contracts while wool and wages were low. We can thus sell at the late low figures, which are below the trade prices. Choose your patterns now, as many are getting down to remnant lengths, and pay later. You see, our "Long Credit" system is of the greatest service.
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
which was suitable for Christmas gifts, including many novelties, greatly reduced.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

BATTLE AGAINST FRAUD

Continued from Page 1.

bulk of the names which make up the large percentages of illegal enrollment are purely fictitious, or are the names of men proved to be Democrats.

It is also charged that the frauds have not been confined to the Assembly districts which were carried at the recent primaries by those now in control of the organization. That our report furnishes some foundation for this charge is the best evidence of the spirit in which our investigation has been conducted. This committee felt that it was its duty to investigate the enrollment without regard to factional contentions, and to this end, included among the districts to be investigated certain districts known to have been carried by those opposed to the present machine. It is fair, however, to say that the bulk of the illegal enrollment in such districts seems to have been concentrated in the election districts which those in control of the present machine attempted to capture.

The general conclusion drawn from the investigation, and from which the evidence leaves no possible avenue of escape, is that the men in control of the county organization have devised and carried through a deliberate scheme of wholesale fraud, intended to secure for themselves, without regard to the will of the majority of the Republican voters the absolue control of the organization and of the delegations from this city to the National and State Conventions. The frauds were not sporadic. They were general throughout the city, the methods pursued in various parts of the city were so similar, and the work was so skillfully concentrated at the points where it would most surely accomplish its purpose that the proof of a carefully prearranged design is irresistible.

Moral Standard Lowered.

It is also clear that the greater part of the fraud practised by the opponents of those in control of the present party machinery was the result of the general demoralization and lowering of moral standards, resulting from the methods of the official heads of the party, so that many workers who would have preferred honest methods were tempted into fighting their opponents with their own weapons.

Another most significant conclusion, amply substantiated by our investigation, is that the men who had charge of the scheme for the wholesale padding of the Republican rolls and the debauching of the primaries received deliberate and systematic co-operation from the local Tammany Hall leaders. In the districts where the padding was the worst, it was found that in almost every election district one or more members of the Tammany Hall General Committee or of the Tammany Hall Assembly District Committee enrolled themselves as Republicans, and brought with them a band of Tammany followers, varying in numbers according to the varying necessities and opportunities of the case. This work upon the part of the local Tammany Hall leaders was done with such method and with such important results that we cannot escape the conclusion that it has been the deliberate purpose of those in control of Tammany Hall to lend their active aid and co-operation in carrying through the fraudulent scheme to perpetuate the power of those now in control of the Republican Party machinery in this city.

No Compromise with Fraud.

The question naturally suggests itself—Is it possible to remedy the existing evils and overcome the frauds which have been practiced through the medium of and by activity within the present organizations? Our experience thus far leaves little room for hope in this direction. The Committee of Twenty-five have availed themselves of every opportunity to bring before the County Committee the evidence of the existing frauds and to protest against the consummation of those frauds, but in every instance without avail. From the very nature of the case, it cannot be expected that the men who have deliberately perpetrated the wholesale frauds, of which indisputable proof is now offered, can be trusted to undo them.

It follows that the organization which resulted from the recent primaries is fradulent and illegal. Honest Republicans cannot consistently support it, nor is there any basis on which they can co-operate with those who have secured control of the organization by means of frauds which they refuse to undo. There can be no legal and representative Republican organization in this county until an honest enrollment has been secured and new primaries held under such auspices as will inspire public confidence and insure an honest expression of the will of the majority of the party. Republicans need not fear to take any action, however radical, to accomplish these results, for nothing could be more disastrous to the party than compromise with fraud.

The twenty-five Republicans who signed the report are Messrs. R. C. Alexander, Cornelius N. Bliss, E. W. Bloomingdale, Isaac V. Brokaw, William Brookfield, Joseph H. Choate, John Proctor Clarke, Paul D. Cravath, S. V. R. Cruger, Charles H. Denison, Joel B. Erhardt, Elias Goodman, Anson H. McCook, John E. Milholland, Edward Mitchell, J. C. O'Connor, Benjamin Oppenheimer, Horace Porter, Elihu Root, Charles Stewart Smith, John Sabine Smith, A. H. Steele, Wager Swayne, Samuel Thomas, and John S. Wise.

Further Report from Expert.

C. N. Jones, the expert who was employed to look into the enrollment, made a second report to the sub-committee, consisting of John Sabine Smith, Paul D. Cravath, Adelbert H. Steele, Benjamin Oppenheimer, and John S. Wise. Among other things Mr. Jones said

Since my last report, the work of investigating the enrollment at Republican County Headquarters has been continued along the lines therein indicated. Returns have since been received from a few missing election districts, and some further information has been secured about the politics of persons classified as "Not yet definitely ascertained." But, with the exception of the Fourteenth Assembly District, for which reports had been then received from but twenty-nine election districts, this leads to no material change in any of the summaries previously presented. The number of those found to be Democrats has been somewhat increased. The inspection has since been extended to the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Assembly Districts, for which summaries are here given, with one for the Fourteenth:

Summary of enrollment in forty-six election districts of the Sixth Assembly District:

Total enrollment (Republican County Headquarters)	1,683
Republicans found to be entitled to enrollment	641
Found not to be entitled to enrollment:	
Dead	10
Removed	137
No trace (apparently fictitious)	200
Democrats	155
Sundry others	27
Total found to be illegally enrolled	529
Total number of names definitely reported upon	1,556
Number found to be illegally enrolled	529
Percentage found to be illegally enrolled	.34
Not yet definitely ascertained	127

Four districts missing—Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-ninth.

Summary of enrollment in twenty-eight election districts of the Seventh Assembly District:

Total enrollment (Republican County Headquarters)	1,535
Republicans found to be entitled to enrollment	936
Found not to be entitled to enrollment:	
Dead	10
Removed	185
No trace (apparently fictitious)	174
Democrats	96
Sundry others	22
Total found to be illegally enrolled	485
Total number of names definitely reported upon	1,421
Number found to be illegally enrolled	485
Percentage found to be illegally enrolled	.34
Not yet definitely ascertained	114

Sixteen districts not yet reported.

Summary of enrollment in the entire Eighth Assembly District:

Total enrollment (Republican County Headquarters)	1,161
Republicans found to be entitled to enrollment	836
Found not to be entitled to enrollment:	
Dead	4
Removed	80
No trace (apparently fictitious)	96
Democrats	27
Sundry others	23
Total found to be illegally enrolled	229
Total names definitely reported upon	1,065
Number found to be illegally enrolled	239
Percentage found to be illegally enrolled	.22
Not yet definitely ascertained	96

Summary of enrollment in forty election districts of the Fourteenth Assembly District:

Total enrollment (Republican County Headquarters)	1,708
Republicans found to be entitled to enrollment	1,048
Found not entitled to enrollment:	
Dead	9
Removed	166
No trace (apparently fictitious)	110
Democrats	101
Sundry others	35
Total found to be illegally enrolled	421
Total names definitely reported upon	1,469
Number found to be illegally enrolled	421
Percentage found to be illegally enrolled	29
Not yet definitely ascertained	254

Three districts missing—Sixth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth.

The following table shows the number by which the delegates to the Assembly District Conventions would have been reduced if the names found during the course of this investigation to be improperly upon the rolls had been excluded:

Assembly District.	A.	B.
First	48	15
Fourth	96	31
Sixth	76	28
Seventh	70	20
Eighth	49	12
Fourteenth	82	27
Sixteenth	53	10
Twentieth	90	32
Twenty-fifth	131	53
Twenty-eighth	104	29
Twenty-ninth	96	16
Total	895	282

A.—Number of delegates actually in convention from election districts included in reports.

B.—Number by which delegates would have been reduced if names illegally enrolled had been excluded.

Tammany Men on the Rolls.

Since the date of my last report attention has been directed to an examination of the enrollment for the purpose of discovering whether or not it contains names of those now actively connected with Tammany Hall. Though this work has involved obvious difficulties, and has required great care and patience, it has yielded trustworthy results. The following facts bearing upon this question have all been carefully verified, and appear to be sufficient to remove all doubt about the answer.

It is shown by unimpeachable documentary evidence that Tammany Hall delegates for 1896 are included in the present enrollment, and that such delegates actually voted at the last Republican primary.

The expert here gives a long list of names now enrolled, he says, at the Republican Headquarters, and that also appear on the lists of Tammany delegates to the General or District Committees. He then says:

The following table shows the number of the members of the present Tammany Hall General Committee or of the Tammany Hall District Committees now upon the Republican rolls in the following Assembly districts and also of Democratic names shown to be enrolled:

Assembly Districts.	A.	B.
First	2	76
Fourth	40	303
Sixth	36	182
Seventh	73	119
Eighth	11	96
Fourteenth	55	183
Sixteenth	25	98
Twentieth	124	318
Twenty-fifth	23	121
Twenty-eighth	62	159
Twenty-ninth	35	53
Total	486	1,593

A.—Number of Tammany Committeemen enrolled. B.—Number of Democratic names proved to be on rolls.

In addition to these 486 Tammany delegates—an average of 44 to each Assembly district, or more than 1 to each election district—whose present activity cannot be questioned, we have found a much larger number of Tammany members in good and regular standing that are now enrolled at Republican Headquarters. Moreover, in this large Republican enrollment of Tammany men we have the names of active members of that society who voted at the last Republican primary.

In my last report I said: "Reliable Inspectors in some districts report that they have found unmistakable indications of a systematic and preconcerted effort to obstruct the work and to represent those of other political relations to be Republicans." I wish here to add that these reports have since been corroborated by an additional fact which it is impossible to present in detail at the present time.

I should add that irregularities in the present enrollment are manifestly not confined to those shown by an examination of the names that appear at the Republican County Headquarters. Trustworthy Inspectors have repeatedly reported instances in which the presence of a fraudulent name appears to have been carefully concealed. They also report that eligible Republicans say they were refused enrollment, though they appeared at the proper time and place. These statements are abundantly supported by other reliable evidence that multiplies as the work proceeds.

Letters of regret were read from Elihu Root, Charles Stewart Smith, and William Brookfield. Mr. Brookfield, who sailed for Europe Jan. 28, wrote:

I deeply regret that I am thus compelled to be absent at just the time when the Republican Party in this city is passing through one of the most serious crises in its history. I believe that the future success of the party here depends largely upon the wisdom with which the present crisis is met.

About three years ago, as members of the Committee of Thirty, we were engaged in an attempt to reorganize the party organization in this city, in response to a demand which seemed to come from every quarter. The County Committee which resulted from this organization chose to elect me as its Chair

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2 50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.02

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie. Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Financial	13
Bicycles	7	Furnished Rooms	7
Apartments To Let, Furnished	15	Furs Repaired	7
Autumn Resorts	7	Help Wanted	16
Boarders Wanted	7	Hotels	7
Business Notices	5	Instruction	7
Business Opportunities	7	Lost and Found	7
City Houses to Let	15	Meetings and Elections	13
City Items	5	Pianos and Organs	7
City Real Estate for Sale	15	Proposals	7
Country Real Estate for Sale	15	Public Notices	15
Dancing	7	Reference Notices	15
Deaths	5	Savings Banks	13
Dividends	13	Situations Wanted	16
		Special Notices	5
		Travelers' Guide	13
		Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Adrienne Lecouvreur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Primrose & West—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Madame Sans Gene—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Romeo and Juliet—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Matinée—3:30—Sidney Woollett, Reading.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cercle Française de L'Harmonie Ball.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Falstaff—7:45.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—Shaun Rhue—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Republicans Fighting Fraud.
A New Treasury Scheme.
Canada Stands by Britain.
The Raines Bill Riddled.
Dynamite in Rear of a Hotel.
No Action on Mr. Bayard's Case.
Howling Mob of Republicans.
Sudden Death of A. M. Newton.

Page 2
A Test Vote on Consolidation.
Guardian for Dr. Speir's Widow.

Page 3
Police Reorganization Proposed.
After Mayor Strong's Reward.
Cullom and the Presidency.
The Supreme Court at Dinner.
Seeking Mrs. Tucker's Strangler.

Page 5
Biridjik for Islamism.
Madrid Is Indifferent.
James H. Stoddart's Anniversary.

Page 6
Cruelty on Shipboard.
Silver Senators Argue.
Mr. Roosevelt on the Monroe Doctrine.
Fatal Explosion in a Rolling Mill.
Arson Cases in Court.

Page 7
Yale Oarsmen's Trip Abroad.
Cyclers and the Railroad Companies.

Page 8
A Sixteen-Year-Old Pastor.
News of Greater New-York.
Funeral of Trixy Cooper.

Page 9
Deadly Rear Tenements.
The St. Paul Hardly Moved.
The Ill-Fated Garcia Expedition.
Electrical Workers Locked Out.

Page 10
Art Students in Paris.
Strength for the National Guard.
More Rapid Transit Details.
Visit of a Mormon Leader.
A Williamsburg Women's Club.
Award to Architects Delayed.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.

Page 14
News of the Railroads.
Scheme for Third-Class Cities.
End of Manning Separation Suit.

Page 15
Real Estate Transactions.
Wants His Customs Service Job.

Page 16
Work for East Side Poor.
Assignment by Edwin A. Thrall.
Billingsgate in the Senate.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 235 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	19	36	35
6 A. M.	20	37	34
9 A. M.	27	40	38
12 M.	25	41	40
4 P. M.	32	41	40
6 P. M.	30	39	40
9 P. M.	26	36	37
12 P. M.	24	33	34

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....37.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....37.80
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....27.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years.....31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 16, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TIMES has published a thirty-six page pamphlet under the title "The Venézuela Dispute," containing Prof. John Bach McMaster's history of the Monroe doctrine from THE TIMES of Jan. 2, the President's message of Dec. 17, the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, an accurate map of the territory in dispute, the original announcement of the Monroe doctrine from the message of President James Monroe, together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward. The pamphlet can be had at all news stands and at the Publication Office of THE TIMES; price 5 cents.

MR. PLATT'S LARGE PLANS.

The scheme of Mr. PLATT for a State machine more comprehensive and powerful than New-York has ever seen begins to take definite form. The lines of his policy may be traced toward their union in the control of the Empire State by the Republican Party and of the party by Mr. PLATT, and, this vantage ground once obtained, the scheme will be extended as rapidly and as far as possible into the field of National politics. The measures so far framed are bold and ingenious, and their success is by no means impossible. It would be a grave evil for the country, and it would, judged by all previous experience, be disastrous to the party in whose name it would be obtained, but it can only be defeated by that union of honorable men in the Republican Party which Mr. PLATT has for years sought to make impracticable and which he is now fighting with the energy of desperation.

Look for a moment at the features already disclosed of this plan. Mr. PLATT, through the Raines Excise bill, is providing for a practical control of the liquor interest in the cities and for a continuous and heavy bribe to the interior districts of the State by which to strengthen the hold of his party on the Legislature, in which the very partial system of legislative apportionment will greatly aid. He is scheming for the control of the police of Greater New-York, which, though it may be temporary in terms at first, will be made permanent if possible, and already it is argued that the police functions of the four or five counties involved in the consolidated city can be discharged constitutionally only under the direct administration of the State. By his refusal to give the people of any city the decision as to Sunday closing and by the retention of the present law, he is preparing for the same sort of political and pecuniary blackmail that was levied under the same law by Tammany, but on a very much broader scale.

While these measures will very greatly extend the power of any party controlling the State into the field of municipal affairs, the scope of State action and expenditure is directly to be widened. The millions voted for the improvement of the canal will open up a mine for partisan exploiting of the same sort, but much richer than that closed by the vigorous policy of Mr. TILDEN as Governor. The extension of the State control—as in the recent change regarding the care of the insane—will be pressed at every point where patronage can be secured. The first step toward removing the restraints of the civil service law has been taken by the appointment of LORD—a trusted agent of PLATT—on the Civil Service Commission, giving the machine two of the three Commissioners and opening the way to a practically complete nullification of the law. The way in which the power thus secured will be employed may be inferred from the record of Mr. ALDRIDGE, PLATT's representative in the management of the Public Works, who has steadily resisted, evaded, or defied the law in his appointments.

The one obstacle to such a wide seizure of the State for the purposes of the machine is the Governor, on whose good sense and good faith the people have heretofore relied. But Gov. MORTON is not a strong man and he is a strong partisan, and PLATT has succeeded in binding him with the subtle and entangling net of Presidential ambition. At every forward movement in the plot Mr. MORTON will be confronted with the fear of imperilling his own nomination and that triumph of the principles of his party to which he is naturally persuaded that his nomination is essential. He is no longer a free man, though he may not realize his bondage. Had he been free, he never would have yielded to the appointment of LORD and the demoralisation of the Civil Service Commission. Were he free, he would not stand aloof when his oldest and best friends in this city are involved in a struggle for the emancipation of the Republican Party organization from the vulgar despotism of PLATT. The decent and conscientious element of his own party can no longer count on the support of the Governor. And this is the more sad because, if he had the courage, Mr. MORTON could dictate terms to PLATT. The control of the New-York delegation in the National Convention is the base of his projected operations in the field of National politics. It can be had only in the name of Mr. MORTON, and the Governor, if he could but see the situation as it is, is far more necessary to PLATT than PLATT to him.

THE TREASURY GOLD.

There is a good deal of rather vague talk just now about the particular way in which the Treasury is treating its gold reserve. Some over-refined reasoners are explaining that the chief difficulty with our currency is not that the gold reserve is not large enough, but that it is not paid out readily enough. There is just enough basis to this notion to make it plausible. If the Treasury were a bank of issue, with all the powers of one, unquestionably it would be sound policy to maintain the utmost confidence by paying freely on all legitimate demands, and even by anticipating them. Unfortunately the Treasury has some of the most difficult obligations of a bank of issue, and almost none of its powers.

The Treasury to begin with has no ready means of replenishing its reserve. It can only do so by cumbersome and difficult loans, and it is liable to have even that resource interfered with at any moment by Congress, which stands to the Treasury about in the relation of a Board of Directors to a bank in which they were neither share holders, depositors, nor note holders, and some of whom were speculators bent on breaking the bank. In the next place, the Treasury cannot reduce its obligations by a dollar, and has no sooner paid out gold for its notes than it is bound by law to find some way of reissuing them, and "keeping them in circulation," that is, keeping them on the endless round, drawing gold at every revolution.

As a matter of fact there is no evidence that the Treasury is placing any obstacles in the way of any legal method of taking gold, but really extreme caution in that direction might very well be excused.

BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE.

The Republican press continues to rage day after day about the "emergency" which "demands" the immediate enactment of the new McKinley Tariff bill, and to abuse the President and the Democratic Party in Congress for preventing the prompt enactment which Republican politicians and demagogues so impatiently desire.

But how does the President bar the way, and how does the Democratic Party in the Senate—a minority—prevent the passage of the bill? The President cannot interpose a veto until the bill shall have been sent to him from Congress; the Democratic Senators cannot vote against the bill until it shall come before them for action.

Why don't the Republicans take their precious "emergency" bill out of committee, their own committee, and give the Senate an opportunity to vote upon it? The Senate Committee on Finance has held the bill for five weeks, and now, because it is so held, the Republican organs are trying to make Republican readers believe that the passage of it has been prevented by Mr. CLEVELAND and the Democrats in the Senate.

Why has the bill remained in committee for five weeks? The Republican journals admit, and it is notorious, that nothing but the request or demand of the Republican-Silver-Populist, Mr. JONES of Nevada, has kept it there.

And was his demand, or amendment, hostile to the general purpose of the bill? Not at all. The Republican Party in Congress professes to see a great "emergency" which calls for more revenue, and has added 15 per cent. to all the duties now in force, except one, ostensibly to increase the revenue, and incidentally to revive "stricken industries" by enlarged protection. Mr. JONES, for many years a Republican member of the committee, says: "Why have you left out the duty on sugar? I think it ought not to be excepted. The otherwise uniform addition of 15 per cent. would increase it but little, from 40 per cent. (the present rate) to 46 per cent. This would add from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 to the revenue, and would give increased protection to producers of beet sugar on the Pacific coast. I ask that the sugar duty be included in the general scheme."

This, from the Republican point of view, seems very reasonable. Why have the Republicans, with that pressing "emergency" confronting them, refused to grant their old associate's request? Why have they permitted this little amendment, which is strictly in accord with their professed purpose and which fills the only gap in a tariff scheme otherwise uniform, to keep the bill in committee for five weeks?

If the Republican papers and politicians were sincere they would attack the Republican members of their own Finance Committee for refusing to make this little concession to Mr. JONES, and would refrain from abusing Democratic Senators who have had no opportunity to vote on the bill one way or the other, and the President, who can neither veto nor approve until the measure has been passed by Congress.

LEAVE IT TO THE COMMISSION.

Sub-Committee LEXOW seemed to be very touchy yesterday at Mr. PAVEY's resolution calling for information about the financial condition of the cities and towns which it is proposed to consolidate in the Greater New-York. He called the resolution "a lack of confidence in the committee," and as such he demanded that it be referred to the committee.

Mr. PAVEY's resolution was in fact about as irrelevant to anything before the Senate as Mr. LEXOW's investigating sub-committee, which is only provoking division and opposition on the Greater New-York question. The pending bill gives to the Consolidation Commission power to ascertain all about financial conditions, tax rates, and debts, and that is one of the principal matters it would have to deal with. Neither the Senate nor its committee can make this inquiry as well as the commission could do, and its result would have no effect on anything the Senate has to do now. Whatever it might be, the commission would have to go all over the ground for itself. What is the use of creating a commission to do certain things and then forestalling its work before it gets at it?

All that the Lexow sub-committee has done or is likely to do is just as irrelevant and impertinent as the Pavey resolution. If it is trying to ascertain public sentiment on the question of consolidation, it is engaged in a work of sheer impertinence, because that has been ascertained in the only conclusive way possible. If it is inquiring into means and methods of accomplishing consolidation or gathering information necessary for the framing of measures, it is doing what it is proposed to have the commission do, and what the commission could do much more advantageously.

LEXOW is loud in disclaiming political or partisan purposes and professing only a desire to solve the great problem of municipal government in the best way. But that is just what the commission is for. Why not leave it to deal with the problem? If there is no partisan purpose, there is no occasion for the Lexow sub-committee and all the delay and fuss that is giving encouragement to opposition. All that is needed is to pass the Commission bill and leave the commission to work out the problem and propose the needed legislation in due time, when it has been determined what it ought to be.

HOW THE DISCOVERY OF GERMS HELPS THE DOCTOR.

The discovery of the germs of certain diseases has been of great practical value in enabling physicians to ascertain quickly and surely whether a patient has one of these diseases when the presence of it is suspected. We are reminded of this by a technical report in The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal concerning the treatment of twenty-six cases of malaria. The reporting physician confines his remarks to these cases, but when we notice that the treatment of them "was always based on the results of the microscopical examination," which revealed certain organisms in the blood, this calls to mind the growing use of such examinations for the detection or treatment of other ailments.

Everybody knows that when, in these days, in any civilized country, there is reason to suspect that Asiatic cholera has appeared, experts are at once employed to look for the germ or bacillus of that dreaded disease, in connection with the case or cases which have excited suspicion. This method of inquiry is of great practical and commercial value. If the germ is not found, the whole country experiences a sense of relief; if it is found, the sanitary authorities see clearly what must be done.

Again, with respect to diphtheria, the great cities of the civilized world (taking a lesson from New-York) now undertake to ascertain, through their Boards of Health, by searching for the characteristic germ, whether, in any case where the presence of this disease is suspected, the ailment is true diphtheria or something less dangerous. Thousands of patients are subjects of such examination every year, and the value of the inquiry is easily seen. The reports enable the physician to apply the right remedies at an early stage, and also promote the effectiveness of sanitary effort.

It is desirable that the physician should know whether a patient who has some ailment which suggests pulmonary consumption really is in the early stage of that disease or is affected by an ailment less formidable. The question can easily be answered. The Board of Health in this city advertises that it is able and willing to make the necessary examination for any physician, and urges physicians generally to apply for the information. The presence or absence of the germ can be ascertained without permitting the patient to know what is done.

Returning to the report concerning malaria, we may say that the search for characteristic germs, organisms, or parasites in connection with the treatment of this disease will be regarded by most people as a novel proceeding. But it is a recognized part of the treatment in certain hospitals, and experiments upon these organisms while they are separated from the blood have yielded valuable information as to what remedies should be given and when they should be applied. In twenty-four of these twenty-six cases "the tertian parasite was found." In one case examination revealed the presence of "the aestivo-autumnal parasite," or the characteristic organism of "Chagres fever." This patient had brought the organism in his blood from Panama to Boston.

These organisms of malaria have "a period of segmentation" occurring at or about the time of the paroxysm or chill, and it has been proved that they are more susceptible to the destroying action of quinine while the process of segmentation is going on. "Hence," says the reporting physician, "the quinine should be given shortly before it, in order that it may be in solution in the blood when segmentation takes place. In this way a group of organisms may be almost entirely destroyed by a single dose." So it appears that the detection of the germ or parasite has a practical value in promoting the successful treatment of the various forms of malaria.

HIGH-TARIFF HUMOR IN CHICAGO.

That boisterous advocate of McKinleyism, The Chicago Inter Ocean, publishes an imaginary dialogue between Fact and The Free Trader, in which Fact is represented as "kicking" his adversary "into the gutter" because the latter is unable to deny that a Tinplate Trust has been formed in this country since the enactment of the "free-trade" Wilson tariff. The astute Inter Ocean hears Fact asking the following question:

"Is it not true that it has happened that under the Wilson tariff a Tinplate Trust has been formed, so that recently, to wit, on the 16th day of January, action was brought in the Supreme Court of New-York to prevent its further continuance?"

It is for his failure to answer this in the negative that The Free Trader is deposited "in the gutter."

In this dialogue Fact is a misnomer for Ignorance. The combination to which The Inter Ocean refers with its customary accuracy of statement was not "a Tinplate Trust," but a Trust or combination made by five manufacturers of tinware, such as tin pans, pails, and the like. It was called The Central Stamping Company, and The Inter Ocean's high-tariff friend NIEDRINGHAUS was a powerful member of it. Moreover, this combination was in existence throughout the life of the McKinley tariff, as the testimony showed, and the suit recently tried was brought by one of the members who had sought to dissolve the combination when his associates undertook to prolong its life, in July, 1894, before the present tariff was enacted. It appears, therefore, that our McKinley contemporary's Fact was Ignorance under a false name.

But if it were true that the American manufacturers of tin plate had recently formed a Trust, could any one but a stupid numskull sincerely say that this action had been taken under a "free-trade tariff"? The duty on tin plate last year was 56.72 per cent. Is a duty of 56.72 per cent. free trade?

IS IT THE DOOM OF THE SEALS?

Mr. DINGLEY's bill regarding the fur seals follows, in its chief feature, the one which Congressman, now Postmaster General, WILSON advocated so vigorously last Winter, and which was then passed in the House by a two-thirds vote, suspending the rules for that purpose. This chief feature calls for negotiations with England, Russia, and Japan to procure for the seals better protection than the Paris rules afford, and it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, if these negotiations are unsuccessful, to kill all the seals on the Pribilof Islands and sell the skins.

This measure belongs to the class of kill or cure remedies—in fact, one alternative includes both a kill and cure process. It is odd to find a measure nominally for the protection of these animals ending with a provision for their extinction. And yet it rests on a basis of telling facts and figures in Mr. CARLISLE's recent report. The Senate did not concur in a similar plan last Winter, perhaps preferring to have the negotiations tried without the accompanying threat. They were, in fact, tried by Mr. GRESHAM, who asked England for a modus vivendi prohibiting all seal killing in Bering Sea last year. Unfortunately she did not consent, and now we have the results which Mr. CARLISLE sets forth.

It appears that in Bering Sea alone the number of sealing vessels advanced from thirty-seven the year before to sixty-nine, and the pelagic catch there made the enormous increase of 40 per cent., reaching the unprecedented number in that sea alone of 44,169 skins. And this occurred with a decrease in the total number of the Pribilof herd, the falling off in it since 1891 being officially declared to be more than one-half. There were counted last year only 200,000 seals in the islands, where ten years before the reckonings had been in millions. In the North Pacific and outside the Paris award area the catch fell off last year from 1894.

Another fact shown by Mr. CARLISLE is that, while only male seals of a specified age are killed on the islands, 73 per cent. of the American and 56 of the British pelagic catch of last year were females, and 28,000 young seals on the islands died of starvation, the mothers being killed while swimming out for food beyond that sixty-mile radius which the Paris tribunal had provided as adequate for protection. These starved young must be added to the season's victims of pelagic sealing, and also the uncounted numbers that are wounded and sink and are not recovered.

Here, then, we find the reason for a legislative measure which might otherwise seem preposterous. The Paris rules do not adequately protect the fur seal. They have been of some use, but Secretary CARLISLE officially declares that "under their operation the fur seals of the American herd will be exterminated commercially within a very few years." Fifteen years ago the whole pelagic catch did not exceed 10,000, and we used to get 100,000 seals from the islands; now we get only 15,000, and the pelagic catch in Bering Sea alone exceeds 44,000. Even the most skeptical, as Mr. CARLISLE says, must see that it is only a question of a few years when the Pribilof herd will follow the fate of the fur seals of the South Atlantic.

Hence, if our once valuable property in the islands is to be ruined, it is held by the advocates of the Dingley bill to be wiser to kill what animals there are left at once rather than to have them fall victims within three or four years to the pelagic sealers. We should at least have something with which to reimburse ourselves for patrol and other expenses.

Still, we cannot yet believe that the authority thus conferred would need to be exercised. Last year Great Britain was offended, and very naturally, at the failure of Congress to provide for paying the damages for the seized Canadian vessels. This year, with an amicable arrangement for determining these damages, she may be more ready to modify the Paris award rules.

We notice with interest that Mr. JOHN Y. MCKANE is unalterably and vehemently opposed to the consolidation of Brooklyn with New-York. The Loyal Leaguers will doubtless be much encouraged by this important accession to their ranks, and his words of warning and his incitement to action ere it be too late will naturally be heard with the attention which, coming from a statesman so experienced, they well deserve. His arguments against consolidation have the merit of novelty, moreover, in that the ex-boss speaks through a barred door. This fact lends a pleasing and much-needed diversity to the discussion, one that will be deeply appreciated by all who are obliged to follow it.

Why is it that so many people have fallen into the habit of writing about the new Laureate without prefixing to his name the customary "Mr."? They do not realize, apparently, that to use "AUSTIN" or even "ALFRED AUSTIN," implies either personal intimacy of long standing, and the consequent right to dispense with the formalities which ordinary courtesy requires, or else the high respect due to a great man and which makes the employment of every day honorifics more or less absurd. England's official versifier was wholly unknown, a few days ago, to the vast majority of those who are now discussing him. Therefore, their neglect of the usual title savors of impertinence toward a very reputable gentleman, or else it convicts them of cruel irony, shown by pretending to believe that he, like TENNYSON, or SWINBURNE, or BROWNING, or LOWELL, or POE, or LONGFELLOW, has risen to heights where commonplace symbols of regard are out of place. "AUSTIN" is comic for the same reason—turned around—that "Mr. SHAKESPEARE" is comic.

An amiable contemporary took the trouble to explain, yesterday, why the public is over ready to believe that the St. Paul's Captain drove his vessel ashore in a reckless attempt to reach port ahead of the Campania. This credulity, it seems, is due to the fact that people heard, not long ago, that the Ship of State had been forced on a sand bank in an even more desperate effort to get somewhere or other before the Republican jingoes could do so. Ergo—the truth of hasty inferences from insufficient data as to the incompetency and carelessness of officials hitherto trusted is now taken for granted. This is, indeed, an argument of amazing force—backward. The most skillful bushman in Australia could not make a more effective boomerang, or the least skillful use it with consequences more painful to himself.

ART NOTES.

—Drawings by Charles Dana Gibson now being exhibited in London are attracting much attention. The Westminster Gazette says: "Taking it altogether, Mr. Gibson's work is extraordinarily individual. There is richness in the light and shade, a suggestion of color in the textures, and a fine determination to make the pen do everything that any one else can do with brush or graver, which distinguish these drawings from that of any other penman living. Yet the pen justifies itself in Mr. Gibson's hands, for in the closest-knit textures and deepest shadows the line remains a pen line, and expresses something which could not have been expressed in any other way. Occasionally, when he is working at his finest, Mr. Gibson gets some of the effect of a good line engraving, and now and again in his cross-hatching, he seems to be aiming at the markings of an oil-painter's brush. But these resources come naturally in the effort to make the pen go as far as it possibly can in producing realistic effects. For these drawings are not decorative effects, nor experiments in the suppression of detail, as many modern pen drawings are. They are from life; they represent living types, whether in the Salon or in the open air, and if the execution is interesting it is always a means to an end. Mr. Gibson is fortunate in one respect. He not only works on a large scale, but is reproduced on a large scale, which gives the fullest scope to his broad and free treatment. The reproductions, let us say, are admirable—obviously and in every sense fac similes of the drawings—* * * an admirable selection of great interest, artistically, and most enlightening to an Englishman on the subject of American social life."

—As announced on Sunday last, the Elkins Prize of $5,000 offered for work at the Winter Show of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has finally been awarded. The jury consisted of the New-York artists Robert F. Blum and Edward Simmons, Frank W. Benson of Boston, Robert W. Vonnah of Philadelphia, Henry G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; John G. Johnson and Alfred C. Lambdin, the last two being Philadelphians. Three thousand dollars was given to Abbott H. Thayer for his "Caritas," and $2,000 to Edmund C. Tarbell for his "Girl with the White Azaleas." Both pictures received special recognition at the hands of the Hanging Committee, being prominently placed, and the verdict of the jury of award will give, it is believed, general satisfaction. In each case the canvas is large, no radical departure is apparent in the technique, while the painters are men of established reputation.

—The latest purchase made by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts under the Denio and Warren bequests is a portrait of a gentleman and his son by Giovanni Battista Moroni, an eminent portrait painter of the Venetian school, and a contemporary of Titian. This canvas has been hung on the north wall of the first gallery. It is a sober, dignified, and handsome work, in excellent condition for a painting more than 300 years old. The gentleman is dressed in black, and is of a swarthy complexion, and a thick-set figure. His black hair and beard are thick and curly. He sits by a table on which are writing materials. His son stands close beside him at his right. This is a boy of about eleven or twelve years, bearing a marked family resemblance to his father, and dressed in a showy, rich costume of several shades of brown, striped with black.

—A concern in Montreal, known as the "Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited," has recently come to grief, the chief official being arrested under the laws against gambling. The entertainment consisted of a drawing every afternoon, numbers being taken from a wheel, and the lucky holder selecting a picture redeemable at its appraised value, less 10 per cent. for cash. The Canadian Royal Art Union, was incorporated by letters patent issued on Feb. 14, 1894. It has been operating in that city since Jan. 6. Mr. J. U. Emard is the President.

TRISTAN AT THE OPERA.

Another Brilliant Success for Mme. Nordica and the de Reszkes.

The late Mr. Chorley related how he met an insensate Wagnerian that the object of his admiration was destroying not only the art of singing but the singers themselves as singers, and that the fanatic made answer, "Oh, there has been too much singing already." And yet it was only "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin" to which the good Chorley had been subjected. He was mercifully removed before "Tristan" could be inflicted on him, and much less "The Nibelungen Ring."

During the prevalence of the Wagner music-drama it has occurred to a great many music lovers that there was some truth in the plaint of the British musical Tory, and that it was a pity that the opera-goer should have to choose between an artistic and dramatic treatment of the opera and the art of singing, which, after all, has its merits. There has been a general belief that the stage direction for the vocal parts of Wagner's scores was that of the rubric in the Prayer Book concerning the chants which "may be said or sung."

There have at times been partial demonstrations that not only Wagner may be sung, but that he is better when he is sung by gifted and trained singers than when he is merely said, or even bawled. But that demonstration has never been so completely made in New-York as by the present managers of the opera, and certainly never so fully made as to "Tristan" as in the presentation that was repeated last evening, with the same cast as heretofore. There is nothing to be added or altered in the praise that has already been bestowed in these columns upon the Tristan of M. Jean de Reszke and the King Marke of M. Edouard de Reszke. Mme. Nordica's Isolde seems to improve by repetition. It is not very hazardous to pronounce it the most satisfactory we have seen, taking it altogether, since the only singer who has equalled or excelled it, vocally or dramatically, was prevented by nature from maintaining the illusion she produced by art. Mlle. Brema remains, however, as a reminder of what we used to be led to consider as the Wagnerian method of singing Wagner. The responsibility of sustaining the Teutonic vocal and dramatic traditions almost single-handed seems to weigh heavily upon her Brangene. Upon the whole, the latest presentation of "Tristan" was the most brilliant and successful of all, and it was enjoyed by a very large audience.

"Gentleman Joe" at the Bijou.

"Gentleman Joe," the English "variety play," which was performed, briefly, in unsatisfactory circumstances, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre some time ago, was produced at the Bijou Theatre last night, with the original dialogue and lyrics by Basil Hood and the original music by Walter Slaughter. The scenery and dresses were new and bright.

The success of such a performance often depends more on the personal attractiveness of the participants than on their art. Few of the women employed are strikingly handsome. There is no play to speak of in "Gentleman Joe," but the title rôle is, doubtless, a very fair study of a cockney type, and, as a matter of course, requires the services of a cockney actor, or one who can imitate the speech and manner of the cockney. Mr. James T. Powers is not that actor. He represents, as the "cabby," an American-born young man of Irish lineage whose pleasantries would doubtless seem in place in Main Street, Worcester, Mass., on a Saturday night, but would be regarded in any London thoroughfare with the blank-faced intolerance the true Briton always bestows on unenlightened savagery.

But these are merely remarks by the way, and doubtless in a vein quite too serious for the subject.

"Gentleman Joe" has some good songs, which are sung loudly and frequently in time and tune. It is not devoid of fun, and the intelligent property cab horse, who gazes over the garden wall at his master's gallantries, is a welcome debutant. "Gay Paree" and "Margate Sands" go well. Taking specialties are introduced in Act II. Clara Wieland and Florence Irwin hit the mark of popular approval in their songs and dances. Every person on the stage works with vigor to please. Two gentlemen in the second row of the orchestra stalls last night were pleased almost into fits. And there was plenty of applause besides.

Gentleman Joe	James T. Powers
Mr. Ralli Carr	Louis De Lange
Mr. Pilkington Jones	George K. Fortescue
Lord Donnybrook	David Terrence
Hughie Jaqueson	V. M. De Silke
William	Dorothy Usher
Dawson	William Cullington
James	Arthur T. Foster
Photographer	G. H. Brooks
Miss Lalage Potts	Florence Irwin
Mrs. Ralli Carr	Grace Huntington
Hon. Mabel Cavanaugh	Ida Brooks
Miss Pilkington Jones	Grace Belasco
Miss Lucy Pilkington Jones	Fannie Briscoe
Miss Ada Pilkington Jones	Josie Allen
Miss Amy Pilkington Jones	Mabel Montgomery
Cook	Brownie Wells
Emma	Clara Wieland

A New Play by Nordmann.

The first performance of a play by Sudermann, Hauptmann, or Nordmann, three of Germany's most prolific dramatists of the present time, is of sufficient interest to attract a large audience to the Irving Place Theatre. This was again demonstrated last night when Nordmann's genre play, "Die Ueberzaehligen" (The Superfluous Ones,) was acted for the first time in America.

The subject and characters are of a kind only to be found in the cities of Germany, and, as a consequence, the drama could only interest an audience familiar with urban life in the Fatherland. The author uses as a basis for his play a family of large numbers, of which only one member is prosperous, and he is continually importuned for assistance by his poor kinsfolk.

While the entire Ristl family are true subjects for charity, they are, nevertheless, such weak characters that, instead of gaining the sympathies of the spectator, the effect is rather that of sympathizing with Heinrich, who has gained for himself a position as a builder. The drama is overburdened with gloom, and the heavy clouds are only broken through for a few brief periods, when a little sunshine is provided by the elder Ristl and the Count Nowalski, two well-devised comic characters, who could be more frequently introduced to the satisfaction of the average audience.

That this work will not become popular is due to the surplus of moroseness and the pessimistic dialogue of most of the personages. Mr. Conried, however, took advantage of every opportunity offered, and the performance deserves praise, both as to the cast and the stage appurtenances. All rôles were in worthy hands, and the acting was remarkably smooth. Adolf Link's portrayal of the elder Ristl was exceedingly clever. Arthur Eggeling gave an excellent sketch of an impecunious nobleman. Gusti Forst was as pleasing as possible in her rôle of the half-witted, good-natured slavey.

Vincenz Ristl	Adolf Link
Heinrich	Max Bira
Bertha	Charlotte Durand
Carl	Bruno Gedner
Albert	Julius Strobl
Felix	Hermann Schmelzer
Graf Nowalski	Arthur Eggeling
George Pleininger	Carl Sick
Dori	Gusti Forst
Amelie	Bertha Kuhn
Caroline von Szilanyi	Hilma Schlutter

AGENDA OF A BOOK LOVER.

—Karl Bodmer, born at Zurich in 1809, came to America with Prince von Wied-Neuwied in 1832. He lived among the Indians, and, like Salvator Rosa among the brigands, gained their friendship by making their portraits. He lived in their wigwams, smoked their calumets, saw their battles, and made an album of his experiences—"Voyage dans l'Intérieur de l'Amérique du Nord," three volumes, 8vo., and an atlas with eighty-two large plates. He said: "In Europe I have only acquaintances; in America I have friends."

—Oh, the doom that there is in things that are written! Lord Lytton suppressed Louisa. Devey's edition of his father's "Letters to His Wife," in 1834. Later, in a catalogue of Bath, the book appeared for sale, and Lord Lytton compelled the booksellers to surrender it to him. Now it reappears in a catalogue of New-York.

—Elzevirian type was a tyrant for many years. Jannet used it for the numerous volumes of the "Bibliothèque El

BIRIDJIK FOR ISLAMISM

An Alleged Telegram of Chiefs of Christians to the Palace.

FRIGHTFUL TALES FROM ZEITOUN

Twelve Hundred Wounded Men Reach Marash and Many More Are Following Them—Prisoners Maltreated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30.—A telegram addressed to the palace and purporting to come from the chiefs of the Armenians, Gregorians, Protestants, and Catholics of Biridjik has been received here. The message declares that all the Armenians there desire to embrace Islamism.

The Constantinople correspondent of The United Press, telegraphing under date of Jan. 28, says that letters have been received from Marash confirming the stories that great slaughter occurred in the recent battle between the Turkish troops and the Armenians, who had captured and held the town of Zeitoun.

The exact number of the dead is not known, but it can be stated with certainty that it was very large. Twelve hundred wounded men have already reached Marash, and many more are following them to that place. Many of the wounded have died, either in Marash or along the road from Zeitoun.

A number of prisoners have been taken to Marash. Their treatment was something awful. All sorts of indignities were heaped upon them, and in a large number of cases they were so shockingly maltreated that it is impossible to publish the details.

The Governor of Marash has again tried to bring about a reconciliation between the Turks and the Armenians in Zeitoun, but his efforts have been in vain. Most of the prominent Armenians in the vilayet have been arrested.

Sultan Has Replied to the Queen.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that the Sultan has replied, through Costaki Pasha Anthopoulos, the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, to the letter recently sent to him by Queen Victoria relative to the treatment of the Armenians.

RUNYON MEMORIAL SERVICE.

St. George's Episcopal Church Crowded with Ambassador's Friends.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—A memorial funeral service was held in St. George's Episcopal Church in Berlin at noon to-day in honor of the memory of the late Theodore Runyon, United States Ambassador to Germany. The services began with the singing of Hymn 399, which was followed by the usual burial service, confession, and absolution.

The Rev. Drs. Fry and Dickie of St. George's Church officiated, the former conducting the service and the latter delivering the address. In the course of his remarks Dr. Dickie said that Mr. Runyon's motto had been fulfillment of duty, and that he had, therefore, enjoyed the unbounded confidence of his fellow-citizens and of the President of the United States.

Mr. Runyon's name as a lawyer throughout the United States, he said, was synonymous with integrity and equity. At the conclusion of the address Dr. Fry continued the service according to the ritual, beginning with "Man that is born of woman," and followed with versicles, collects, and a prayer, in which supplication was made for President Cleveland.

Then Hymn 288 was sung, the blessing pronounced, and the organ played the dead march in "Saul" while the congregation was leaving the church. Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern was present as the representative of the Emperor and the entire Court; the Diplomatic Corps and several of the Imperial and Prussian Ministers were in attendance.

The church was not of sufficient capacity to hold all who desired to attend, and a great many private and social acquaintances of the late Ambassador were unable to obtain admission. In consequence of this Dr. Dickie, at the request of Mrs. Runyon, will hold an overflow service on Sunday in the American Church.

The Emperor and Empress sent wreaths tied with ribbons bearing their initials. The members of the United States Embassy and the Consulate also sent wreaths, as did many others.

The American colony in Berlin held a meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and passed resolutions expressing sympathy and condolence with the family of the late Ambassador and sorrow at his death.

Ex-United States Consul Kreisman presided. Charles de Kay, United States Consul General, proposed the resolutions, which conveyed an expression of grief at the loss of Mr. Runyon, an upright man, an able representative, and a pure patriot. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A resolution was also adopted that copies of the resolutions passed be sent to the widow of Ambassador Runyon, to the President of the United States, and to the State Department at Washington.

ESSEX COUNTY BAR'S HOMAGE.

Board of Trade Committee Resolutions to be Presented Monday.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—A special meeting of the Essex County Bar Association will be held in Chancery Chambers to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of rendering the tribute of the Essex County Bar to the character of Ambassador Runyon, their former colleague and Chancellor.

President Ure of the Board of Trade has appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Ambassador Runyon, and they will be presented at a meeting to be held next Monday night.

PORTUGAL'S KING ASSAULTED.

A Self-Styled Anarchist Throws a Stone at Him and Misses.

LISBON, Jan. 30.—While King Charles of Portugal was driving in an open carriage to-day, a man stepped forward and threw a stone at him with great violence. The stone missed his Majesty, and struck an side-de-camp who was in the carriage with him.

The officer jumped from the carriage and seized the man, holding him until the police, who were near at hand, took him into custody. As the prisoner was taken away he shouted cheers for anarchy and social revolution.

ITALIANS AND ABYSSINIANS.

A Decisive Battle About Annexation of the Tigre Is Imminent.

ROME, Jan. 30.—The Government has received advices from Gen. Baratieri, Commander in Chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, showing that the General recently sent an Italian trader named Felter to the camp of Ras Makonnen, the chief commanding the native army which invested the town of Makalle, demanding the release of the Italian column under Col. Galliano which was besieged in Makalle.

Felter was the messenger who arrived in Gen. Baratieri's camp a few days ago bringing letters from Menelik, King of the Abyssinians, for King Humbert and Gen. Baratieri. He appears to have been successful in his mission, for the troops at Makalle were permitted to withdraw from the town without being attacked.

Col. Galliano and his column have arrived safely at Gen. Baratieri's camp, and they will reinforce the main body of Italians. They brought with them their cannon, munitions, and baggage.

Gen. Baratieri sent his dispatches to the Government the Abyssinian army was advancing and was then within thirty kilometers of the outposts of Gen. Baratieri's forces.

A conflict between the opposing forces was imminent. The Italian forces now number 28,000 men, with 60 cannon. The Abyssinian army is estimated to number 40,000 to 60,000 men, some thousands of whom are armed with spears. The others have weapons of precision, including rifles, and in addition have a number of pieces of artillery, which were used in the attacks on Makalle. It is the opinion at Rome that an engagement which will decide whether or not the Province of Tigre will be annexed to the Italian colony of Erythrea will shortly be fought.

Funeral of Pont-y-Pridd Miners.

CARDIFF, Jan. 30.—The funeral of the miners who lost their lives through the explosion in the Pont-y-Pridd pit, Jan. 27, took place to-day. The mines in the vicinity were closed for the occasion, and 18,000 miners attended the obsequies.

Justin McCarthy to Quit Leadership.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Westminster Gazette says it is almost certain that Justin McCarthy will not resume the leadership of the Irish Party in Parliament after the reassembling of that body.

Russian Official Cholera Statistics.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The official cholera statistics for the week ended Jan. 25 show that there were fourteen new cases and five deaths from the disease.

Date of Prince Henry's Funeral.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—It is announced that the funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg is fixed to take place Wednesday, Feb. 5.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Good—Colwell.

Miss Frances Colfax Colwell of Virginia and Brent Good of this city were married at the residence of the bride's aunt, in Brooklyn, Wednesday morning.

The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock, that early hour having been chosen because the bride and bridegroom were to sail at once for Bermuda, where they will spend their honeymoon. The wedding was a quiet one on account of sickness in the bride's family. Only near relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present.

Mr. Good's son, Harry Hoyt Good, acted as best man, and his young daughter, Miss Kate Hamilton Good, acted as bridesmaid. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Francis Lewis and the Rev. E. Walpole Warren of this city.

Mr. Brent Good is very well known in business and club circles in this city. He has slightly passed middle age. He came here from Canada, and has amassed a fortune of several millions. He is now President of the Carter Medicine Company and of the Lyceum Theatre Company. He is a member of the Manhattan, New-York Yacht, New-York Athletic, Hardware, and other clubs.

Miss Colwell is a member of the old Virginia family, and was closely related to Vice President Schuyler Colfax.

Mr. and Mrs. Good will remain in the Bermudas for a month. On their return they will live at the Osborne, in West Fifty-seventh Street, where Mr. Good has elegantly furnished apartments. The country house of the Good family is at Monmouth Beach, N. J. It is very roomy, and is richly furnished. A very good stable of blooded horses is supported in connection with this house.

Girard—Lyon.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Miss Georgie Adelaide Lyon, daughter of Mrs. David Merritt Lyon of 149 North Main Street, was married this evening at 7 o'clock to Harry Perelette Girard, choirmaster of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, at Rye. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Archdeacon Kirkby, rector of Christ Church.

The bride wore a gown of white faille silk, the bodice being trimmed with point lace, pearls, and orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and white roses. Miss Clara Coles of New-York City, the maid of honor, wore a gown of yellow satin and carried a bouquet of yellow roses.

The service in the church was very elaborate. The full vested choir of thirty-five voices, chanting the wedding chorus from "Lohengrin," met the bridal party at the church entrance, and led the way down the main aisle, followed by the ushers, who were Howard Pyle of Brooklyn, Mallison Randall, choirmaster of St. Andrew's Church, New-York; Dr. Edwin P. Lant of New-York, and Howard Field Carpenter of Port Chester. The Misses Alice and Ethel Peck, acting as flower girls, scattered roses along the aisles.

The bride was escorted by her cousin, W. Edward Peck of Port Chester, and was given away by her mother. Dr. L. B. Girard of New-York was the best man.

The church and the house of the bride's mother, where a reception was held after the ceremony, were beautifully decorated with palms and flowers.

Among the wedding guests were Mr. and Mrs. William P. Abendroth, Mr. and Mrs. George Edwin Manson, Mrs. Caroline Theall, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Treadway, Elliott Schenck, Harry Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Farler, Master H. S. Farler, Mrs. Sullivan, B. B. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Millard Veit, James C. Carter, F. R. Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. David J. Powers, Thomas F. Ryan, Miss M. R. Jones, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—C. W. Mayer, Dart Benjamin, T. H. Sonahein, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hinchman, Frank Rudd, Duncan McD. White, Mrs. E. Frank Coe, Miss Coe, E. C. Bradley, E. Randolph Robinson, Miss Robinson. Miss Watt Thompson, Miss A. Mann, George H. McKean, E. W. Walton, J. E. W. Munday, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Westbern, H. Pollock, G. H. Farr, H. A. Ensign, E. G. Duvall, John E. Fitzgerald, James A. Little.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—Judge J. Henry Metcalf of Canandaigua, N. Y.

—GILSEY—Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, D. C.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo.

—MURRAY HILL—State Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of Albany.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser of Montana, and President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College.

—HOLLAND—Mr. de Knagenhjelm, Secretary of the Swedish Legation at Washington, and Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago.

—WALDORF—Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Alexander Shaw of Baltimore, and Mrs. George Hearst of Washington, D. C.

—WINDSOR—Lady Caron of Ottawa, L. J. Seargeant of Montreal, and Charles M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—COCHRAN—David Dydock, Frank Embree, New-York.

—RIGGS—Mr. and Mrs. John J. Sperry, Miss Bessie Sperry, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—A. E. Duncan, J. B. Hooper, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Abram Lott, Brooklyn.

—EBBITT—Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Brewster, Mrs. L. H. Gray, Brooklyn; H. L. Winchell, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Johnson, R. E. Dowling, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—R. E. Dowling, Albert Flake, Mrs. C. Walter Crosby, C. M. S. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Treadway, Elliott Schenck, Harry Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Farler, Master H. S. Farler, Mrs. Sullivan, B. B. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Millard Veit, James C. Carter, F. R. Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. David J. Powers, Thomas F. Ryan, Miss M. R. Jones, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—C. W. Mayer, Dart Benjamin, T. H. Sonahein, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hinchman, Frank Rudd, Duncan McD. White, Mrs. E. Frank Coe, Miss Coe, E. C. Bradley, E. Randolph Robinson, Miss Robinson. Miss Watt Thompson, Miss A. Mann, George H. McKean, E. W. Walton, J. E. W. Munday, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Westbern, H. Pollock, G. H. Farr, H. A. Ensign, E. G. Duvall, John E. Fitzgerald, James A. Little.

Lip Reading a Science.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

An article headed "Instruction of the Deaf," in your Sunday issue of Jan. 19, attracted my attention, inasmuch as I belong to the deaf world, and suggested to me the advisability of asking you to kindly insert in THE TIMES the following statement for the benefit of those similarly afflicted. The time has come when it should be recognized as a fact that speech reading, or more commonly called lip reading, by the deaf has been reduced to a science, and can be acquired by any adult who is willing to give time and perseverance to its study. Deafness must be deprived of more than half its terrors if we find within our reach a means of understanding and comprehending the conversation of others without the aid of sound.

I am making a practical effort to demonstrate the possibility of acquiring this accomplishment, as I have been deprived of the enjoyment of general conversation for many years. Having joined a class under the instruction of Miss Warren of 248 West Twenty-first Street I already find myself so much benefited that in a practice lesson to-day with one of the members of the class to which I belong I was able to discuss the relative advantages arising from the study of Christianity and Christian Science, their resemblance in point of teaching and belief, and other topics for more than an hour, and yet our utterances were inaudible to each other, so that every impression conveyed to our minds was made through the medium of facial expression, including the movements of the lips.

If a person is not very deaf, of course, he can be greatly aided by a slight knowledge of the art of speech reading. Like the learning of any other language, it will take time to perfect one's self, but I do not hesitate to state positively that such an end can be accomplished, and that the means are available to all who suffer from lack of powers of hearing. A. R.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27.

MADRID IS INDIFFERENT

Little Attention Paid to Resolution Reported in the Senate.

PROJECT ATTRIBUTED TO WEYLER

Sabas Marin Goes to the Field, Presumably to Prevent Gomez from Joining Maceo—Official Victories.

MADRID, Jan. 30.—In official circles no importance is attached to the resolution reported to the United States Senate yesterday by its Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to Cuba, nor is any particular attention paid to it by the public in general. A special dispatch from Washington to The Imparcial describes it as laughable.

A dispatch from Havana reports minor encounters between the Spanish troops and the rebels in the Province of Matanzas.

A dispatch from Madrid to The Central News says that as soon as Gen. Weyler, the new Captain General of Cuba, arrives at Havana he will issue a proclamation giving the rebels eight days to lay down their arms and surrender. If they do not do this he will then inaugurate a campaign of blood and fire against the rebels and their abettors.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—Gen. Sabas Marin, Acting Captain General, left this city this morning on a special train. It was stated that he had gone on a trip of inspection along the line of railway between Havana and Batabano, thirty-five miles southwest of the capital, but it later became known that he had gone to the field, presumably to attempt to prevent Gomez from effecting a junction with Maceo in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

Whatever his destination may be, it is certain that he was accompanied by his entire staff, a company of the Orden Publico, a battery of artillery, a detachment of cavalry, a hospital corps, a Chaplain, and two guides who are familiar with the Vuelta Abajo, the great tobacco district.

The presence of these guides renders it pretty certain that Gen. Marin is bound for Pinar del Rio. The train, which was a very long one, was preceded by a pilot engine for the purpose of seeing that the tracks, bridges, and culverts had not been tampered with by the insurgents. The cavalry horses filled eight cars. The battery of artillery included one rapid-fire gun.

It is believed here that Gen. Marin intends to conduct the field operations personally until Gen. Weyler, the newly-appointed Captain General, arrives, when he will probably return to Havana to consult with him as to the campaign to be followed. Gen. Marin left Gen. Suarez Valdez in command here.

From information received here, it is known that Gomez is moving west near the northern coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio. The latest trustworthy information placed Maceo in the western part of the province, but it may be that he has since marched onward with the intention of meeting Gomez.

The military authorities are confident that the troops will be able to pen both rebel leaders in Pinar del Rio and force them to a pitched battle. They hope that once they are able to compel the rebels to stand they will crush them. Cuban sympathizers here ridicule Gomez's and Maceo's success heretofore in avoiding the Spanish troops when it has suited them to do so, and contend that their generalship is of such a high order that they will delude the Spanish Commanders as to their whereabouts, and will leave the province when they feel inclined to do so.

Five hundred volunteers, recruited in Havana, have been sent south to strengthen the Trocha, or military line, between Havana and Batabano.

The train on which Gen. Marin and his force traveled left Rincon, and proceeded for Guanajay, the terminus of the railway. The cavalry force was augmented by 1,100 men, who, with their horses, were taken from Rincon, thus making the column strong in this branch of arms, and placing it on more equal terms with the rebel forces, most of whom are mounted.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that, with a view to pacify the public and the newspapers that have been irritated by the Cuban resolution introduced in the American Senate, the Government organs remark that the hitherto perfectly correct and friendly attitude of President Cleveland and his Cabinet toward Spain contrasts strongly with the popular sympathy in the United States for the insurgents.

Some of the newspapers urge the Government to maintain a resolute attitude and show the United States that Spaniards will not tolerate interference with their affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Gen. Marin's daily dispatch from Cuba to the Minister of War at Madrid, a copy of which is received at the Spanish Legation here, is as follows:

"Col. Vicuna, defeated the enemy in the cattle ranch Hato Manjuari, killing three and wounding eleven. The troops seized some horses, arms, and a box of ammunition. We had a man seriously wounded.

"Major Perez Royo of the Saboya Regiment had an encounter with Lacret, after his leader was defeated by Capt. Bernard, as reported by cable yesterday, killing five of the enemy. I have just received news that Gen. Linares was having a very sharp encounter with the enemy between Saporte and Seiba; I have not yet received details.

"Three companies of the Las Navas Battalion of the column of Gen. Godoy had a skirmish in Voladura, Santa Clara Province, with a party of insurgents, and captured a woman armed with a revolver, who turned out to be the wife of the leader Aragon.

"Some time afterward, on the same day, the same column dispersed a band of forty insurgents, capturing some horses. We had three men seriously wounded and one slightly wounded in this engagement."

CUBAN RESOLUTION OF SENATE.

May Be Transmitted to Spain by the President Without Comment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—State Department officials do not doubt that the President will have no hesitation in transmitting to the Spanish Government the Cuban resolution without other comment than that he is requested to do so by action of Congress.

It is believed he will not take upon himself any responsibility in the matter, but will let the responsibility for the reply which Spain can be relied upon to make rest wholly with Congress, the idea being that in passing what is nothing more than a resolution of sympathy the Senate in particular is not thoroughly advised of the state of affairs in Cuba and the manner in which the war is being conducted.

Secretary Olney and the President are thought to have fully informed themselves of the difficulties which would arise if belligerency were recognized by either the United States or Spain or by both.

With such recognition Spain would at once be absolved from all responsibility on account of losses by foreigners in the island, either from destruction of property or loss of trade, while it was not seen that the insurgents could gain anything by it.

They also keenly appreciated that while it might be possible to compel the Spaniards to conduct their warfare in accordance with such humane attitude toward captives as is universally recognized by civilized nations, it would be impossible to undertake the responsibility of guaranteeing the same line of action by the insurgents.

This difficulty is heightened by the fact that the Cubans have no uniforms to distinguish them from lawless bands which are profiting by the general demoralization of the island to pillage and plunder broadcast.

In the Franco-German war the Germans shot all the Francs-Tireurs they could catch without trial or investigation, and among the so-called belligerent rights in the combat of those two highly civilized nations, either had the right and exercised it, to kill all spies, dynamiters, and others without uniforms, on sight.

Unless the United States can prevent the Cubans themselves from carrying on barbarous warfare, State Department officials declare that an attempt to compel Spain to act humanely will constitute a direct interference with Spanish sovereignty, which is certainly not contemplated.

Salvation Army Officer Dying.

The members of the Salvation Army in this city were greatly affected yesterday by news received by Commander Booth from St. Paul, Minn., announcing that Capt. Johnson of the army was dying in that city. Capt. Johnson has been a member of the Salvation Army for many years, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-officers.

To See the St. Paul.

The trains of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, leaving foot of Liberty Street 8:15, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 1:45 P. M., run directly to beach in front of the steamer St. Paul at East Long Branch.—Adv.

LAND BELONGS TO UNCLE SAM

Gen. Duffield Says England Has No Claim to the Great Tract Opposite Prince of Wales Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Gen. W. W. Duffield, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, attaches no importance to a recent London dispatch which asserts that the United States has no right under the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 to 3,000,000 acres of land opposite Prince of Wales Island, on the Pacific coast. The dispatch further states that Clarence Strait, and not Portland Inlet, is the correct boundary between Canada and Alaska.

"I discredit the statement," said Gen. Duffield, "for several reasons. In the first place, the language of both the Anglo-Russian treaty and the American-Russian treaty are identical, so far as boundaries are concerned. These treaties prescribe that the starting point shall be the most southerly point of Prince of Wales Island, and that the line shall then proceed north through Portland Canal, until it reaches the fifty-sixth parallel of latitude. If there be then a continuous chain of mountains within ten marine leagues of the coast, and parallel with it, the line shall follow the crest of that range. If there be no such continuous crest, the line shall be kept at a distance of ten marine leagues from the coast until it intersects the 141st meridian, and follow that meridian to the Arctic Ocean.

"With this description of the treaties, I do not see how it is possible that there should be any differences between the two Governments. Moreover, Portland Canal is clearly designated on the charts made by Capt. Vancouver, of the Royal Navy, which were in existence when the treaty between Russia and England was entered into, so that there can be no doubt where Portland Canal is."

OBITUARY RECORD.

A. S. Pennoyer.

A. S. Pennoyer, a brother-in-law of Roland Reed, the actor, and Treasurer of Mr. Reed's company, died yesterday, at his home, in Philadelphia, of pneumonia. He was seventy years old. A widow and five children survive him. Mr. Pennoyer was one of the oldest and best-known theatrical men in this country. He began his career as property boy in the Mobile Theatre, under the elder Booth. He was the first manager of English opera in America, and for many years looked after the business interests of Lotta. Joseph Brooks, who for years was Comedian Crane's manager, was one of his protégés. He identified himself with Roland Reed ten years ago, and since that time has been the business manager of that well-known comedian. Mr. Pennoyer served in the army during the Mexican war.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Dr. William H. Furness, pastor emeritus of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia, one of the best-known Unitarian preachers in this country and the oldest living graduate of Harvard College, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia. He was born in Boston April 20, 1802, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of '20. Dr. Furness resigned the pastorate of the First Unitarian Society in 1875, after having served as its pastor for fifty years. Two sons and a daughter survive him. Dr. Furness's death was sudden, and was due to heart failure. He had eaten breakfast as usual, and was apparently in good health. The seizure followed shortly after the meal, and the venerable minister breathed his last resting in the arms of his son, Dr. Horace Howard Furness. He will be buried from the First Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, Saturday morning. The Rev. Robert Collyer of New-York will conduct the services.

—George B. Jenkinson, Sr., sixty-nine years old, died at his residence, 629 High Street, Newark, N. J., yesterday. Death was due to a complication of diseases. Mr. Jenkinson was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, and in 1846 emigrated to America. He went to Newark and secured employment in the trunk manufacturing establishment of Peddie & Morrison. In 1872 Mr. Jenkinson became a full partner in the firm. In politics he was a Republican, and during the rebellion he was an active worker in the Union cause. He was President of the Board of Trade in 1880, and was a Director of the People's Fire Insurance Company from its organization until it went into liquidation. Gov. McClellan in 1878 sent Mr. Jenkinson as one of the Commissioners of New-Jersey to the exhibition at Paris. Mr. Jenkinson was a member of the High Street Presbyterian Church. He left a wife and eight children.

—John Adams, for many years General Superintendent of the Fitchburg Railroad, died yesterday at Concord, Mass., of Bright's disease, aged sixty-five years nine months. He leaves a wife and two sons. Mr. Adams was one of the best-known railroad men in New-England, and when he retired from the office of General Superintendent, in 1893, he had been connected with the Fitchburg Road for forty-two years. He was a member of Putnam Lodge of Masons of East Cambridge, Boston Society of Natural History, Middlesex Club, California Pioneers, and Old Forty-niners.

—Mrs. Mary Harrison Condit Bishop, wife of the Rev. Dr. Horace S. Bishop, rector emeritus of Christ Church, East Orange, N. J., died Wednesday morning at the home of her sister in Newark, of heart failure. Mrs. Bishop was well known in society circles. Mrs. Doane, wife of Bishop Doane of Albany, and Miss Condit of Albany are surviving sisters of the deceased.

—Charles H. Hartmann, a brewer well known throughout Connecticut, died yesterday at his home in Bridgeport. He had been suffering from rheumatism, and it finally reached the heart. He leaves a wife and three children and a comfortable fortune.

—Henry Hollaway, aged sixty-five years, of Columbia, N. J., while working in his field to-day, was stricken with paralysis and died before medical aid could be summoned. He leaves a wife and several children.

—Columbia Harrison, a cousin of ex-President Harrison, died at his home in Decatur, Ind., yesterday, aged eighty-six years.

—Peter Hull, a well-known conductor on the Erie Railway, died suddenly at Jersey City yesterday.

—George F. Magoun, founder of the Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, died in that town yesterday.

—Robert B. Bunney, a Water Commissioner of Trenton, N. J., died yesterday.

Calls Raines Bill an Invasion.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn should see to it that our rights are not trampled upon.

The Raines bill is an invasion. The State has not any right to issue licenses for New-York and Brooklyn or for any county. The license fees belong to us, and not to the State.

I have voted in this city for sixty years and paid taxes on real estate during all that time. I would have signed the petition for local option if it had been presented to me.

There is a bill before the Legislature for roads, in which it is proposed to charge the State for half cost of repairs of roads in the different counties. The State, with equal justice, might be called upon to pay half cost of paving our streets, keeping same in good order, getting rid of garbage, &c.

The farmers, hotel keepers, and boarding houses, &c., are all benefited by having good roads in their neighborhood. It attracts visitors to such localities, enhances the value of village lots and farms, and induces persons to purchase and settle where the roads are good.

The assessed value put on New-York and Brooklyn property is, I think, greater than in most of the counties, and it would pay for the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to appoint two or three commissioners to visit at least half of the counties of this State and examine and report what the percentage of tax value bears to actual cash value. Many villa sites and lands adjoining cities, towns, and villages are assessed as farm lands, but could not be bought for less than $500 to $1,000 an acre.

A great many will leave the Republican Party and vote the Democratic ticket if our rights are not attended to. KNICKERBOCKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1896.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 30.—The Makley Building, a four-story brick structure, situated on East Fourth Street, was damaged by fire last night. The building was occupied by the Stroup Manufacturing Company, the Brown-Pierce Company, the Makley Brothers' blacksmith's shop, and Adolph Sanders's saloon. The loss is $50,000, which is nearly covered by insurance.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Arlington Firehouse, at Kearny, was destroyed by fire this morning. The apparatus belonging to the fire company was consumed in the flames. The loss is about $2,000.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 30.—Charles B. Williams's planing mill, and a number of small buildings adjoining, were burned to-day. Loss, $25,000; no insurance.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:08 A. M.

Bark Paola Madre, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Marseilles 31 da., with mdse. to order; vessel to master.

SS Euclid, (Br.,) Trenaman, Rio Janeiro Jan. 7 and St. Lucia 22, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Bencruy, (Br.,) Capt. Lamb, sld. from Palermo for New-York to-day.

Ship British Peer, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York, arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., to-day.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 3:30 P. M., northwest, fresh breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

J. H. STODDART HONORED

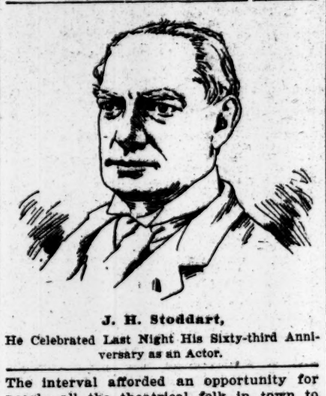
Loving Cup and Laurel Wreaths for the Veteran Actor.

SIXTY-THREE YEARS ON THE STAGE

Nearly All the Actors in the City at the Celebration in the Academy—Presentation Speech by A. M. Palmer.

An immense audience, among whom were several hundred members of the theatrical profession, saw James H. Stoddart on the occasion of the sixty-third anniversary of his first appearance on the stage receive last evening in the Academy of Music a loving cup, the gift of the members and management of "The Sporting Duchess" company.

The presentation was made about fifteen minutes after the closing of the last act, the audience remaining seated the while.



J. H. Stoddart,

He Celebrated Last Night His Sixty-third Anniversary as an Actor.

The interval afforded an opportunity for nearly all the theatrical folk in town to get down from the different playhouses. Many came in their stage costumes, regardless of rouge and powder. As many as could be accommodated were given places on the stage, and the curtain at the Academy of Music was never before rung up on such an assemblage of actors and actresses.

On one side of the stage, near the stand which supported the veiled cup, stood the veteran actor, C. W. Couldock, who, when he heard of the presentation, remarked gleefully:

"So, they're going to give the boy a cup, eh? Well, I tell you, I want to be there. Young Stoddart certainly deserves it."

Near by stood "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, Mrs. John Drew, William H. Crane, Maggie Mitchell Abbott, Leslie Allen, Tony Pastor, Georgia Cayvan, and Rose Coghlan.

Others who stood about the stage were: Lotta Crabtree, Agnes Ethel, Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews, Mary Shaw, Maurice Barrymore, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Harry Mann, Jennie June Croly, George Beck, Eben Plympton, Charles H. Hopper.

Herbert Kelcey, Elita Proctor Otis, Isabel Irving, Viola Allen, Maude Monroe, Augusta Raymond Kidder, Sidney Rosenfeld, Mrs. William Furst, Miss Falleau, Mrs. Maude Hilton-Sewell, Grace Livingston Furniss, Bessie Tyree, Mrs. Sallie Williams Reigle, Mrs. Eugene Pearl, Mrs. Minnie Lewis, Mrs. Janet Lewis, Temperance Reid, Lelia Ellis, E. M. Holland, Joseph Holland, Helen Wilson, Walter Sale, Stephen Grattan, Daniel Frohman, Charles Frohman, H. A. Norwood, D. Clayman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edison, Burr McIntosh, W. H. Crompton, Elsie De Wolfe, Barney Williams.

Chauncey Olcott, Kathryn Florence, Fritz Williams, Fred Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnard, David Belasco, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Fyles, Charles J. Richman, Frank Worthing, Signor Perugini, and Mr. and Mrs. Junius Brutus Booth.

The proscenium boxes were occupied by the following members of the Twelfth Night Club: Nellie Yale Nelson, Miss Minnie Wheeler, Miss Kate Oesterle, Miss Kate Jordan, Mrs. E. E. Kidder, Miss May Penfield, Mrs. J. A. Doremus, the Misses Lewis, Miss Fielding Rose, Miss Marie Ballenu, Mrs. Rupert Montell, Miss Maida Craigen, and Miss Frances Nathan.

Mr. Stoddart, on his appearance in the first act as the old trainer, was greeted with deafening applause. At the end of the third act a laurel wreath studded with American Beauty roses was borne down the aisle and handed over the footlights. At the same time a wreath of ivy was tossed from one of the proscenium boxes, almost landing on the old actor's head. The first wreath had this inscription: "To Our Dear Old Friend, James H. Stoddart, in recognition of his sixty-third year as an artist. Edward J. Gilmore, Eugene Tompkins." Mr. Gilmore and Mr. Tompkins are lessees of the Academy of Music. The other wreath was from the Twelfth Night Club, and bore nearly a similar inscription.

The presentation speech was made by A. M. Palmer, who said:

The occasion which has caused you to linger here after the curtain has been rung down on the performance of the evening, and which has brought together upon this stage so remarkable an assemblage of actors and actresses, is one that causes in me that fullness of heart out of which the Bible says the mouth speaketh, and if I should say all I feel inclined to say, I should almost certainly detain you too long. On the other hand, I am sure you will expect me to say enough to fitly mark an event which is one of the most interesting we have ever participated in, and which will surely be recorded as one of the remarkable incidents in our stage history.

We are here to do honor to one who has passed all the years of his long life in entertaining others, who has by the exercise of his peculiar talents brought gladness to thousands of hearts, and who, if ever he has caused anybody to heave a sigh or to drop a tear, has even by that act contributed only to that gentle joy which often comes from the contemplation of mimic sorrow.

A simple, unpretentious man, without any overweening ambition, without ever having indulged either in frets against fate or made any undue struggle to get a higher place than the honest, quiet, and ever-faithful pursuit of his calling would give him, Mr. Stoddart stands here to-night beloved and honored by every man and woman in his own profession, and known and admired by the lovers of the theatre everywhere throughout this broad land. I never think of him without recalling the actor Suett, so much admired by Charles Lamb, and of whom he says, comparing him with Jack Barrister, that the latter was beloved for his sweet, good-natured pretensions, and the former for his sweet, good-natured no pretensions at all. It has been that lack of pretension on the part of Mr. Stoddart, amounting almost to diffidence, but accompanied always by a willingness to do to the uttermost his duty, both to his manager and to the public, which has been one of his leading characteristics, and which has contributed not a little, I venture to say, to his peculiar endearment to us all.

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since my own acquaintance and happy association with him began. In that time I have assigned him many parts. Some of them were long and important; some of them were short and apparently unimportant. But I cannot remember one which, treated in his conscientious, earnest method, did not seem important and which did not make a distinct impression both upon his stage associates and upon his audiences. I do not remember that he was ever concerned in a play out of which he did not come with credit to himself, no matter how bad a failure the play itself might be.

And now, my dear friend Stoddart, it is my pleasing duty to present to you in the name of your managers, Messrs. Hayman and Frohman, and in the names of your fellow-players, this loving cup. It is their wish that in all the days that are left you, it may serve as a perpetual reminder of their affection for you, and, also, of their pride in you, not only as one of the grand actors of the period, but also as one who has ever maintained and upheld in all his private life the dignity and high character of their calling. It is their prayer, as it is also, I am sure, the prayer of all here assembled, that you may be long spared to us, and that, as the years roll around, you may ever have the strength and the will to bless the stage with your presence, and to enliven it with your rare art.

The old actor was visibly affected when he started to reply to Mr. Palmer, and his words could hardly be understood at first.

"I know you will excuse me from saying much here to-night," he said, "as I never in my life made a long speech, having difficulty to say even what was told me. I wish to thank here Mr. Palmer, who for twenty years was my manager, Mr. Charles Frohman, and Joseph Jefferson, who, I understand, has done me some honor to-night. I have watched his career for years and regard him as the greatest American comedian, and one who has added dignity to the profession.

"As for me, I am only an ordinary actor, and I have been on the stage so long that the public knows more about me than I know myself."

Mr. Stoddart then gave a short sketch of his career.

He was born in Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, Oct. 21, 1827. His father was an actor, and he was connected with the stage from his childhood. When [illegible]

years old he come to America, and made his first appearance at Wallack's Theatre in a small character in "A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock." He remained with Wallack two seasons, and then joined Laura Keene at the opening of her new theatre, afterward the Olympic, in Broadway, near Houston Street.

With the exception of a ten weeks' engagement at the Halifax (N. S.) Theatre, Mr. Stoddart remained at the Olympic eleven years. In that time it passed from the h

BATTERED SEAMEN THESE

Complaints of Cruelty on the Ship Willie Rosenfeld.

KNOCKED DOWN WITH BELAYING PINS

So Men Testify Before Deputy Shipping Commissioner Keenan—One Jumped Overboard to Escape.

In The Red Record, a crimson stained pamphlet issued by The Coast Seaman's Journal, appears, in a list of disgraceful happenings at sea, this memorandum of the American ship Willie Rosenfeld and her maser, Dunphy:

Willie Rosenfeld, Capt. Dunphy, arrived at Port Townsend, Washington, Jan. 24, 1895, from Newport News, via Acapulco. Crew charge that First Mate Gillespie struck William McNally, able seaman, on the head with a belaying pin, knocking him down and cutting his head in several places. Further abuse drove John Barton, another seaman, crazy, so that he stole food from the pigpen. For this offense he was triced up. First Mate Gillespie also assaulted Ivor Iversen, able seaman, once with a belaying pin and again with a handspike, knocking him senseless. Second Mate Sullivan assaulted Mike Patterson, able seaman, knocking him down and kicking him repeatedly while he was on deck. Boatswain Kelly assaulted Charles Green, knocking him down, causing blood to spurt from mouth and nose.

Such were the amenities of sailor life on the Rosenfeld's outward voyage. The ship returned to port last Sunday, and yesterday her crew of fourteen men filed into the office of Shipping Commissioner Power and told of some of the episodes of the homeward trip.

They are sombre-visaged mariners, and look as if hard usage had been theirs. One had a ghastly wound in his head, opened four months ago, he said, by a blow given with an iron block in the hands of the mate, and which has never healed.

Harsh treatment seemed to be written on the features of all the others, and the tales they told appeared merely as a confirming supplement to visual evidence. Those moralists who advise for the sea bully the same treatment which is meted out to the wife-beater should have been there to listen.

In addition to instigating and authorizing brutal treatment of the men, Capt. Dunphy is accused by them of sailing the ship out of port shorthanded, and of supplying insufficient food. When questioned by Deputy Commissioner Keenan about the shorthanded charge, Capt. Dunphy replied surlily:

"Well, I've been going to sea long enough to know my business. I know how many it takes to man a ship."

"But the men say that both watches had to be called to take in royals; that one watch was too weakhanded for the work, and that all hands—"

"I know my business," was the curt interruption.

Howard Gould, able seaman, was among the first witnesses called. He is a quiet-spoken, youngish-looking man, and unconcerned listeners felt he spoke the truth. Gould testified that while lying in the harbor of Calleto Buena, Chile, Mate Gilman ordered him to take off his coat.

"I started in for to tell Mr. Gilman that I had a cold and sore throat, when he up and hit me with a belaying pin, and then tore the coat off'n me," he said. "Then he ordered me to go below an' work at the cargo. He followed me, and, picking up a scantling, commenced beating me again. I run for the deck, for I had seen the Captain up there, but he stood by and saw the mate knock me down and kick me, and, being 'fraid he was going to murder me, I scrambled to the railing and jumped overboard.

"Then I struck out and swam for the Allerton, a British ship anchored about 600 yards away. I don't know how I ever got to her, for I was nearly dead when I got in the water, but the water freshened me up a bit and I reached her at last, but plumb played out. They took me on board, and I tell you they treated me well. Then the next day Mate Sullivan and a shore policeman came after me and took me back to the ship. I had hardly got my foot on deck before Mr. Sullivan turned, and, without saying a word, hit me below the ear, knocking me flat on deck."

"Did you appeal to the Captain?" Deputy Commissioner Keenan asked.

"I did not, for I knew I would only get more if I did."

"Want to ask the witness any questions?" Capt Dunphy was asked.

The burly seaman shook his head, and Thomas Gavin was called. Gavin is an able seaman. His sworn affidavit is to the effect that on the morning of Oct. 7, 1895, he received orders from Mate Sullivan to do a job of work on the main yard, and when that was finished to go to the topsail yard and send down certain blocks. He had completed his task on the yard and was ascending the topmast rigging when hailed by Mate Gilman with "Where you going?" Gavin told him where, and the mate ordered him on deck. Gavin says: He came down the rigging, and as he was swinging to the deck from the sheerpole Gavin says he received a blow in the face from Gilman. Then, as he got to his feet, he got another blow and a kick, and was told to go forward and remove a tarpaulin from a hatch.

Gavin says he staggered forward, and while groping for the hatch, with eyes blinded with blood and pain, Gilman, following him, and cursing him for his slowness, picked up a hammer, and then dropping that implement seized a heavy block and struck him on the head. Capt. Dunphy, he says, was looking on. He besought him for protection.

"You want orraining," he says was the master's reply.

"Want to ask the witness any questions?" asked the Commissioner.

"Na-w!" grunted the skipper.

James Fitzsimmons, a seaman, well along in years, and of anything but robust build, says that he was at the wheel one day when the Captain came along and asked the course.

"I told him," said Fitzsimmons, and then he walked on aft, and then hailed me and asked the time. I told him just as respectful as I knew how, an', mor'n that, I was 'fraid of him. I tell you I was afraid of that man. I don't know what made him mad, but he comes back storming to me, and says he to me, 'I can't clout you myself, but I can get some one who will.' And he did—he give me my dose, and when he was through with me (Mr. Gilman it was) I was carried forward by some of my mates.

"The Captain, you see, he goes below swearing at me, and another minute, up comes Mr. Gilman, and he catches me one in the mouth, and then after knocking me down he kicked and beat me until I didn't know nothing. And then some of the men takes me forward, after he had knocked every bit of life out of me, and couldn't move a peg myself."

"You say it was by the Captain's order that you were beaten?" Fitzsimmons was asked.

"I didn't hear him give the order, but I know it was him that done it. He is the most inhuman brute I ever sailed with. And I have been going to sea for mor'n thirty years now."

Capt. Dunphy had no questions to ask the witness.

Richard Gyles said he had been assaulted by the mate, 170 times during the voyage, as nearly as he could calculate.

"How many times?" asked the Deputy Commissioner, in amazement.

"About 170, Sir," the man replied. "I calculate it this way: I was set upon two or three times every time my watch was on deck. The mate would come along and order me to do this or that, and then give me clout, and sometimes he would give me clout first, and then the order. I told the Captain I was being abused by the mate, and he turned on his heel and walked away."

Gyles testified as others had, that he had been defrauded when shipped. He was beaten by boarding-house runners, who took him on board in Port Townsend, and compelled him to sign papers. Capt. Dunphy had no questions to ask.

Dunphy was then told he could make a statement. "The men charge you with brutal treatment," said the Deputy Commissioner, to start him going.

"I say they haven't been brutally treated," was the dictum of the Captain.

"Did the man who had his head split open have any medical treatment?" the Captain was asked.

"Yes; I had a doctor for him," replied the Captain, unguardedly. "When the ship anchored off Calleta Buena, I engaged a doctor from shore for the ship."

"Do you know," continued his questioner, "that the wound has been open for four months?"

"No; I know nothing about it. The doctor came aboard, and he could have had the wound treated if he wanted to."

The men had claimed that the Mate, Gilman, had been got rid of by the Captain in Calleta Buena, along with two other seamen, whose testimony, the men say would have been more damaging than any given yesterday The Deputy Commissioner asked the Captain what had become of the Mate.

"I had some words with him," the Captain said, "and discharged him. He gave me insolence, and said he was going to burn the ship, and I put him ashore."

"Did you," the Deputy Commissioner asked, "make any efforts to have the man punished for his treatment of the men?"

"No."

"Did you ask the Consul to have him prosecuted?"

"No."

"How long did you remain in port?"

"About a month—no, let me see, about eighteen, no, seventeen, days."

Continuing, Capt. Dunphy said it was false that he had ordered the mate to attack the man Fitzsimmons. "And it's a lie about there not being enough food on board," he said. "There was plenty of it. One man came to me just before we got in and wanted some sugar. That's all the complaint about food I heard. I gave them fresh meat twice a week."

Exclamations of "Phew!" long and low, whistles, and looks of amazement from the crew.

"What kind of fresh meat?"—from the Deputy Commissioner.

"Canned goods," said the Captain. "The cook, he ought to be here. He can tell you there was plenty to eat on board."

The cook was called, and a little cross-eyed negro, very deaf and very stupid, made answer. He manifested some fear of the Captain. His deafness had prevented him from hearing what the Captain had said about a redundancy of provisions.

"Did you have plenty of food?" he was asked.

"No, sah! Didn't have enough 'taters."

"Short of anything else?"

"Yes, sah—short of beans, short of flour, short of salt horse, short of sugar."

"How did you feed the men—by the scale or by your judgment?"

"Fed 'em the best way I could, sah."

"Any complaints?"

"Yes, sah! Dey didn't like cracker hash."

"What's that?" demanded the Deputy. "Is that a luxury?"

"Yes, sah, dat's him."

For the benefit of the uninformed it should be explained that cracker hash is a mixture of hard tack and water, baked in an oven with a bit of "slush" spread thinly over it to give a taste to the mess.

The cook testified that there were plenty of provisions on board now.

The examination closed at 4:30 P. M., and will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, when the other witnesses, all of whom have filed affidavits, will be examined.

FELLED THE MATE TO THE DECK.

Fight on Board the Ship Holyrood, Anchored in the Bay.

As a result of a fracas which took place last night on board the British ship Holyrood, which is now anchored in the bay, having cleared yesterday for Shanghai, the mate had to come ashore last night for treatment at the Hudson Street Hospital.

The crew, which is composed chiefly of negroes, became involved in a row with the mate, and four of them attacked him. One of the assailants felled him to the deck with a belaying pin.

No official report was made of the case, and none of the men was arrested, as that process would probably have delayed the departure of the vessel, which is set for today. The ship is laden with case oil. The mate went back on board after his wounds had been dressed.

DE W. C. HAYES'S TANGLED COMPANY

Bartnett Wants to Foreclose on New-York and Mount Vernon Land and Conetruction Property.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 30.—An action has been instituted by C. E. Kene of this village, as attorney for Michael Bartnett, to foreclose a lien of $5,100 on the property of the New-York and Mount Vernon Land and Construction Company.

The affairs of this company are said to be in a very complicated state, owing to the actions of its attorney and chief officer, De Witt C. Hayes of Mount Vernon. As has already been stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a warrant has been issued for Hayes's arrest on a charge of perjury preferred by his brother-in-law, J. A. Mahlsted of J. A. Mahlsted & Co., a coal and lumber firm of New-Rochelle.

In the present action the company, De Witt C. Hayes, and those who have claims on the company's property are defendants. The complainant alleges, among other things, that the New-York and Mount Vernon Land and Construction Company and others have conspired for the purpose of defrauding him of his lawful and equitable rights, claims, and interest in the premises in question, and that in furtherance of the conspiracy the parties named caused to be made and recorded certain papers affecting or pretending to affect the premises. One of the documents attacked is a deed from the company to Hayes, for a consideration of $70,000, dated Dec. 26, 1895. It is charged that no consideration passed, and that the deed was illegal and fraudulent.

The complainant also attacks two mortgages for $16,000. These mortgages were given to T. McClure Peters, who assigned them to W. R. Peters.

The sale of part of the premises, Jan. 18, to Margaret Holler is impugned. A deed of trust from Hayes and his father-in-law, J. P. Holler, to their lawyers, T. McClure Peters and Mortimer S. Brown, is declared void.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DAVID M. MOORE

Heart Disease Carries Away a Member of the Firm of E. R. Durkee & Co.—A Resident of Plainfield, N. J.

David M. Moore of the firm of E. R. Durkee & Co., wholesale dealers in spices and grocers' supplies, died suddenly yesterday morning in his office, 135 Water Street.

Mr. Moore went to his work apparently in good health, and seating himself at his desk began to open his mail. He talked with his partner and several employes, when he suddenly fell back in his chair. His associates supposed that he had fainted, but an examination showed that he was dead.

A policeman was notified and an ambulance summoned. The ambulance surgeon said:

"This man has died from heart failure, but I wish to have a Coroner called."

Word was sent to Coroner O'Meagher, who came and examined the body. He found that the cause of death was fatty degeneration of the heart.

Mr. Moore was fifty-four years of age. He was a familiar figure among downtown business men. When a young man he entered the house of E. R. Durkee & Co. as a clerk, and was admitted to partnership a number of years ago. He had been associated with Mr. Durkee for nearly a quarter of a century. He was wealthy and a liberal contributor to charitable objects.

His residence was at Plainfield, N. J., where he was connected with church and social organizations. He leaves a wife, three sons, and a daughter, all of whom are grown. His body was removed to Plainfield later in the day, the requisite permit having been granted by the Coroner.

Bernard Schafer Kills Himself.

STAPLETON, S. I., Jan. 30.—Bernard Schafer, an old and wealthy business man of this place, committed suicide by shooting himself in the breast with a revolver at his home at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Schafer conducted for many years a butcher shop at Richmond Road and Targee Street, and lived over the store.

His wife died about a year ago, after they had buried all of their children, and since then Mr. Schafer has been despondent. After dinner he went to his room, and shortly his housekeeper heard the report of a pistol. She found him dead on the floor. Mr. Schafer was sixty-seven years old.

Rockville Centre Dreads McGlory.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Jan. 30.—The congregation of St. Mark's Church in this village is alarmed over a rumor that "Billy" McGlory, who lives at Baldwin, near here, is to erect a saloon on land adjoining the church. To prevent this a number of citizens have expressed their intention of purchasing the plot and converting it into a public park.

The land is situated on the Merrick Road toward Freeport, and is a very desirable place, as it is passed by hundreds of wheelmen and carriages daily.

Her Burns May Be Fatal.

While Mrs. Sophia Siegar, thirty-five years old, of 149 Dwight Street, Brooklyn, was cooking supper last night, a kerosene oil lamp exploded, and she was severely burned about the arms and body. She was taken to the St. Peter's Hospital, where slight hopes are entertained for her recovery.

SILVER MEN STILL TALK

Speeches for the White Metal Continued in the Senate.

MR. MITCHELL MAKES AN ARGUMENT

Thinks the United States Should Pay No Attention to the Financial Policy of Any Other Nation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate to-day continued its consideration of the House bond bill and the free-coinage substitute for it reported by the Finance Committee. Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) finished his speech in support of the substitute, which was interrupted by adjournment yesterday. After him came Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) who also favored the substitute.

Mr. Mitchell's speech was practically a repetition of the stock arguments in favor of free silver. In concluding his remarks he said:

Is it not about time this great Nation, these United States of America, should assert its monetary as well as its commercial independence? Are we, with our vast territory, our immeasurable resources, our model Government, our 70,000,000 of brave, intelligent, aggressive, independent people, to forever acknowledge our dependence on Great Britain, or any other power on earth, in either a monetary or any other sense? Must we, while denying the right of any Government on the globe, republican or monarchical, liberal or despotic, to dictate to us as to the character of our legislation upon any or all of the great questions touching our industrial and commercial interests—questions involving the right of expatriation, the character of people we shall admit to our shores, the encroachment of alien systems, even to limits far beyond our National borders, but upon the hemisphere upon which we live, questions involving our National honor, and every conceivable subject pertaining to our present and future welfare, and the promotion and progress of our civilization, save and except one, that relating to our monetary system—must we be forever subservient to the will and the wish and the dictation of Great Britain?

Has the more than century of our National life, with all the prestige and influence and power and glory that have come to us in our unparalleled progress as a Nation, and in the development of a civilization than which none so grand has ever existed since the creation of man, still left us a poor, weak, dependent of the British power? Because England, since 1816, has adhered to the single gold standard in the interest of the gold brokers of Lombard Street, are we to forever bend the supple knee, acknowledge our impotency as a Nation, and surrender the prerogatives that ought rightfully to attribute to a free and independent people?

In my judgment the United States as a Nation, in whatever aspect considered—whether nationally, intellectually, scientifically, commercially, or financially—stands, or at least should stand, in the very vanguard of nations, pre-eminent in every element of greatness, in every essential of sovereign power. Resourceful in physical elements of every conceivable character in a measure and to an extent unparalleled by any country on the globe, if she will but assert herself as becomes her as the grand, aggressive, independent leader of nations, New-York and not London will become the clearing house of the world, and our country, pre-eminent over all, will no longer be the slave, either in a commercial or monetary sense, but the distinctive and primal sovereign, the imperial master and dictator, financially as well as commercially, among all the nations of the world.

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) replied to the criticisms of one of the metropolitan journals on himself and his colleague, who were charged with misrepresenting their State on the silver question. He denied the charge, and read resolutions adopted by the California Legislature instructing the Senators and requesting the representatives from the State to advocate the immediate enactment of such laws as may be necessary to provide for the immediate resumption of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. That, he said, was the latest expression of opinion on the part of the Legislature, and he had not received a single official communication indicating that there had been a change of sentiment in California on that question. His own personal views on it were rather conservative. He suggested that there should be some compromise between the silver men and the gold men. He noticed that the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) shook his head in objection to that suggestion, but there were two sides to every question. "Let us come together," he said, "and crystallize something that will benefit our people."

"Are you in favor," Mr. Stewart asked, "of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone?"

"I shall vote for that measure," Mr. Perkins replied, "because the people whom I in part represent have instructed me to do so; but I very much question whether it is the wisest policy for us to pursue."

In the course of this colloquy between the two Senators, in which the California Senator was advocating compromise, the Nevada Senator asked by way of an unanswerable argument whether a Christian had ever been known to compromise with the devil.

Mr. Perkins also declared himself in favor of the House Tariff bill as presenting the most expedient plan of raising revenue.

At the close of Mr. Perkins's remarks the floor was taken by Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) who suggested, however, that at so late an hour of the day he did not desire to inflict a long speech on the Senate; and, therefore, an executive session was suggested by Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.). That proposition led Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) to ask whether Mr. Jones was abandoning his plan of getting a vote on a bill to-day. Mr. Jones explained his object to be to have the Senate take a recess till 11 or 12 o'clock to-morrow, so as to dispense with the reading of the journal and with the routine morning business.

"Does the Senator," Mr. Chandler asked, "expect to finish the bill to-morrow?"

"I hope so," Mr. Jones replied. "If not then, on Saturday."

"Will that be agreeable to the Senator from New-York?" Mr. Chandler asked derisively.

"I am not making any objection," Mr. Hill coolly remarked, "and I prefer not to be polled." [Laughter.]

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) suggested that he would desire to submit some remarks (occupying from forty to sixty minutes) on Saturday.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.,) said that it was perfectly apparent that the vote on the bill could not be reached this week, and he proposed that the vote be fixed for early next week.

Mr. Jones expressed his assurance that the final vote could be taken not later than Saturday.

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.,) stated as a reason why Senators should hasten the time of taking the vote that the Senator from Arkansas in charge of the bill had, of necessity, to leave the city next Saturday.

Mr. Chandler expressed his desire to convenience the Senator from Arkansas. But he did not want to be put in the attitude of hastening the passage of such a pernicious measure as the substitute reported by that Senator. He suggested that the debate should proceed under the five-minute rule, making an exception, of course, in favor of Mr. Morrill.

Mr. Stewart said that he did not regard the bill, or the substitute, as of any importance, as there was no possibility of its becoming a law. He regarded the whole thing as a "dress parade." The real bill, on which free coinage was to be engrafted, was the Tariff bill.

Mr. Chandler suggested to Mr. Stewart to draw off the troops from "dress parade" and go on with the business. After some amusing badinage between the two Senators, Mr. Chandler asked Mr. Stewart whether, if the free-coinage measure was put on the Tariff bill he would not vote against the substitute on the bond bill.

"Does the Senator," Mr. Stewart asked, "want me to step out of the ranks of the dress parade?"

The question was answered by another addressed by Mr. Chandler to Mr. Stewart, whether he was in favor of putting a free-coinage amendment on every bill.

"Certainly," Mr. Stewart exclaimed, "on every buncombe bill."

BUSINESS SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Election Contests Settled—A Number of Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—"Strictly business" seemed to be the motto of the House in its two hours' session to-day. Mr. Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, reported the Agricultural Appropriation bill, and Mr. Grout, (Rep., Va.,) the District of Columbia Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895.

Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) from Elections Committee No. 3, reported its unanimous finding that David B. Culberson (Dem.) was entitled to his seat as a Representative from the Fourth Texas District, J. H. Davis having abandoned the contest, of which he gave notice to the Clerk, and a resolution to that effect was agreed to.

Mr. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.,) reported from the same committee its unanimous report in favor of the sitting member in the contest between Rosenthal and Crowley, from the Tenth Texas District, stating that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow. At that time Mr. Rosenthal will be granted the privilege of the floor for an hour to present his side of the case.

A resolution reported from the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce by Mr. Doolittle (Rep., Washington,) was agreed to, asking the President to transmit to Congress the report of the Board of Engineers appointed by him to investigate the Nicaraguan Canal.

The Speaker announced the assignment of Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.,) to the Committee on Labor, and of Mr. Belknap (Rep., Ill.,) to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

The following bills were passed:

Directing the Pension Bureau, in claims by widows for pensions, to accept as evidence of the soldier's death proof of his unexplained absence for seven years.

Incorporating the Daughters of the Revolution in the District of Columbia.

Transferring to the State of Nebraska the military reservation of Fort Omaha for a school of instruction of the National Guard of that State.

To reorganize the customs collection district of Alaska.

To open the forest reservations of Pike's Peak, Plum Creek, and the South Platte, Col., in the Cripple Creek district, to the location of mining claims.

Confirming certain cash entries of "offered" lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

A message from the President was laid before the House. It recommended that Congress order the printing of 10,000 copies of a summary of the commerce of the world, made by the Department of State, and 2,500 extra copies of the "Commercial Relations" prepared by the department. The message was referred to the Committee on Printing.

LONG ISLAND COAST DEFENSE.

Mr. McCormick Thinks the Engineer's Plans Should Be Carried Out.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Representative R. C. McCormick of the First New-York District, has been giving special attention to the question of fortifications at the east end of Long Island.

In connection with the Senators from Connecticut, who are much interested in the protection of New-London and other harbors in that State, he has had interviews with the Chief of United States Engineers and others as to their plans of protecting, by proper batteries, the various islands at the east end of the Sound.

The result of these consultations is that he is convinced that, if Congress shall make an adequate appropriation, the work of placing the batteries will be begun without delay, and if the work is carried out to the extent of the recommendation of the engineers, the Connecticut coast, eastern end of Long Island, and all the approaches to the Sound will be put in a condition of defense which will be sufficient to prevent the approach of any hostile fleet, however powerful.

Training Ships Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting an estimate of an appropriation of $500,000 for the construction of two composite sailing vessels for the use of the Naval Academy. Accompanying the estimates is a letter from Capt. Cooper, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, recommending the allowance of the appropriation. Capt. Cooper speaks of the necessity which exists for a more thorough training of naval cadets in practical seamanship, and says that the vessel now at the disposal of the cadets is, at the best, but a "temporary makeshift, and simply answers the purpose of transferring the cadets into a sea atmosphere after the academic year is completed."

Chaplain to be Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) reported back to the Senate to-day from the Committee on Military Affairs, the House bill in reference to a chaplain at the Military Academy. It repeals the provisions for a Chaplain, (also professor of history,) and for an assistant chaplain, and provides that the Secretary of War shall appoint for four years a chaplain, who is to have the pay of a Captain mounted. The amendments reported by the committee to strike out the words "from civil life" to make the President, not the Secretary of War, the appointing power, and to make the pay that of a professor, were agreed to, the bill passed, and a conference asked.

Pensions for Confederate Deserters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In the Senate today Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) introduced a bill providing that where soldiers served first in the Confederate Army or Navy and afterwards enlisted and served in the Federal Army and Navy, their services in the Confederacy shall not debar them from pensions.

Republican Caucus Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Republican Senate caucus, owing to the illness of Senator Sherman, its Chairman, and the absence of several Senators has been postponed until to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GIFTS TO CHRIST CHURCH IN RYE

G. W. Quintard and Family to Spend $9,000 on Altar and Decorations.

RYE, N. Y., Jan. 30.—George W. Quintard and his family have tendered to Christ Church, Rye-on-the-Sound, of which the Rev. Archdeacon Kirkby is rector, memorial gifts aggregating $9,000 in value.

The gifts include a new altar and reredos that will cost $5,000. The remaining $4,000 is to be expended in the complete redecoration of the chancel. Christ Church is already rich in memorial gifts, among which are its fine bells, windows, and tower clock. The church edifice is one of the most artistic Protestant Episcopal churches on the Sound.

Hudson County Bar Dinner.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Hudson County Bar Association ate its annual dinner to-night in the Hotel Washington. Gilbert Collins presided. The speakers and their subjects were: "Lawyers as Lawmakers," S. C. T. Dodd; "The Lawyer as a Littérateur," John A. Blair; "Investigation," William H. Corbin; "The Judiciary in the Constitution," Charles D. Thompson; "The Lawyer in Public Life," James S. Erwin; "The Bar Association," Otto Crouse.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial at Fort Spokane, Washington.—Detail: Capts. Butler D. Price and George O. Webster, Fourth Infantry; Capt. Edward R. Morris, Assistant Surgeon; Capts. Carver Hoveland and Silas A. Wolf and Lieuts. Charles McQuiston, John S. Switzer, Frederic T. Stetson, Ralph R. Stogsdall, and William A. Raiborne, Fourth Infantry; Lieut. Dwight E. Holly, Fourth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.—Detail: Major Edward T. Comegys, Surgeon; Capts. Edmund K. Russell and Henry W. Hubbell, First Artillery; Lieuts. Arthur Murray, Millard F. Harmon, and Charles H. Hunter, First Artillery; Isaac N. Lewis, Second Artillery, and Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, First Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.—Detail: Major John G. Turnbull, Capts. E. Van A. Andruss, John W. Dillenback, and Richard G. Shaw, and Lieuts. Clermont L. Best, Jr., Joseph S. Oyster, Charles J. Bailey, Gustave W. S. Stevens, and Harry E. Smith, First Artillery; Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, First Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Francis H. Schoeffel, Ninth Infantry, seven days' extension; Capt. E. S. Dudley, Assistant Quartermaster, fifteen days; Capt. Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry, one month; Lieut. R. H. Anderson, Ninth Infantry, one month; Lieut. Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry, ten days.

—Lieut. D. E. Aultman, Second Artillery, has been detailed as counsel for Privates Morton Kener and Jeremiah Ryan, Ordnance Detachment, before the court-martial at Fort Warren, Mass.

—Capt. J. C. Scantling and Lieut. D. E. Aultman, Second Artillery, will report at Fort Warren, Mass., as witnesses in certain cases before the court-martial at that post.

—Lieut. Ernest L. Hinds, Second Artillery, will report at Fort Warren, Mass., for temporary duty.

Navy.

—Lieuts. A. Cleaves and S. Morgan and Ensigns R. S. Douglass and M. L. Miller have been ordered to special duty on the Independence.

—Assistant Carpenter G. J. Shaw has been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard, Feb. 10, and ordered to the Monadnock, Feb. 20.

—Commander R. P. Leary has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to command the Katahdin, Feb. 12.

—Surgeon M. H. Simons has been detached from special duty at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard and ordered to the torpedo station.

—Surgeon J. M. Steele has been detached from the torpedo station and ordered to special duty on the Independence.

—Assistant Paymaster R. Hatton has been detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Katahdin, Feb. 12.

—Lieut. A. S. Hall has been detached from the Baltimore and has three months' leave.

—Capt. G. W. Sumner has been ordered to command the Monadnock, Feb. 20.

—Chief Engineer A. Kirby has been ordered to the Monadnock, Feb. 20.

—Lieut. W. M. Wood has been ordered to the Katahdin, Feb. 12.

MONROE DOCTRINE DEBATE

Discussion Before the Political Science Club.

ADDRESS BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Praise for the Stand President Cleveland Has Taken — Views of Prof. J. B. Moore of Columbia.

The Political Science Club met at the Hotel Savoy last night, and after dinner considered "The Maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine," the subject chosen for debate.

There were about 100 members of the club present, one-half of whom were women. Among those who were at the dinner were Ellis H. Roberts, George Gunton, A. B. Woodford, Col. Denison, Edmond Wetmore, Edward Lauterbach, Joseph A. Skilton, George R. Bishop, and L. J. Callanan.

The chief speakers of the evening were Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt and Prof. John Bassett Moore, lecturer on international law and diplomacy in Columbia College.

Mr. Roosevelt, in upholding the Monroe doctrine, as applied to the Venezuelan question, said:

It is an error to treat the Monroe doctrine from an academic standpoint. It is a good thing that we can fortify our present American view by precedent. If the Monroe doctrine did not already exist, I hold that we would be in honor bound to create it. It is a living, vital question of American statesmanship.

The so-called "new Monroe doctrine" is emphatically the old ocrtine. The Monroe doctrine is simply that we will not allow the interests of the American continent to be affected by a European power.

The doctrine is so broad that we will not allow one European power to aggrandize itself at the expense of another foreign power on this continent if we think it expedient to prevent it from being done or to object to it.

We should not allow the transfer of territory from a weak to a strong power if it deemed that our interests would thereby be jeoparded. John Quincy Adams defined the doctrine against Spain and Russia, and in it included both Americas. Under the doctrine we could not acquiesce in the occupation of new territory by any European power.

The territory in dispute is as great as that within the borders of New-York and Pennsylvania, and is about the size of Italy.

We cannot allow England to say whether she is about to aggrandize herself at the expense of Venezuela. It would be equivalent to letting a big man determine his own position with a little man whom he could easily control.

The position that was taken was not taken by a man of my party, but should have liked to have seen a more extreme position taken.

When Lord Salisbury refused to entertain the proposition to arbitrate, there was nothing left for us to do but what we did. England would not arbitrate and we had to find out the facts for ourselves. The commission is a strong and honest one, and will not be swayed from its duty. It will find out the facts as they exist.

The only reason that we have had to apprehend war has come from the "peace at any price" men on our side. The people who give England the idea that this is all bluster and for votes are doing all that they can to bring about war, for they are trying to lead England to take a position that will lead to war. They throw aside patriotism and stand on general technicalities and humanitarian ideas. The general love of home is superior to their ideas, and the time has not come when for patriotism we can substitute a milk and water cosmopolitanism.

The nation that is going to do its part in the brotherhood of nations is the nation that is going to do well by itself, and is first and foremost in taking care of its citizens. The nation that is not imbued with nationalism is not going to do much toward elevating the standard of mankind in general.

If by the establishment of great foreign powers on this continent you once get a military government in Europe you will have to reproduce the Old World methods and keep up an armed force, as is now done over there.

What we must consider is the good to the continent, and you may rely upon it that in the event of a war to-day in connection with Great Britain will be forever severed; but this is no reason for going to war.

The Colonial is a being who consents to be dwarfed. This was shown in the fiasco of the late lamented Dunraven. Immediately upon his return to England a verbose Canadian named Rose challenged for the cup, and the English papers teemed with editorials about his being a Canadian, and not an Englishman. The Colonial is regarded as an inferior by those with whom he is allied. The English papers displayed dislike for Americans, but contempt for Canadians.

England prevents her colonies from coming to life, and she will do so with her South American colony. Anything that you turn into an English colony in the tropics will be well managed, but there it will stop. The English have had Jamaica for 250 years, and there is no promise visible of advanced civilization.

The Canadians themselves will form a civilization more nearly akin to ours if left alone. They are feeling, groping their way toward a higher civilization.

The sentimentalism that says we are of one people is false. We are not all members of the Anglo-Saxon race. We all belong to English-speaking peoples, but we differ by blood. We contain strains of English, Irish, Dutch, and other bloods—but these become valuable only when they cease to retain their originality and become parts of American blood.

The Monroe doctrine is a question of policy to be considered from the point of view of good citizenship, and should not be discussed from a legal point of view. We must shape the questions of National policy on broader lines, and if the doctrine did not exist we should have to create it from the standpoint of our interests and those of the other people of this hemisphere.

I have felt more than indignant when I have seen it stated that we must not advocate the Monroe doctrine because it will unsettle the stock market. It will be an ill day for this Nation when it will hesitate where National honor is involved because of business interests. The argument that it has unsettled business is simply infamous.

Prof. Moore followed Mr. Roosevelt, and as a strict contructionist, he failed to see how the Monroe doctrine could be applied to the Venezuela dispute.

He compared the "new Monroe doctrine" with the "old Monroe doctrine," and said that the new doctrine "places all the States on this continent in dependence on the United States."

He gave a clear historical statement of the Monroe doctrine and its former application, and concluded that this country does not want any doctrine as it is able to take care of itself when the necessity for action may arise. It is well enough, he said, to talk about our rights, but it is also proper to consider what is just.

"I do not think the difference in views is due to any lack of patriotism," he said, "but to a dislike to making the country a kind of a bob to the tail of a political kite. I believe the United States is one of the last Nations on earth that foreign powers want to have any trouble with."

Others present spoke upon the subject, and the prevailing sentiment was clearly in favor of the position Mr. Roosevelt maintained.

ROBBERY OF AN EXPRESS CAR

Entered by Thieves on Its Way to Boston by the West Shore Line.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—An express car in the service of the National Express Company was ransacked last night en route from New-York City to Troy. The car came over the West Shore Railroad, and was consigned to Boston, containing through express matter.

Agent Dougrey of the company, in charge of the office in this city, stated this morning that it was reported to him that the car had been entered, but he was unable to state the extent of the depredation. He said he was informed that several packages in the car had been broken open and cast aside, as though the thieves had been dissatisfied with the contents. There were two express cars on the train, Mr. Dougrey said, the messenger being in the car nearest the locomotive. The other car contained no messenger and was locked. The only way that entrance could be gained was by picking or breaking the lock.

Mr. Dougrey said that the extent of the robbery could not be determined until the car reached Boston, and the office in that city had made an investigation.

Capt. "Jack" Marries Capt. "Jill."

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Jan. 30.—Two Salvation Army soldiers were married here to-day, and in order to do so were obliged to leave the ranks of the army. They are Capt. "Jack" Peake and Capt. "Jill" McDowell. They were married quietly in the house of Mrs. M. Graham by the Rev. Dr. Collard. The couple have left Sea Cliff, where they were very popular, and have gone to Philadelphia to live.

Col. Cole's Brooklyn Mission.

Col. Ashley W. Cole, private secretary of Gov. Morton, will be in Brooklyn to-day. He visits the city, it is said, in order to learn from the leading Republican politicians their attitude toward Gov. Morton's candidacy for the Presidency.

ACCUSED OF FIRING HIS STORE

HARLEM UPHOLSTERER ARRESTED CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Alleged to Have Increased His Insurance and Removed Goods Before the Fire—Bail Fixed at $10,000.

William F. Buddenklepper, who was arrested at his home, 1,740 Lexington Avenue, on Wednesday evening by Detective McManus, who is attached to the Fire Marshal's office, was taken before City Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday to plead to the indictment for arson which had been found against him by the Grand Jury.

The arrest was made on a bench warrant issued after the indictment was found. He is charged with having on the night of Aug. 21 set fire to an upholstery store which he then kept at 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The upper part of the building was at the time occupied by the Salvation Army as a barracks. The origin of the fire was deemed so suspicious that a rigid investigation was instituted, and it is alleged that it was discovered that Buddenklepper had increased his insurance from $2,000 to $4,000 two weeks before the fire on the statement that he had increased his stock to that amount. It was ascertained, according to the story told by Detective McManus, that John Rafferty, a truckman, had been employed by Buddenklepper in removing a large quantity of the stock from the store to 166 East One Hundred and Tenth Street prior to the fire. Rafferty had given the information that he had carted five truckloads of goods away from the store. It was learned that Buddenklepper had been seen in the store a short time before the discovery of the fire.

Buddenklepper was arrested soon after the fire, but was discharged by Magistrate Kudlich, on the ground that the testimony was not sufficient to hold the defendant for trial. The testimony was subsequently placed before the Grand Jury, and an indictment followed.

Previous to Buddenklepper's arraignment, Charles Wehle, a law

BIG SURPRISE AT YALE

Times Story of Crew Going to Henley Creates Discussion.

FACULTY'S CONSENT ONLY NEEDED

Bob Cook May Go with Oarsmen—Why Yale Does Not Row on the Hudson.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30.—Capt. Bob Cook, the Yale coach, arrived in town this afternoon, coming from New-York, in company with Capt. Thorne of last year's 'Varsity football team. They were met by President De Sibour of the Yale Boating Association and Capt. Treadway of the Yale 'Varsity eleven.

Capt. Treadway, having been notified by telegraph that Mr. Cook was to come to town, had several of the most promising candidates for the crew at the tank in the Yale gymnasium, for practice, under the critical eye of the veteran coach, and for some time Capt. Cook watched the young men row.

The story published exclusively in THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day, that Yale had decided to send a crew to take part in the Henley regatta in England this Summer, was a big surprise to the university, and created a great deal of discussion. It was doubted at first because the boating authorities here declined to affirm or deny the truth of it.

But when Capt. Cook reached New-Haven and said THE TIMES's story was correct, and that Yale had decided to send an eight to London all doubt vanished. Subsequently, and in confirmation of the statements in THE TIMES, it was announced to the Yale men that The Yale News would to-morrow officially confirm what THE TIMES had printed.

As a result of the conference this evening between Mr. Cook, Capt. Treadway, and President De Sibour, a statement will be made to the effect that it always has been Yale's policy to row one race with Harvard, and it being impossible to carry out such a programme this year, the Yale authorities concluded to row on the other side of the Atlantic. The statement will also contain a reference to the fact that Yale had not been asked to enter a crew in the Hudson River four-cornered contest this season, and that there would be a great element of uncertainty in a contest where more than two crews had been entered.

The next step in Yale's plan will be to gain the consent of the Yale Faculty to the crew rowing abroad and the raising of a subscription to defray the expenses of the European trip.

The decision of the conference is unanimously approved by the college men. The question whether Capt. Cook can accompany the eight abroad was talked over, but at the present time Mr. Cook is unable to say whether he will go with the crew.

Mr. Cook said he was heartily pleased with the decision to row in the Henley Regatta, and was likewise pleased with the material from which Yale can select a crew. He will remain here to-morrow to coach the crew and to aid Capt. Treadway in weeding out the ninety candidates for a place in the boat.

The five veterans of last year's crew have been ordered to begin training at once.

TESTING THE HOUNDS.

Ocean County Hunt Has an Exciting Run Across Country.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 30.—In order to thoroughly test the quality of the hounds belonging to the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club, and in order to ascertain the most speedy, Dr. C. L. Lindley, the master; J. J. Dwyer, the huntsman; the second and third whips, Mrs. E. Robins Walker, Miss Bessie Whiting, and Charles Smith had a run this afternoon that proved full of exciting incidents.

Eighteen of what were considered the fastest hounds were selected, and Fitzsimmons, the first whip, was dispatched on Dainty an hour in advance to lay out a course. Before starting he announced that he would give the party a chase they would never forget, and he was true to his word. Starting from the Laurel House the company galloped to the farm of the Lakewood Hotel and Land Association, where the scent was taken, and then cleared the fences on the Lakewood Dairy Farm, leaving this behind, and, starting at the borders of Pine Park, the hounds set a tremendous pace for New-Prospect, where the going was heavy.

Charles Smith, who was mounted on J. W. Colt's noted steeplechaser Yellow Aster, was the first to come to grief at a difficult double, but he was in the saddle quickly and had the satisfaction of watching the third whip, Larry, on Duchess, fall at a high fence and turn a complete somersault. Meanwhile the pace had become too fast for Miss Whiting's endurance, and she dropped out.

A little further on, when the party was going at a breakneck speed, Dwyer's horse, Edith, the property of W. D. Grand of the American Horse Exchange, struck a nasty bit of bog and actually stood on her head while Dwyer sailed through the air and then landed about ten feet distant. Nothing daunted, and, minus his hat and well coated with Jersey mud, the plucky Irishman swung into the saddle and was soon in the thick of the fray. Dr. Lindley's turn came next. After his superb hunter, Beaufort, had taken a high fence with comparative ease into a roadway, the course seemed clear, but unobserved was a strong wire fence, fortunately not barbed, and, as the daring rider was urging his horse to its utmost speed, they struck the fence with such force that both horse and rider turned completely over and landed in the soft mud of the adjoining field, much to the detriment of the doctor's personal appearance. Beyond a scratch or two, neither was injured, and both were among the first in at the finish at Harmony, a mile or two further on.

Mrs. E. Robins Walker, who rode Howard Willet's Mistletoe and who is one of the most brilliant horsewomen in the hunting field, made the whole run without a mishap, and was the only one who did not lose her seat. The club to-day issued a card giving the scenes of the meets for the month of February. Hereafter the runs will take place tri-weekly, instead of semi-weekly, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The next meet, Saturday, will be at the Laurel-in-the-Pines at 2:30 P. M.

New Judge for Spaniels.

James Mortimer, Superintendent of the Westminster Kennel Club, announced yesterday that Mr. J. F. Kirk of Toronto had been appointed to judge spaniels at the annual Dog Show in Madison Square Garden. When the first list of judges was published the name of W. S. Laidlaw appeared next to the spaniel classes. Immediately after the publication of this list charges were preferred against Mr. Laidlaw by a New-York lady before the American Kennel Club through Mr. James B. Blossom of 54 Stone Street. The American Kennel Club was compelled to take notice of the facts in the case, and accordingly suspended the judge for a period of ninety days, covering the time for holding the great New-York show. As it is impossible for a man suspended by the American Kennel Club to judge at a show held under the American Kennel Club rules, the Westminster Kennel Club was compelled to find a judge to take the place of Mr. Laidlaw. The appointment of Mr. Kirk will be satisfactory to exhibitors of spaniels.

The Athletic Carnival.

In some respects the New-Jersey Athletic Club meeting at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night will have an intercollegiate color, as not only Yale, but the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, and many other important schools and colleges, have entered lists of men. The Yale men who will come down from New-Haven are as follows: J. L. Fenimith, A. J. Hitchcock, S. K. Gerard, Mr. Garvin, J. W. Ware, J. M. Gerard, D. C. Byers, R. W. Burnett, P. H. Lyman, F. Boardman, T. Fisher, S. H. Noyes, R. C. Mervin, R. B. Hinckley, and L. P. Sheldon. Barney Wefers will come over from Georgetown University; George Orton and Fred Coates from the University of Pennsylvania, W. B. Rogers and S. A. Syme will do their best for the Princeton tiger, while Columbia is well represented by her best men on the field and track.

The championship runs have called out entries from such good and clever men as "Tommy" Conneff, George W. Orton, Charles H. Bean, Fred Coates, E. Hjertberg, and others almost as well known. Conneff, Orton, and Bean have won races in Worcester and Brooklyn within the past ten days, and they are expected to do great things when Alexander Jordan fires the pistol to-morrow evening.

Tickets can be procured to-day from A. G. Spalding & Brothers, Nassau Street, and Saturday at the Garden.

A Draw for Dixon and Palmer.

The six-round bout for scientific points between George Dixon and Thomas ("Pedlar") Palmer attracted a large crowd to Madison Square Garden last evening. Admirers of fine boxing anticipated a rare treat in the meeting of these little men, and the exhibition they gave merited the praise of the critics. It was agreed beforehand that no decision should be given, but at the end of the "go" it was the general opinion of good judges that the colored wonder had fully sustained his reputation. In fact, he came out of the bout in a little bit better style than the clever young Englishman, who recently defeated "Billy" Plimmer. As is his custom, Dixon did most of the leading.

Palmer sized up considerably smaller than Dixon. A number of minor contests preceded the event of the evening, and one or two were of a particularly lively description. That between "Joe" Elms and "Jack" McKeek became so fierce in the second round that police ordered the bout stopped. "Stazey" More of the New-York Athletic Club officiated as referee. Palmer sails for England on Saturday and will fight only in that country.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"H. F and H. W. S."—There were thirty-six days of skating on the big lake in Central Park last Winter, and thirty-eight altogether.

FABLES AND HISTORICAL WORKS

Auction Sale of Early Editions of Well-Known Publications—Rare Engravings and Etchings.

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following:

"The Fables of Aesop; With a Life of the Author," 112 fine engravings on copper (a few slightly foxed,) by Stothard, Blake, and others, 2 volumes, London, 1793, $6; "Anwari-i-Suhaili; or Lights of Canopus; Commonly Known as Kalilah and Damnah," translated from the Persian by A. N. Wollaston, London, 1877, $5; Lane's "Arabian Nights," C. Knight, 1839-41, $9; Arber's "English Reprints," edited, with notes, bibliographies, &c., by E. Arber, 30 volumes, London, 1860-71, $49.50; Ludovico Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," portrait and 46 very fine engravings on copper, by Bartolozzi, Longueil, Simonet, Duclos, &c., after Eisen, Cipriani, Moreau, Cochin, and Monnet, 4 volumes, beautiful print, Birmingham, Baskerville, 1773, $10; A. Bonnecu's "Curiosa de la Litterature Ancienne," Paris, 1887, $5.

T. Brydges's "Burlesque Translation of Homer," London, 1797, $7; George Marrow's "Celebrated Trials and Remarkable Cases of Criminal Jurisprudence; from the Earliest Records to the Year 1825," 135 portraits and plates on copper, slightly foxed,) 6 volumes, London, 1825, $21.75; Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," fourth edition, Oxford, Henry Cripps, 1632, $6.25; 11 volumes on Russia, $11.

Dunlap Society Publications, illustrations, 15 volumes, large 8vo, original wrappers, uncut, New-York, 1887-91, complete set, limited editions only printed, $31.50; E. A. and G. L. Duyckinck's "Cyclopedia of American Literature," with the supplement, 5 portraits on steel on India paper, and numerous illustrations on wood, 2 volumes, New-York, 1866, presentation copy from author, with inscription on fly-leaf, $6.50; "The Targums of Onkelas and Jonathan ben Uzziel on the Pentateuch; with the Fragments of the Jerusalem Targum; from the Chaldee," translated by J. W. Etheridge, 2 volumes, crown 8vo, cloth, London, 1862-5, $5; series of 244 fine old engravings on copper of cities, towns, buildings, &c., in France, including numerous views in Paris, besides plans and maps, bound in 2 volumes, $7; Oliver Goldsmith's "Life of Richard Nash of Bath, Esq.; Extracted Principally from His Original Papers," portrait by Walker, 8vo, first edition, London, Newbery, 1762, $8.50.

J. L. Gottfried's "Archontologia Cosmica," engraved title and 200 fine old views, maps, and plans of cities, nearly all double-page, and many folding, finely engraved on copper, double-page views of Oxford, Edinburgh, &c., Francofurti: Matt. Merian, 1640, $10; Theodore L. De Vinne's "Historic Printing Types, a Lecture Read Before the Grolier Club, with Additions and New Illustrations," many fac similes, original boards, uncut, New-York, 1886, $25.

Jules Guiffrey's "Histoire de la Tapisserie, Depuis le Moyen âge Jusqu à Nos Jours," four very fine chromolithographs, and numerous fine full-page and smaller engravings on wood, stout imperial, 8vo, original wrappers, uncut, Tours, Mame, 1886, $6.50; and P. G. Hamerton's "Etchings and Etchers," many fine etchings by Rembrandt, Paul Potter, Waterloo, Callot, Appian, Seymour Haden, &c., London, Macmillan, 1868, $31.

OUR TRADE WITH THE BIG WORLD

The Volume of Consular Reports Is Unusually Interesting and Worthy of Study This Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President sent to Congress to-day, in accordance with law, the annual reports of Consular officers on the commerce and industries of their respective districts, included in a volume entitled "The Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries During the Years 1894 and 1895." With the volume was a letter from Secretary Olney to the President, in which Mr. Olney calls attention to an excellent introductory review of the commerce of the world, prefacing the reports, the first made since 1880, and accomplished this year by the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department under the disadvantage of insufficient clerical force.

"The recent increase in the percentage of exports of manufactured articles as compared with the table of our exports," says the Secretary, "seems to indicate that the United States stands upon the threshold of a great development of this important branch of international trade, and the conclusion arrived at from the general view of the world's commercial and industrial activity submitted herewith, is that what is most needed to hasten this development is energetic action on the part of our manufacturers and exporters, after a careful study of the special requirements of the nations whom they wish to secure as customers. The basis for such study, it is hoped, will be found in the full and comprehensive reports which I have the honor to lay before you."

The Secretary requests that a special edition of the prefatory summary may be issued.

CARNIVAL VISITORS TO QUEBEC

Result of the Contests Engaged in by Clubs Yesterday.

QUEBEC, Jan. 30.—There are about 30,000 carnival visitors in the city, and special trains continue to arrive with more. The weather was beautiful to-day, and the ice bridge leading from Quebec to Levis was alive with people crossing to and fro.

The St. Bonifice Snow Shoe Club has arrived from Manitoba, making eight visiting snowshoe clubs in the city. The Quebec Curling Club defeated the St. John (N. B.) club, and the Caledonia Club of Montreal this morning.

The handball tournament went on all day. Five teams were entered in the double-handed competition, each team playing against each other. Four teams were entered by the St. Roche Athletic Association, and one by the Ottawa College Athletic Association. The play all through was excellent. The St. Roches won the trophy, the winners being N. Lavoie and C. Leveque, who won from all the teams.

The final in the curling tournament for iron stones was played this morning, the contestants being the Quebec Club and the Caledonia Club of Montreal, the Quebec Club winning by four points. The final for granite rinks was also played, the same clubs being again the contestants, and Quebec winning by one shot on the last stone played, making a most exciting finish.

The match between the St. Johns (Quebec) Club and the Victoria Club of Quebec for the district medal, resulting in favor of St. Johns, by three points.

The fancy drive, one of the principal features of the carnival, took place this afternoon, and was a great success. The weather was all that could be desired. The procession formed in ten sections, made up mostly of snow-shoe clubs, and was over two miles long. The fancy costumes and disguises were varied and remarkably comic. The route was packed with spectators, and the ice towers and arches were crowded to their utmost capacities.

The fancy dress ball at the skating rink to-night was attended by about 300 couples.

The city presents a fairy-like appearance to-night. The colored ice statues, monuments, &c., have a magical effect lighted up by electric lights.

Extensive preparations are being made for storming the mammoth ice towers to-morrow night, which will be the crowning event of the week's festivities.

Passed Through the Government Locks.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 30.—The first tow of coal from the Warrior coal fields of Alabama passed through the new Government locks above Tuscaloosa last Monday, and in its passage down the Warrior, the Tombigbee, and Mobile Rivers to Mobile, has been given a great reception, particularly at Tuscaloosa and Demopolis. All Mobile turned out to give the tow Baltimore and the initial barge of coal a welcome. The Mayor and Council and officers of the commercial bodies met the boat up the river, where speeches were made. The sixty sail vessels in port were decorated with flags. Every steam whistle in the city shrieked for an hour, and artillery split the air with salvos.

CYCLISTS SHOW APPROVAL

The Brooklyn Club Desires the Passage of the Armstrong Bill.

OPPOSES THE CHARGE FOR BICYCLES

Riders Want the Railroad Companies to Carry Their Wheels Free When Accompanied by the Owners.

One of the most largely attended special meetings ever called by the Brooklyn Bicycle Club was held in the clubhouse at 80 Hanson Place last evening. The purpose of the gathering was publicly to express approval of the bill recently introduced in the Assembly at Albany to stop the practice of certain railroads in exacting a fee for the transportation of bicycles. The subject is one upon which all wheelmen agree. The riders argue that if the railroads carry 150 pounds of baggage free, they ought by all the unwritten laws of justice to carry a twenty-pound bicycle gratis when accompanied by the owner and no other baggage.

Many prominent cyclists spoke in favor of the measure, and a set of resolutions approving the matter was adopted with great enthusiasm. Among the speakers were I. B. Potter, Chief Consul of the New-York Division; Dr. Topham, President of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Waldo E. Fuller, President of the Long Island Associated Cycling Clubs; W. R. Snedeker, Willie O. Tate, and Oscar Edgerly. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That we express our cordial approval of the reform measure introduced in the Assembly at Albany by W. W. Armstrong, for the purpose of stopping the arbitrary and oppressive practices lately adopted by certain railroad companies in this State with reference to the carrying of bicycles when in charge of wheelmen riders, and providing that bicycles shall hereafter, under such conditions, be transported by common carriers under the same rules and liabilities that attach to the transportation of other forms of baggage.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty support jointly and individually to the movement of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen for the enactment of this proposed law, and that we pledge in that behalf every reasonable and proper effort to secure its passage.

Resolved, That we condemn the practice of the railroad companies in exacting releases from liability and the payment of extra charges for the transportation of bicycles as not only a violation of a long-recognized and equitable custom, but as hostile to the principles on which they are chartered, patronized, and supported, and that we call upon the members of both branches of our Legislature to use their votes and influence to secure the early enactment of the Armstrong bill.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by our Secretary to the Senators and Assemblymen representing the County of Kings in the Legislature of this State.

The wheelmen of the State, under the leadership of Chief Consul Potter, are going to use every means at their command to win the day in this matter. Already a petition containing over 10,000 names has been prepared, and when the matter next comes up at Albany, there will be a representative gathering of riders on hand to help the wheelmen's cause.

CYCLING RECORDS APPROVED.

Fast Times Made in the West Credited by the Racing Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The following bulletin has been issued by Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen:

Records Accepted.—One-quarter mile, Class A, tandem, unpaced, flying start, against time, 0:27 1-5, by Pippen and Hughes, at Denver, Col., Dec. 17, 1895.

One-third mile, Class B, paced, standing start, against time, 0:38 3-5, by W. W. Hamilton, at Coronado, Cal., Dec. 27, 1895.

Two-thirds of a mile, Class B, paced, flying start, against time, 1:08 3-5, by W. W. Hamilton, at Coronado, Cal., Dec. 28, 1895.

One-half mile, Class B, tandem, paced, flying start, against time, 0:50 1-5, by W. H. Taylor and C. Hewitt, at Coronado, Cal., Dec. 27, 1895.

Two-thirds of a mile, Class B, tandem, paced, flying start, against time, 1:08, by W. H. Taylor and C. Hewitt, at Coronado, Cal., Dec. 27, 1895.

Three-quarters of a mile, tandem, paced, flying start, against time, 1:21 1-5, by W. H. Taylor and C. Hewitt, at Coronado, Cal., Dec. 30, 1895.

Ten miles, Class A, paced, standing start, against time, 25:18, by William A. Wenzel, at Point Breeze track, Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1895.

One-third of a mile, Class B, unpaced, standing start, time, 0:41, by W. W. Hamilton, at Coronado, Cal., Dec. 25, 1895.

Declared Professionals.—H. M. Turk, Denver, Col., under Clause C; Frank Miller, Mulberry, Ind., under Clause A; O. W. Slayback, Mulberry, Ind., under Clause C; B. Harrison, Lebanon, Ind., under Clause I; Jerome Hinkle, Goldsmith, Ind., under Clause A.

The suspension placed upon Remon Pulley, Shenandoah, Iowa, has been removed.

A GAME FOR EACH TEAM.

Scores in the Match of Columbia and South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

The games between the South Brooklyn and Columbia Wheelmen, in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs, last night, resulted in a victory and defeat for each of the contesting teams. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.				COLUMBIA.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hyde	1	2	96	Paden	0	3	106
Hudson	2	2	123	Ruprecht	1	4	131
Murphy	1	5	144	Howell	2	4	148
Tebo	0	2	101	Letzen	1	4	135
Meht	3	6	184	Boe	3	5	183
Total	7	17	648	Total	7	20	703

SECOND GAME.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.				COLUMBIA.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hyde	3	3	155	Paden	3	4	160
Hudson	7	0	150	Ruprecht	1	6	148
Murphy	1	2	102	Howell	1	1	100
Tebo	1	7	159	Letzen	4	3	158
Meht	2	5	160	Boe	1	7	158
Total	14	18	744	Total	10	21	722

Officers for the Tourists.

The election of the New-York Tourist Wheelmen took place last evening and resulted in the selection of the following officers: President—F. L. Ryan; Vice President—I. Eckstein; Secretary—R. Levers; Treasurer—A. Pryibil; Captain—W. J. McCormick; First Lieutenant—James Murray; Second Lieutenant—N. M. Bowers; Color Bearer—A. De Julio. The members met at the Hotel Tecumseh, Sixty-fifth Street and the Boulevard, and, in addition to choosing officers, awarded the mileage medals for 1895 and took in a dozen recruits.

A Tempting Offer for Murphy.

"Charlie" Murphy, one of the trio of suspended racing men about whom the cycling world has been talking of late, has received an offer of $800 to race in France during the month of March. If Murphy accepts this proposition and races on the other side, he will, of course, become a professional. The winner of one of the Paris tracks is said to have made the offer to the Brooklyn rider. It is thought he will accept.

The Manhattan's Membership Limited.

According to a recent decision, the Manhattan Bicycle Club has limited its membership to seventy-five. There are now sixty names on the roll, so that only a comparatively small number can be taken in. The annual reception of the club will take place on the 6th prox., at the Lexington Avenue Opera House.

Glenmore Avenue Improvements.

Owing, it is said, to a lack of funds, the contemplated improvements in Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, will not be carried to completion for some time to come. Wheelmen will regret to learn of this, because Glenmore Avenue, if it were properly paved, would undoubtedly be largely patronized by the pedalers.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—It is not generally known by wheelmen that Congressman Towne of Minnesota recently introduced a baggage bill in the House, similar to that which was read in the Assembly at Albany not long ago. It is Mr. Towne's intention to make the free transportation of bicycles by the railroads a National issue.

—A party of young men in Flatbush have organized the Vanderveer Park Wheelmen. Among the members are Charles Brown, Ferdinand Becker, John McKeon, Robert Schaefer, Harry A. Schmidt, August Schmidt, Joseph W. Neef, James Hackett, Andrew Watt, and Thurston Waters.

—The Misses Bowne, who are the acknowledged belles of the Coney Island Cycle Path, are among those seen on that popular riding ground daily. Miss Rebecca McKeon has a mileage record for January of 500 miles, a record which few men have equaled.

—An official referee for the National Circuit is again talked of, and Chairman Gideon is said to favor the appointment of A. G. Batchelder to the responsible position.

—The Williamsburg Wheelmen have a progressive euchre party this evening.

YACHTING OFF THE RIVIERA.

Fine Programme of Racing Which Is to Begin Next Month.

The yachting season on the Mediterranean will open on Feb. 29, at Marseilles. English yachtsmen are getting their yachts ready now, and some have sailed for the South, to be on hand in plenty of time to get their boats in racing trim.

Many well-known American yachtsmen will be at the Riviera when the racing begins. James Gordon Bennett and Ogden Goelet, who offer prizes for the yachts, will be there. Mr. Goelet will have the steam yacht White Ladye again. W. K. Vanderbilt is going across on the Valient. A. J. Drexel will be on his yacht Margarita. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who are now in Egypt, will return in time to see some of the sport.

The German Emperor has stated that he will witness the yachting from his chartered yacht White Heather. The Prince of Wales will be on his cutter Britannia, and Lord Dunraven will be on his new cutter Cariad.

The racing will begin with the regattas of the Société Nantique de Marseilles. These will be on Feb. 29 and March 1. On the first day there will be three races, for yachts above ten-rating, above three and under ten-rating, and under three-rating. The prizes are given by President Faure, the Minister of the Marine, and the Minister of Arts. On the second day the forty, twenty, and ten-raters will race for $300 in each class, the five-raters will race for $245, the three-raters for $175, the two-raters for $140, and the one-raters for $100.

The yachts will then go to Toulon and race there for special prizes offered by the Société Nantique de Toulon. The first heats for the prizes will be sailed on March 5, and are for yachts not exceeding five-rating. Another race is for two-raters for yachts built in France and manned by French crews. On March 7 and 8 valuable prizes are offered for competition by yachts ranging from three-quarter-raters to twenty-raters. The Toulon regattas will last five days, closing on March 9 with the final heats for the special prizes.

The Toulon regatta will be followed by that promoted by the Union des Yachtsmen d'Hyeres, which will last two days. On both of these days ranging from one-raters to those over twenty-rating will race for prizes amounting to from $35 to $160 in the various classes.

Friday, March 13, the Cannes regattas will start with the races for the Prix d'Honneur, from Cannes to Saint-Tropez, Saint-Maxime, and back. This race is open to yachts divided into nine different classes, from one-raters to the big class over eighty-rating, while schooners, yawls, and cruisers are also catered for. The second day will be wholly devoted to small-class racing, while the third day's programme will be made up of races for steam yachts, pleasure boats, and rowing. The first big day's racing will be on March 16, when the Ogden Goelet and Gordon Bennett Cups will be raced for. The Goelet Cup is valued at $1,600, and is open to all yachts above twenty-rating. The Bennett Cup is valued at $800, and is for boats exceeding five-rating and not exceeding twenty-rating.

The de Falbe International Cup, for one-raters, will be raced for on March 16, and the final heat on March 20. On the sixth day, $650 will be competed for in four races for boats ranging from one to five rating. Baron de Hirsch's prizes for yachts above twenty-rating amounting to $600, and $520 each for ten and twenty raters is the programme for the seventh day. The sport will be brought to a close on March 21, with the Monte Carlo grand prize of $5,000 for the big boats and $2,000 for those not exceeding twenty-rating.

Then there will be three days' racing under the patronage of the Principality of Monaco. All classes are provided for, the programme on the opening day consisting of eight races. The third day will be a cruising race from Monaco to Nice.

At Nice there will be six days' racing, lasting from March 29 to April 7. This will close the sport on the Mediterranean.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—Secretary Roy of the New-York Board of Trade says that a large percentage of the stolen wheels reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES have been recovered. Many riders, according to his statement, give up hope of recovering their wheels as soon as they are stolen, and do not report their loss. Three wheels reported this week are not classified as stolen, but are wheels sold on installments, of which traces have been lost. They are as follows: Two Keatings, Nos. 3,623 and 5,288, reported by G. W. Cole & Co., 111 Broadway; one 1895 Spalding, No. 32,171, reported by A. G. Spalding & Brother, 143 Nassau Street.

—An effigy of the bony horse with "No Time Here" printed on his sides, that has for years attracted the eye of those passing by 128 Chambers Street, has disappeared, and in its place has appeared a sign with the same rib-marked nag mounted on a bicycle, only now the legend on the sides of the animal reads: "Great Time Here." The secret of it is in the fact that C. M. Moore & Brother are now handling bicycles. They are not the first ones who have adopted the shrewd plan of taking on the competitive line when they found it making inroads into the business of horsemen's goods. The firm will use the down-town agents for Fenton Wheels.

—Frank Parmelee of the Elmwood Cycle Company is complaining of a rush of trade. The great improvements in the Barnes wheels this year have created a big demand for them, and between attending to this and to the call for the bargains he is offering in second-hand wheels of standard makes he has had no time to have the formal opening in the company's new quarters, at 57 Park Place. The opening will be held next week, however.

—Harry C. Palmer, who looks after the literary and advertising affairs of the Western Wheel Works, has just sent in press a bulk of corrected proofs, which will reappear next week in the form of a catalogue that will equal any yet issued and surpass most of them. It will be printed in two tints and will have an embossed cover with a celluloid finish. Its elegance is designed to be in keeping with that of the Crescent Cycles.

—An exporter bought a bill of G. & J. tires a few days ago, presumably knowing that it was the famous clincher tire, and that the outer sheath or shoe was not a tube. It turned out, however, that the man did not know a tire from a handle bar. He wrote to Manager Roy stating that the tires "had not been assembled, that the outer cases were not glued together, but were in flat strips."

—In order to obtain a field of selection and so get the most artistic poster, the Pope Manufacturing Company has inaugurated a poster competition. A prize of $250 and a Columbia bicycle will be given for the best advertising idea served up in poster form, and for the second, third, and fourth competitions proportionate prizes are offered.

—A unique upright tube is shown in the 1896 Fox wheels, now being exhibited at 117 Chambers Street by Roberts & Brinkerhoff. The diagonal is flattened to an ovoid shape, an inch and five-eighths wide at the bottom bracket, and tapering to a round tube at the top, where the seat post is inserted.

—R. Philip Gormully is still in town and getting about in a fashion that verifies the reports of his improved condition. He visited his up-town store yesterday.

—The Kilpatricks, the popular trick riders, are at Pagan's Bicycle Academy, Yonkers, this week.

CLAYTON MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED

The Hermit of Oregon Woods Said that Men Had Beaten Him.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 30.—The inquest over the body of William Clayton, the aged hermit of Oregon Woods, who was found dying in his little cabin Saturday, was commenced by Coroner Bennett to-day. The evidence before the jury did away with the theory that the old man's death was caused by paralysis and confirms the theory of murder.

Dr. A. J. Woodruff testified to having performed an autopsy which revealed a clot of blood on the brain. The doctor said that the finding of the clot did not prevent the possibility of an assault having been committed.

Postmaster George S. Pearsall made a strong witness for the murder theory. He said he arrived at the Clayton cottage last Sunday and found the old man lying on his bed, where he had been placed by John McGloyne, a neighbor, who had first found him. Pearsall said a fire was at once started. The old man seemed to brighten up, talked intelligently, and told about men coming there the previous night and hitting him with pistol and club. Clayton did not know who they were, but said something about their coming from Deer Park.

The Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The market for domestic wool has been dull, and sales are only 1,600,000 lb, but foreign wools are in very good demand, and so the total week's business amounted to 2,858,000 lb, which is a fair average. Prices for all kinds are very firm. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have sold at 18@19c for X and XX, 19@20 for XX and XX, and above; 21@22c for No. 1 combing and cloth; fine medium clothing, and 21c for fine delaine. Michigan wool is dull at 16½@17c for X, and 18c for fine delaine. Unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces in fair demand at 12@14c for fine, and 15@16c for medium. Unwashed combing firm at 17@18c for ¼ and ⅜ blood. Territory wool sold steadily in the range of 24@13c, or on a Scoured basis of 35@38c for fine. California and Texas wools quiet and steady. Pulled wools in steady demand, selling in the range of 16@28c. Australian wool firm and active at 17@25c, as to quality. Montevideo at 12@14c. Foreign carpet wools in fair demand.

Bicycles.

NOW

is the time to buy your wheel, if you want early delivery. You have seen them all—no mistake can be made in placing orders for BARNES CYCLES at once.

We have an assorted lot of slightly used high-grade wheels at prices ranging from $40 to $85. Not new wheels, but perfect machines, and better value than any new wheel, if you are not proud. We sell WARWICKS also.

The Elmwood Cycle Co.,
57 Park Place, cor. of West Broadway.

NEW BICYCLES, LADIES' or GENT'S,
(Thirty-nine) 39.00 (Thirty-nine)
1,000 second-hand Bicycles—Libertys, Columbias, Ormondes, Royals, etc.—must clear at any price. NONPAREIL CYCLE CO., 10 Barclay St., a few doors west of Broadway.

RAILROAD TIES THEIR WEAPONS

Staten Island Electric and Midland Companies Having a Lively Struggle.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Jan. 30.—A lively but brief and bloodless battle between the employes of the Staten Island Electric and Staten Island Midland Railroad Companies, which occurred here this morning, created considerable excitement and attracted a large crowd of spectators.

The Staten Island Electric Company recently received a franchise for a double-track road on Richmond Terrace, in this village, and the work of laying the tracks was begun this morning. The Belt Line Company, to the rights of which the Staten Island Electric Company succeeds, formerly had tracks on Richmond Terrace at that point, and permission was given by the Belt Line Company to the Prohibition Park Electric Line to relay the tracks at that point, and to run over them. The Midland Company leases the Prohibition Park line, and attempted to prevent the tearing up of the tracks by running a car over the rails.

Engineers De Frenaldes of the Staten Island Electric Company put fifty laborers at work piling rails and ties across the track, and the Midland Company set a force of twenty-five men at work to remove the obstruction. The men on both sides were urged to do their best, and ties filled the air for fifteen minutes.

The larger force of the Staten Island Electric Company finally succeeded in making a pile of ties as big as the car on the track, and then the Midland forces gave up the fight and started away to secure an injunction. The force of laborers and track layers was doubled. No injunction was served, and the work was continued until midnight.

CALLED A STOOL PIGEON A PERJURER

Magistrate Kudlich Denounces Policeman Hoefling's Employes.

Policeman George Hoefling, who has been on the force only forty days, arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday Mrs. Lena Jacobs, 97 Stanton Street, and Miss Rose Miller, whom he had arrested Wednesday night. With the policeman was George Wilson, whom Hoefling had hired as a stool pigeon.

Wilson swore that the Miller woman, who was first arraigned, had stopped him on the street, and on his testimony and that of the policeman, she was locked up in default of a ten-dollar fine. Mrs. Jacobs had engaged counsel, and under cross-examination it was learned that the two men were thirty feet apart when the incident is said to have occurred, and that Wilson had been hired by the policeman. Under questioning from the Magistrate, the men contradicted themselves several times.

Magistrate Kudlich revoked the fine he had imposed on the Miller woman, and discharged both prisoners, saying that he regretted having taken evidence from Wilson, whom he styled a "self-confessed perjurer."

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR $900,000 BONDS.

Sanitary District of Chicago.

4½%s.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Bonds," will be received by the Clerk of said Sanitary District at Room H, 536 Rialto Building, Chicago, Ill., until 12 M. (standard time) on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1896.

The bonds for the purchase of which said bids will be received are the fifth (5th) and present issue of nine hundred thousand ($900,000) dollars' worth of bonds of the Sanitary District of Chicago, in denominations of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with interest at rate of four and one-half (4½%) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January of each year, and the principal payable at the rate of forty-five thousand ($45,000) dollars each year for twenty (20) years next succeeding January 1, 1896—the first payment to be made January 1, 1897. Both principal and interest payable at the office of the Treasurer of said Sanitary District at Chicago, Ill.

This issue is in lieu of bonds of prior issues paid and retired, and is within the limit of 5% of the assessed valuation of taxable property within the District prescribed by law.

Each proposal must be accompanied by certified check or cash, for an amount equal to three (3) per cent. of the amount of the bid. All certified checks must be drawn on some responsible bank, and be made payable to the order of the "Clerk of the Sanitary District of Chicago." Said amount of three (3) per cent. of the amount of the bid will be held by the Sanitary District until all of said proposals have been canvassed and the bids have been awarded.

The bonds will be sold in lots of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars and multiples of twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars, and each purchaser will be required to take a pro rata share of short time and long time bonds. No bids at less than par and accrued interest (the bonds being dated February 1, 1896) and the first coupon on each bond being for five (5) months' interest) will be considered, and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

The said bonds to be paid for and delivered at the office of the Treasurer of said District.

Arrangements may be made with the said District for the payment and delivery of said bonds in installments.

The present net bonded indebtedness of the said District is $11,050,000—$950,000 of the original issues having been paid. The present tax levy of the District yields about $3,600,000 yearly, on an assessed valuation of over $240,000,000. The expenditures of the District to date, including construction and right of way bonds, now aggregate about $19,000,000—the total cost of the work being set at $28,000,000.

For further information apply to the Clerk of the Sanitary District or the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Room H, 536 Rialto Building, Chicago, Illinois.

THE SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.
By FRANK WENTER,
Chairman Committee on Finance.
B. A. ECKHART,
President Board of Trustees.
Attest:
JAMES REDDICK,
Clerk of the Sanitary District of Chicago.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR S

HE'S A PASTOR AT SIXTEEN

The Rev. Henry Van Cott Banta's Charge Is in Shallotte, N. C.

PREACHES TO BROOKLYN METHODISTS

He Talks of Backwoods Religion in the South—Tells of His Conversion and Experience with Moonshiners.

The Rev. Henry Van Cott Banta, sixteen years old, is pastor of a Methodist Episcopal Church at Charlotte, N. C. His father, mother, brothers, and sisters live at 227 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn.

He was born in Kingston, Ontario, where his father was preaching. He met with an accident in early life, and five years ago he was operated upon in the Seney Hospital. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, and was taught Latin and Greek by his father.

He was present at a revival service held in Bethany Mission, Fourth and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, last night, and preached a sermon on the text: "Lord, what wilt thou have me do?"

"The best answer to this," he said, "was love thy God with all thy soul, and thy neighbor as thyself."

The young pastor then told of his conversion, and said that prior to that the Bible had no particular interest for him, but since he had found Christ, he could appreciate the truths the Bible told, and it was a pleasure now to read it.

In the South, he said, at least in the backwoods, the people knew very little of the Saviour, and were glad to hear any one speak of Him.

"They throw open wide their doors," he continued, "to any one who will tell them something of the Saviour. They believe in Him, and love Him, and are only too glad to hear about Him. They are rich spiritually, but poor in finances. But they are happy."

He then told of the methods pursued by the poor Southern people and then spoke of the great work the missionaries were doing in Africa. A large map was suspended from the ceiling, and on it were placed golden stars. The stars, he said, represented missionary stations, but there were no stars in the interior. He said that in the interior of Africa were thousands of souls who did not know there was a Saviour.

"They worship images," he said, "but only do so because they believe that by making proper sacrifices and many of these sacrifices are of human beings, they will escape injury from snakes and wild animals."

He implored his hearers to seek Christ at once. "Christ," he declared, "is a friend, and a friend in need is a friend indeed."

The young preacher has a jerky way of speaking, and frequently repeats, but he appears to be very sincere, and tries to impress his hearers. He said he was converted while accompanying his father on an evangelizing tour among the "moonshiners" in the mountains of the Southern States. The work was being done under the auspices of the Red Cross Society. Immediately after being converted he began to preach.

On one occasion, he said, he was stopped by "moonshiners," who surrounded his wagon, with pistols drawn. They demanded to know who he was, and then he and his father and the Rev. Mr. Hygema, who was in the party, started a service, read the Scriptures, and prayed for the "moonshiners." After the services the "moonshiners" thanked them for their service, and went away.

Speaking of his first sermon, the reverend boy said: "It was when we reached the cabin or an old man named Gainey, who claimed to be 114 years old, in the Pine Mountains of North Carolina, that I preached my first sermon. It was from John, 16: 'For God so loved the world.' We passed through Wilmington and Charleston, where I continued to preach. Arriving at Shallotte, N. C., a city of 4,000 inhabitants, I preached in the Methodist Church, and so much religious interest was aroused that the congregation determined to call me to preach permanently.

"It was necessary that I should become a member of the Southern Conference. The rules for admission to that body are not so strict as to learning as in the Northern Conferences, and I was speedily admitted as a preacher. The city is composed largely of an old slave-holding class, who are highly educated and are typical Lutherans, hospitable, and somewhat aristocratic. The whites and blacks do not worship in the same churches, as they do in the North."

The boy preacher will shortly return to the South.

THE FOYLE BROUGHT TO THIS CITY

Impossible to Estimate the Damage to Her Cargo.

The British ship Foyle, which was beached inside the Horseshoe last Sunday by the wrecking tug R. J. Merritt, in order to keep her from sinking, was brought up to the city yesterday morning.

Powerful wrecking pumps were on board, and the water was under control. The wrecking tug John Fuller had a suction pipe in the forehold, and a little wrecking schooner with steam pumps aboard was lashed on the opposite side. Capt. Hopps reported that he had nine feet of water in the ship, and she had leaked at the rate of twenty inches an hour.

It was impossible to say how much damage had been done to the cargo. There are 150 tons of saltpetre in the lower hold, and piled on top are bales of jute. Capt. Hopps had his wife and child aboard with him. The ship will be discharged as rapidly as possible, and will be drydocked for survey and repairs.

MILLION AND A HALF ACRES INVOLVED

Decision of an Important Land Case in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Jan. 30.—An important land suit, which has been argued in the United States Circuit Court here, before Judge Nathan Goff, for the last three weeks, came to an end this evening. One million and a half acres of land in the southern part of this State was involved in the suit.

The attorneys for the defense asked the court for a verdict, claiming that the land in question had been forfeited to this State through not being entered on the tax books, a State provision being that land not entered for taxes for five consecutive years shall be forfeited to the State. The plaintiff's counsel argued that the statute was contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which says that no man shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Judge Goff, on request for a binding instruction, instructed the jury to find a verdict for the defendants. The case has been in litigation for years and its costs are thousands of dollars. It will be appealed.

Jewelers' Board of Trade Election.

The annual meeting of the New-York Jewelers' Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon at 70 Nassau Street, and Directors and officers were elected as follows:

President—A. J. G. Hodenpyl; First Vice President—August Oppenheimer; Second Vice President—E. V. Clergue; Treasurer—David Keller; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—Herbert M. Condit.

Directors—Ira Barrows, E. V. Clergue, William A. Copeland, George E. Fahys, A. J. G. Hodenpyl, David Keller, A. Lounsbury, Samuel H. Levy, August Oppenheimer, Frank H. Richardson, W. I. Rosenfeld, C. F. Wood, and Leo Wormser.

The Nominating Committee consisted of Louis Kahn, Ira Goddard, Adolph Schwob, Albert Lorsch, Leopold Starn, Sol. Lindenborn, and N. H. White.

A Dinner to Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—John Chamberlin gave a dinner to-night to Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Among the guests were Vice President Stevenson, Postmaster General Wilson, Senators Gray, Mitchell, and Squire, W. F. Cody, Adjt. Gen. Ruggles, Charles H. Cramp, Paymaster General Staunton, Pension Commissioner Lochren, Chairman Hull of the House Military Committee, District Attorney Fellows of New-York, and ex-Gov. Shepard. There were thirty other guests. Ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina acted as toastmaster, and after a remarkable menu several brilliant speeches were delivered.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A series of nine conferences upon literature is to be given at Carnegie Lyceum on Saturday mornings from Feb. 8 to April 12, inclusive, under the direction of Prof. Charles Sprague Smith. A large number of co-workers has been enlisted from among the best-known writers and scholars of this city, including twelve members of the Columbia College Faculty, and two of the College of the City of New-York. The plan of work has received the hearty indorsement of W. D. Howells, R. H. Stoddard, and many others prominent in literature. National lines are disregarded; literature is looked upon as a collection of human documents, wherein the thoughts, aspirations, and ideals of humanity are registered. Starting with an epic poem which gives the thought of a primitive age and civilization, the literature of which this poem formed the centre will be followed in its evolution. Where it has inspired some greater production that all recognize as belonging to universal literature the attention will be centred upon this, and a comparison be made between the new and old expressions of the ideal. At each conference one of these supreme moments will be considered, and the monument it produced will be placed in its historical and literary setting, with the lines of development traced up to and away from it. Thus the Roland theme, and that great body of literature of which it inspired the chief poem, will be studied in three conferences, treating of "The Song of Roland," Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," and finally "Don Quixote," that successful protest against the books of chivalry, the degenerate successors of the early epic poem. Similarly the Cid theme will be studied from the Spanish epic poem through the ballads and dramas to Corneille's "Le Cid," and the Nibelungen, from its old Norse form, as found in the Edda, to Wagner's trilogy. The plan for each conference embraces a half-hour paper by the leader, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, followed by five or six supplementary papers, each in the hands of a specially qualified student, and by a general discussion.

Among those who have enlisted either as contributors of papers or as supporters of the movement are E. H. Babbitt, Prof. Luis Baralt, G. L. Beer, George Bendelari, Miss Helen Dawes Brown, Mrs. W. B. Clark, Prof. Adolphe Cohn, Miss Helen Gray Cone, Harry A. Cushing, Prof. Thomas Davidson, Mrs. W. A. Ewing, Miss Hulda Geist, Mrs. C. J. Gould, Edward Crossman, Dr. P. Groth, Mrs. Theodore Heilmann, Mrs. Henry Herman, President Walter Hervey, Miss Katharine Hillard, W. D. Howells, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton, the Rev. Thomas F. Hughes, Miss Bettina Kahnweiler, J. E. Kerr, Mrs. W. J. Le Moyne, Mrs. C. S. Longstreet, L. M. A. Loiseaux, Hamilton Mabie, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Miss Marguerite Merington, Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, L. F. Mott, Prof. H. L. Osgood, Prof. H. T. Peck, Prof. Thomas R. Price, Miss Ruth Putnam, Dr. Joakim Reinhard, Mrs. Lyman Rhoades, Mrs. George C. Riggs, (Kate Douglass Wiggin,) Prof. J. H. Robinson, Mrs. L. C. Runkle, Mrs. David Seligman, Mrs. Mary J. Serrano, C. L. Speranza, Mrs. Simon Sterne, Miss Alice Sterne, R. H. Stoddard, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Mrs. Henry Villard, Miss Helen Villard, the Rev. Theodore Williams, Dr. B. D. Woodward, the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, Albert Shaw, and Miss Emily J. Smith, Dean of Barnard College.

—A tea and bazaar will be held at the home of Eugene Kelly, 33 West Fifty-first Street on Feb. 10 and 11 in aid of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, which has 400 wards to feed, clothe, and instruct. The managers of the association, from whom tickets may be procured, are: Mrs. John Burke, West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Grand Boulevarl; Mrs. C. L. Boyce, 8 East Twelfth Street; Mrs. Catharine Colvill, 46 West Twenty-first Street; Mrs. Leonce L. Coudert, 264 West Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. B. C. Chetwood, 77 East Eighty-second Street; Mrs. Joseph W. Drexel, 103 Madison Avenue; Mrs. T. Addis Emmet, 89 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Edward Ferrero, 105 East Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. George V. Hecker, 278 Madison Avenue; Mrs. R. Duncan Harris, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. Charles N. Harris, 74 East Fifty-fourth Street; Mrs. Eugene Kelly, 33 West Fifty-first Street; Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, 1 East Seventy-fourth Street; Mrs. David McClure, 22 West Forty-ninth Street; Mrs. Thomas Francis Meagher, the Florence, East Eighteenth Street; Mrs. Harriet L. Not, 102 West Eighty-fourth Street; Mrs. James L. Paulding, 10 West Tenth Street; Mrs. Walter Roche, 350 West Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. Walter D. Starr, 313 West Seventy-fifth Street; Mrs. Edward P. Slevin, Orange, N. J.; Miss Emily Binsse, 109 East Seventeenth Street; Miss Eleanor Cronin, 88 East Fifty-sixth Street; Miss E. Louise Lynch, 129 East Twenty-first Street; Miss Mary E. McCarten, Van Vorst Square, Jersey City; Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, 99 Madison Avenue, and Mrs. Jules Reynal, 263 Madison Avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Hyneman of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, have cards out for a tea on the afternoon of Feb. 4, from 4 to 7 o'clock, when there will be an exhibit of portraits of several prominent persons and some delightful music.

—The musicale which was given by the Riverside Glee Club on Wednesday evening at Chamber Music Hall in aid of the Children's Fold, brought out a large number of people prominent in society. Assisting the glee club, of which Thomas H. Meekins is the director, were Miss J. Antoinette Fuller, soprano; Frank Armbruster, tenor; John J. Hughes, alto, and Henry T. Staats, pianist. The programme was as follows:

"The Water Mill".....J. C. Macy
"The Night Is Still".....Willis Clark
Riverside Glee Club.
Piano solo, Polonaise, Opus 53.....Chopin
Henry T. Staats.
Soprano solo, "The Holy City".Stephens-Adams
Miss J. Antoinette Fuller.
"Annie Laurie"....Harmonized by Dudley Buck
Riverside Glee Club.
Tenor solo, "The Holy Child".....Paul Rodney
Frank Armbruster.
Piano solo, Cachoucha—Caprice.....Raff
Henry T. Staats.
Alta solo, "The Palms".....Faure
John J. Hughes.
Duet, "Oh, That We Two Were Maying"..Smith
Miss Fuller and Mr. Armbruster.
"The Lost Chord".....Sullivan
Riverside Glee Club.
Soprano solo, "For All Eternity"....Mascheroni
Miss Fuller.
"Ave Maria".....Nessler
Riverside Glee Club.

—The first meeting this season of the Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club took place last evening at the Berkeley Armory. This club was organized last season by F. Raymond Lefferts. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. James Taylor Soulter, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. T. Streatfield Clarkson, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Frederic R. Lefferts, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish-Morris, Mrs. Albert G. Stevens, Mrs. E. R. Musgrave, and Mrs. Augustus Zabriskie.

—Invitations have been sent out for the auction sale at Carnegie Lyceum on the afternoon of Feb. 6, at 3:30 o'clock, of the fourteen boxes for the comedy, "Gloriana," which is to be presented by "The Students" on the evening of Feb. 28, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary, in aid of the New-York Infirmary for Crippled Children.

—The last meeting of the Friday Evening Dancing Club, under the patronage of Mrs. James L. Libby, Mrs. Horace Peverill Clark, Mrs. Otto Herbert Seyd, Mrs. John Winants Greene, Mrs. Robert H. Pettigrew, Jr., Mrs. M. L. Lockwood, and Mrs. Thomas Dimond, will take place this evening in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms.

—Mrs. Charles Barrett of 1 West Eighty-third Street gave a large reception yesterday afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. George Griffen Turner, the Misses Porter, and Mrs. Charles Osborne. Mrs. Barrett's gown was of white satin, with sleeves of blue velvet. Mrs. Turner was in a gown of rose satin and rose muslin lisse. Mrs. Osborne wore white satin and yellow chiffon, and the Misses Porter, who were at the table, wore rose satin. The table was decorated with roses and ribbons. A mandolin orchestra furnished the music. Among Mrs. Barrett's guests were Judge and Mrs. Dugro, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. John Blanchard Gleason, Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Porter, Mrs. Walter Robertson, Mrs. Archibald Turner, Mrs. Boudurant Henry, Mrs. E. R. Hollender of Boston, Mrs. J. J. Eakins, Mrs. Inglis, and Mr. Deerburg.

—The Strollers, the well-known club of amateur players, will hold a housewarming to-morrow evening to show their new home to the friends of the members. The club has an entire floor in the building at 31 West Twenty-seventh Street. It is proposed to make the Saturday night gatherings a feature of the club, and the policy of the Governors will be directed toward making the club a rendezvous for supper after the opera and theatre. The housewarming to-morrow evening will be very informal, consisting of a drop to drink, a bit to eat, and a dash of vaudeville from the clever professionals and amateurs present. The Reception Committee for the occasion includes Robert C. Sands, Edward Fales Coward, Joseph G. Lamb, Walter Lawrence Bogert, Richard T. Wainwright, Stanford White, Benjamin Aymar, L. Olwell Byron, and George Newell Hamlin. PATRIARCH.

UNITED PRESS AGAINST J. R. WALSH

Judge Lacombe Amends the Complaint, but Only in a Few Particulars.

Judge Lacombe handed down a decision yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, upon the motion of the defendant to strike out certain portions of the complaint in the suit of The United Press against John R. Walsh.

The plaintiff charges that Walsh, while a Director of The United Press, committed acts and uttered statements calculated to injure the plaintiff and to benefit a rival organization, The Associated Press.

Judge Lacombe directs that the words "that at some time during said years the said defendant secretly formed the purpose of despoiling and destroying the plaintiff for his own private benefit and that of a rival organization; that he kept the knowledge of his purpose and doings from the other members of the plaintiff's Board of Directors while in pursuit of his private schemes of gain and spoliation, and the other members of the plaintiff Board of Directors knew nothing more of the defendant's secret and fraudulent acts than if they had not been Directors," be stricken out, but in all other respects the motion is denied.

SETTLED PEACEABLY OUT OF COURT

Mr. Knowles Will Not Manage the Columbia Theatre After To-morrow.

The controversy between Daniel Frohman, Al Hayman, and Mr. Knowles, the object of which was to oust Mr. Knowles from his position as manager of the Columbia Theatre and dissolve the partnership of the three, was settled yesterday, out of court. What the conditions of the settlement were is not made public, but it is certain that Mr. Knowles will not be the manager, or even a lessee of the Columbia Theatre, after to-morrow night.

The trouble was caused by the joining of Mr. Knowles with A. M. Palmer in leasing the Park Theatre in Brooklyn. He was receiving $100 a week for managing the Columbia, and therefore Frohman and Hayman claimed that when he accepted $50 a week for managing a rival house he gave them ample cause to sever his connection with them as partner, and manager of their theatre. This question was being tried in court when the settlement was made yesterday.

A $4,000 Fire in Williamsburg.

The cork factory of Stone & Durgee, 184 and 186 North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, was damaged to the extent of $3,000 by a fire which started on the second floor shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The building is a two-story brick structure.

The three-story frame dwelling house 188 North Eighth Street was on fire at one time, but that building was saved, with a loss of $500. The house is occupied by Mrs. Margaret McCue.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—LOIE FULLER'S PLANS.—Loie Fuller will arrive here on or about Feb. 14, coming from the Municipal Casino at Nice, where she is about to begin a special engagement of ten performances. A week before, the odd dozen experts that had charge of the electrical and mechanical effects during la Loie's 500 performances in Paris and her three months' engagement at the Palace Theatre in London, will arrive to prepare the stage of Koster & Bial's for Miss Fuller's appearance there on the 24th. All the scenery which will be used by Miss Fuller in her celebrated Fire Dance will be painted on wire gauze. In order to fulfill her brief engagement at Koster & Bial's, Miss Fuller has had to cancel engagements at Marseilles, Monte Carlo, and Vienna.

—JOHN DREW COMING BACK.—In spite of the propositions for retaining John Drew at Palmer's in "The Squire of Dames" after next week, such a proceeding is impossible. Charles Frohman has made several efforts to secure Mr. Drew's release for the two weeks for which he is engaged at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, but Morgan & Zimmerman, the Philadelphia managers, are not disposed to grant the release. Mr. Drew, however, will return here during the present season with his new and successful play, though the time has not yet been fixed, nor the theatre in which he will play. He will have the satisfaction of leaving two New-York theatres this season, the Empire and Palmer's, in the very height of a successful play.

—JANE MAY AT THE OLYMPIA.—Mlle. Jane May will make her metropolitan début on the vaudeville stage next Monday evening. She is to appear at the Olympia Music Hall in an entertainment of songs and imitations. She will sing several catchy French songs, one or two popular English ballads, and will also present her inimitable imitations of Sarah Bernhardt. Prior to her advent in pantomime, Mlle. Jane May was particularly successful in the style of entertainment, both in London and Paris. She has a very pleasing voice, and her exquisite work in pantomime proved her to be an artist possessing remarkably versatile and mimetic talents.

—BIG THEATRE PARTY.—Miss May Stevens gave a big theatre party at Palmer's Theatre last night. Over eighty persons constituted her guests, who enjoyed John Drew's performance of "The Squire of Dames." Among them were Miss Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer, Miss Sands, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Garrison, and Mr. and Mrs. Harriman.

—EMPIRE THEATRE.—"A Woman's Reason" will continue the attraction at the Empire Theatre for the present, the play seeming to have made a good impression on the Empire audiences. The other plays to be presented at this house during the present season are: Sydney Grundy's new piece, "The Late Mrs. Costello"; a comedy by Augustus Thomas called "Don't Tell Her Husband," and a new American play by Henry Guy Carleton, which he is now finishing in Bermuda, whence he is soon to send the manuscript to Manager Charles Frohman.

—THE LAST OF "THE WIZARD."—The last three performances of "The Wizard of the Nile," by Frank Daniels and his company at the Casino, will be given to-day and to-morrow. The opera has continued for a term of over three months, with great success, and could have remained longer, did not other engagements interfere. Next week Canary & Lederer will produce "The Lady Slavey" at the Casino, with a very strong cast.

—CHANGE OF THEATRES.—It has been definitely arranged that Mme. Duse will play in the Garden Theatre here next month, instead of the Fifth Avenue, to which house William H. Crane is drawing very large audiences. "Chimmie Fadden" is to be removed to the Standard Theatre, after three weeks more at the Garden, and after Duse's engagement Manager Palmer is to produce "The Absent Boy" at the Garden.

—THE "SYDNEY ROSENFELD COMPANY."—Articles of incorporation were filed with the County Clerk yesterday for the "Sydney Rosenfeld Company." This is the company which will send "The Two Escutcheons" on the road. Its capital stock is $30,000, and its Directors are Sydney Rosenfeld, Hazen L. Hoyt, John H. Miller, and Myron H. Oppenheim. Mr. Rosenfeld is the President and General Manager.

—IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" will be played for the first time in German at the Irving Place Theatre to-night. As Juliet, Miss Franziska Huss, the talented young actress, will appear, while Hermann Schmeizer will be Romeo.

—CALVÉ TO SING TO-MORROW.—"Mefistofele" will be sung without fail for the matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow afternoon, and Mme. Calvé will positively sing. It will be the last time the opera will be given this season.

THE FUNERAL OF TRIXY COOPER

Services Over the Suicide's Body Held in the Jerry McAuley Mission in Water Street.

The Jerry McAuley Mission at 316 Water Street was filled with men and women last night, when funeral services were held over the body of Beatrice Dakers, who was known among the women of the "Tenderloin" as Trixy Cooper, and who committed suicide on Tuesday by taking morphine.

The coffin in which the body rested was placed at one end of the hall, under these words, painted on the wall: "Seek ye the Lord while yet He may be found." The coffin was covered with black cloth, and had silver handles, and on the silver plate was the inscription: "Trixy Cooper, died Jan. 28, 1896." Lilies of the valley, tuberoses, and ferns were laid on the coffin.

The funeral services began about 8 o'clock and lasted for an hour and a half. The small hall, which will hold about 300 persons, was nearly full when the services began, and after a time more chairs had to be placed in the aisles. The congregation was about equally divided between men and women, and many nationalities were represented. Many of the women from the "Tenderloin" and the neighborhood of Water Street dropped a few tears into their handkerchiefs as they bent over the coffin and gazed on Trixy's cold features.

The services were conducted by S. H. Hadley, Superintendent of the mission. He said:

You remember about six weeks ago we buried Tillie Lorrison, the chum of this dead woman, who killed herself with carbolic acid. This woman was here then, and I tell you she was deeply affected. Her spirit changed. She knew the devil had set her a pace too fast to travel. But who can tell the awful desperation of the suicide, the crowd of black things that fill and force down the heart. I myself once said that if I ever got cornered I would blow out my brains; but when I did get cornered I was unable to do what I wanted to do.

But I believe our dead sister was led into a better life since the death of her chum, and probably our Lord held out the mercy He showed to Mary Magdalen.

Mr. Hadley announced that as the dead woman's friends had not arranged to bury her, the mission would do so. He announced that the body would be laid to rest in the Mission's plot in Maple Grove Cemetery this afternoon.

A number of women connected with the mission were on the platform last night and sang a number of hymns. Louis Brown, formerly an opera singer, sang affectingly a new hymn, "We Are Waiting."

The Rev. Frank Howell of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, preached a short sermon on death, and then read the burial service of his church.

Mr. Hadley then made another short address, and asked if there were any present who took to heart the lesson of Trixy's death and felt that their life had reached a crucial point where they needed help to sustain the fight. A young woman and a young man raised their hands in response to this question, and Mrs. Brown of the mission led in prayer. Then the services closed with another hymn, after which the people crowded about the coffin to take a parting view of Trixy's face.

NO BAIL FOR THE LALOR SUSPECTS

The Murdered Man's Mother, Brother, and Brother-in-Law Held.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Minnie Lalor, who is accused of murdering her son William E. Lalor, Jan. 2, was brought into the police court this morning for the continuation of the examination in her case. Sixteen-year-old James Lalor, her son; John Fleischauer and Anthony Fostell, who are accused of being accessories, accompanied her. Thomas C. Kadien appeared for Mrs. Lalor, while John B. Merrill appeared in behalf of Fleischauer and Fostell.

Mrs. Lalor was dressed in black, and looked pale and nervous. There were two charges against her, one made by Detective Peter C. Kelly, and the other by Coroner Benjamin G. Strong. Both charges accused her of killing her son with an axe in the old Manley homestead on Jan. 2. Assistant District Attorney Wadley asked Justice Ingram to adjourn the case. Lawyer Kadien and Merrill vigorously opposed an adjournment. Lawyer Merrill incidentally denounced the manner in which the case had thus far been conducted by the authorities. Assistant District Attorney Wadley withdrew the charge made by Coroner Strong, because there was a legal discrepancy in it, and entered a new charge in place of it.

Lawyer Merrill demanded to know whether his clients were charged with being "accomplices" or "accessories," and he asked that if they were held as accessories they be admitted to bail. Justice Ingram said that he would hold them as accomplices without bail, and would adjourn the case for two days. He told Lawyer Merrill that he could get his clients out of jail only upon a writ of habeas corpus.

"In this city," remarked Lawyer Merrill, "it seems to be the rule to assume that accused persons are guilty until proved innocent, instead of the converse, as the rule of law stands elsewhere."

TELEPHONE WAR IN JERSEY CITY

W. M. Smith Had a Pole Chopped, and the Police Want Him.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 30.—The Greenville telephone pole war was renewed this morning. When the company suspended operations in the face of a vigorous public protest a week ago its employes had already erected half a dozen poles on Danforth Avenue, near the Bayonne line.

William M. Smith, agent for the property in front of which the poles were, notified the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company that unless the poles were removed he would cut them down. The poles were not removed, and this morning Mr. Smith began proceedings. Two men whom he had employed chopped down one of the poles. The police patrol wires had already been attached to the pole, and when it fell the wires broke and fell on the telephone wire, which crosses the street at that point. Then the work was suspended. When the police learned what had been done men were sent to arrest Mr. Smith, but he could not be found.

The police authorities say that the pole will be replaced to-morrow, the city having given the company permission to erect the poles in return for the privilege of stringing the fire and police wires upon them.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN'S CONDITION

Serious, but Not as Yet Dangerous, Says His Physician.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 30.—John L. Sullivan, who fell from a Rock Island and Peoria train going thirty miles an hour, yesterday, played at the Opera House here last night and to-day is in a serious condition. All within medical power is being done for him, but there is fear that erysipelas will set in. His head and face are badly cut and bruised from the fall. His wife and the Treasurer of the company are here with him. The remainder of the company left this morning for St. Louis.

Dr. Dixon, who is attending Sullivan, said to-night:

"The case is a serious one, although not dangerous. The wounds and bruises are in such a locality, that, unless a great deal of care is taken, inflammation or erysipelas may set in at any time in the next few days, and his condition is such that if this happens, the result may be fatal; but at the present time there is not much danger, as he is receiving the best of care."

The ex-champion was resting easy to-night. Manager Glickauffs thinks Sullivan will be able to appear with his company at El Paso Feb. 14, next.

Choirs Unite in One Service.

A choral service of unusual interest will be heard in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy in West Fifty-seventh Street, next Sunday evening. W. R. Hedden, the organist and choir master of that church, has arranged a very inviting programme, which will be given by the regular surpliced male choir, together with the entire choir of the Church of All Angels. Following is the programme

Organ prelude, melody in A flat.....Guilmant
Processional, Hymn 520.....Messiter
Psalter, nineteenth selection. Chanted antiphonally by the two choirs.
Full choral service, A Capella.
Magnificat, in E flat.....Aitken
Offertory, Psalm XIX., "The Heavens Declare".....Saint-Saens
For soloists and chorus.

The soloists will be Mrs. W. R. Hedden and Master Will Cohn, sopranos, and the Messrs. Maux and Rockwell, altos. There is to be a quartet for men's voices entitled, "Right Are the Statutes He Commandeth," and this will be sung by Messrs. W. R. Squire, A. K. Hedden, and M. B. Squire of Zion and St. Timothy, and Mr. Solly, the bass soloist of All Angels.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The offices of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The lady managers of the West Side Day Nursery and Industrial School, 208 West Fortieth Street, announce that a course of six morning lectures on China and Japan will be given by Miss Adele M. Fielde for the benefit of the nursery and industrial school at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, on Mondays at 11 o'clock, beginning Feb. 3. Miss Fielde has lived for fifteen years in China, and is the author of "Chinese Nights Entertainment," "A Corner in Cathay," "Pagoda Shadows," &c.

—Hugh O. Pentecost, a lawyer, called at Police Headquarters yesterday and obtained from Property Clerk Harriott $280 which belonged to him. The money had been marked and used in evidence against Charley A. Schultz, a private detective, and Nicholas Weiss, a watchman of 124 Hudson Street, who were arrested on a charge of attempting to blackmail Pentecost. The prisoners were acquitted a few days ago.

—Patrick Campbell, a bricklayer, of 312 West Eighty-third Street, was killed by escaping coal gas in the basement of an uninhabited house at the corner of Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard, in which he was sleeping early yesterday morning, and Thomas Fitzpatrick of 792 Eleventh Avenue, who accompanied him, had a narrow escape from death. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

—Examinations will be held on Monday next for all positions in the new city lodging house. There will be three separate examinations for Superintendent, investigating officers, and night officers, respectively. Applications for any of these examinations should be filed at once with the Secretary of the Civil Service Board, Criminal Court Building.

—A meeting of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's Circle of the Auxiliary Society of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum, will be held next Sunday at the institution, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue, for the adoption of by-laws and election of officers.

—A free illustrated lecture will be given at Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, this evening on "Constantinople," with stereoptican views of Turkey, by George H. Filian of Antioch, Syria, now an exile in this country.

—An Italian named Blotto, with the French Cordial Company, at 14 Varick Place, was arrested under the Bottling act last week for having sold counterfeit Angostura Bitters. He is now in the Tombs under bail of $2,000 awaiting examination.

—Michael Collins, seventy years old, of 28 Varick Street, died suddenly yesterday morning in front of 11 Varick Street, while on his way to the Hudson Street Hospital for treatment. The body was taken to the Morgue.

—The body of a child about two days old was found yesterday morning wrapped up in a piece of an old sheet in the hallway of 120 Water Street. The child had apparently been strangled.

Brooklyn.

—James Brady, a merchant of 168 Lefferts Place, was sued by Caskie Harrison of the Brooklyn Latin School, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for $125, alleged to be due for the tuition of his son, Frank Brady, preparing him for Columbia College. Mr. Harrison says the contract was for a whole year, and that the boy was taken away after six months. He is suing to recover the balance of the contract. Mr. Brady denies that he signed the contract.

—Commissioner White of the Department of City Works has received a communication from the Edison Electric Light Company offering to furnish incandescent lights for trial at $25 per lamp per year, the lamps to be of sixteen-candle power. The offer, however, is contingent upon the city's making a year's contract. This contract has not as yet been authorized.

—Miss Estelle M. Koster sued the Brooklyn Turkish Bath Company in Part II. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Van Wyck, and asked $5,000 damages for injuries received by falling in the bath in 1893. The case was settled before it went to a jury, the defendants giving Miss Koster $800 and costs.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an injunction restraining the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company from constructing its lines in Neptune Avenue in the Thirty-first Ward. The application was made by Lawyer Church on behalf of John Trefor, a property owner.

—The new railroad committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday morning and considered the application of the Bergen Street Railroad for leave to extend its lines. Alderman Leich claimed that the lines had been extended before the application was made. The committee will investigate.

—A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday awarded to Wojciech Noga a verdict of $1,500 in her suit against the Paul Wiedmann Brewing Company for the loss of her four-year-old daughter, who was killed yast September by being run over by one of the defendant's trucks. Mrs. Noga sued for $10,000.

—Health Commissioner Emery yesterday appointed Albert B. Moore counsel to the Health Department to succeed A. H. Van Cott, who has been appointed Second Assistant Corporation Counsel. Mr. Moore was one of the Republican candidates for Civil Justice last Fall, but was defeated.

—A jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court, before Justice Keogh, yesterday awarded a verdict of $2,125 to Mrs. Elizabeth McCoy in her suit against Christian Kope, who, she alleged, caused her eleven-year-old son's death Nov. 15, 1898, by kicking him.

—In accordance with a decision of the Court of Appeals declaring the Brush Veteran Act unconstitutional, Controller Palmer of Brooklyn yesterday dismissed Charles A. Scott, Gen. Louis M. Peck, Edward M. Forman, and H. A. Foster.

—In the Supreme Court yesterday Christopher Clarke received a verdict of $2,000 in his suit against Richard K. Fox for slander. Mr. Clarke brought the present suit because on a former trial the jury gave him only $1,000.

—John Malone, thirty-nine years old, of 155 Adams Street, while working at the Brooklyn terminal of the bridge yesterday, fell into Sands Street from a scaffold, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

—While repairs are being made on the City Hall, the Corporation Counsel will have his office in the National Bank Building, in Fulton Street, and Justice Neu's court will be at Court and State Streets.

—John Marsh of 101 Schenck Street pleaded not guilty before United States Commissioner Werle yesterday of passing a five-dollar counterfeit bill. He was held in default of $1,000 bail.

—William C. Bryant, who will become Fire Commissioner to-morrow, has reappointed Clarence A. Barrow, Deputy Commissioner, and William D. Moore Secretary.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Gravesend Exempt Volunteer Firemen's Association was filed in the County Clerk's Office yesterday.

—The will of Cornelius Ives, who died Jan. 20, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. The property is valued at $100,000.

—Jewelry and clothing valued at $135 were stolen Wednesday night from the residence of Mrs. F. Delaney, 121 Hope Street.

—Fire in the three-story frame house 1008 Kent Avenue early yesterday morning caused a damage of $1,500.

—Postmaster Sullivan has received permission from Washington to appoint five additional clerks.

—James Dalton, who was sworn in a few days ago as a policeman, yesterday resigned.

Long Island.

—There is considerable complaint in Jamaica over the delay in commencing the new State Normal School. The commission has been in existence nearly two years and has only held meetings. Last year the Legislature passed a bill that prevented the commission selecting plans for the work. Now it is said that the State Architect and Superintendent of Public Instruction cannot agree on plans for the building.

—A telephone system is being put in at Willet's Point. When completed, the officers will be able to send orders by telephone to any part of the post. A peculiar thing about the system will be the freedom with which enlisted men can address their superiors over the wire. The soldiers will be able to say "Hello" and "Good-bye" to the officers unless the War Department suggests new and more soldierly words for use.

—Oceanside Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Rockville Centre, has elected the following officers: Chief Templar—The Rev. H. B. Hudson; Vice Templar—Mrs. Estelle L'Hommedieu; Secretary—Charles Wheeler; Financial Secretary—Arthur V. S. H

Friday
January 31-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

LAUNCHING OF THE HELENA

Gunboat Built at Newport News for the United States.

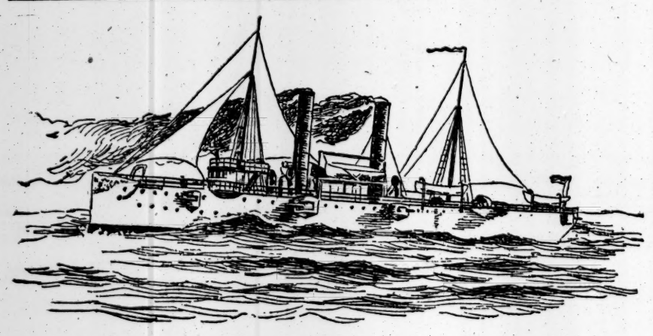
SISTER SHIP OF THE WILMINGTON

A Fine Steamship for the Plant Line Also Takes to the Water —Designed as an Auxiliary Cruiser.

FORT MONROE, Va., Jan. 30.—Under the brightest of skies, and favored by the balmiest of Winter weather, a great throng of people to-day attended at Newport News the launching of the United States gunboat Helena and the Plant Company's fine new merchant ship La Grande Duchesse. Both events occurred without a hitch or accident.

A party of Montana people arrived here from Washington at daylight by the steamer Norfolk, and was taken, by way of Norfolk, to Newport News. At 10 o'clock precisely La Grande Duchess slid from the ways amid cheers and a sound of whistles. Miss Nellie S. Eldridge of Boston christened the ship.

The Montana visitors gathered on the platform at the bow of the gunboat about 1 o'clock. In half an hour the noise of knocking away the shores began, and the hull began to move. Miss Agnes Belle Steele, the daughter of Mayor Steele of



The Helena,
The New Gunboat That Was Launched Yesterday.

Helena, dashed the bottle of champagne against the white walls with the announcement, "I christen thee Helena." The vessel took the water superbly, and was presently towed back to a neighboring wharf, to the company of her sister ship, the Wilmington, to be completed.

Miss Steele, who christened her, was born in Helena. She is a brown-haired, bright-eyed girl of fifteen, with a good deal of the free and joyous manner of the Montana people. She wore a brown velvet Tam o' Shanter hat, with a brown broadcloth cape, over a Scotch cheviot costume. On the high platform from which the christening took place were, in addition to Miss Steele, Mayor Steele, Senator and Mrs. Carter, Senator Mantle, Representative Hardman, Mrs. W. F. Sanders, Mrs. Hardy Bryan, Miss Quinn, Miss Swett, Miss Fisk, and Mr May, Assistant Secretary McAdoo, and Admiral Brown. A large party of special guests was on a platform near by.

After the launch there was a visit of inspection to the battle ship Indiana, and then a luncheon, with speeches, at the Hotel Warwick. Later the party was brought here by electric cars, and was taken on board the cruiser New-York, where an inspection drill was held for the benefit of the visitors. The party returned to Washington to-night by boat delighted with the trip and full of appreciation of the generous hospitality of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, which was very gracefully extended to them by Mr. C. B. Orcutt.

DETAILS OF THE NEW GUNBOAT.

The Designs on Which She Is to be Built and Mounted.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 30.—The Helena is a flush-deck, fore and aft schooner rigged steel gunboat, not sheathed, with a double bottom and close, water-tight subdivisions at the water line. The general particulars and dimensions are:

Length on load water line, normal displacement, 200 feet.
Maximum breadth, molded, 36 feet.
Mean draught at normal displacement, 11 feet.
Normal displacement, 1,261 tons.
Coal carried at normal displacement, 150 tons.
Full coal capacity, 380 tons.
Complement: Officers, 11; crew, 129; marines, 10; total, 150 men.

A water-tight deck is worked at about the level of the water line, over the engine, boiler, and magazine spaces, within which limits is also worked a double bottom. The stowage of coal on the slopes of the water-tight deck will afford protection to the water-line region of the hull.

Propulsion will be by twin screws, the motive power to consist of two sets of vertical, inverted, quadruple-expansion engines, having cylinder diameters of 11, 17, 24, and 34 inches, respectively, with a stroke of 18 inches. The low-pressure cylinder, which is placed forward, is arranged so it can be disconnected when not running the engines at their maximum, while the rest of the engines will be used more economically at cruising speeds as triple-expansion engines.

To accomplish this economically, the vessel will be provided with two kinds of boilers, i. e., tubular, which will supply steam directly to the high-pressure cylinder at 250 pounds pressure, and the cylindrical, or shell, boilers, which will carry a pressure of 160 pounds, and will be fed directly to the receiver of the first intermediate cylinder, where the exhausted steam of the high-pressure cylinder will be met at the same pressure—160 pounds.

The four main boilers are of the tubular type, while the two latter boilers are of the cylindrical, horizontal, return-fire tubular kind, the latter being intended for exclusive use, principally, when running under the triple-expansion arrangement of the machinery and at cruising speeds. As these boilers may have to use salt water at times, special care has been taken in their design to provide for ready cleaning in case of the accumulation of salt scales. As the tubular boilers require a great deal of fresh water, large fresh-water tanks are supplied in the engine rooms, extending on each side for the full length of that compartment, and having a capacity of twenty tons, enough to supply the needs of two days at full steaming power.

An average speed of fourteen knots an hour is to be maintained for four consecutive hours. Should her speed exceed fourteen knots, the contractors will be paid a premium at the rate of $20,000 for each additional knot. Should she fail to accomplish fourteen knots, a corresponding reduction will be made, and should the craft fail to maintain an average speed of thirteen knots, the Government may reject her.

The purpose of the flush main deck is to provide increased breathing space for the crew in the tropics as well as to give additional comfort on shipboard in bad weather.

The battery is arranged as follows: Four four-inch guns mounted in the open on the upper deck, two being placed forward and two aft, in pairs, on opposite sides of the ship; four four-inch guns in armored sponsons on the gun deck, two on each broadside amidships; four six-pounder Hotchkiss guns, two forward and two aft, in one-inch armored sponsons on the gun deck. The one-pounder Hotchkiss and the Gatling guns are to be carried on the main deck.

The ammunition supply is to be larger to meet the demands of the rapid-fire battery. The vessel will have a bow torpedo tube.

THE NEW PLANT LINE VESSEL.

Description of the Steamer That May Be Made a Warship.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 30.—The big coast-wise passenger vessel of the Plant Line which preceded the Helena into the water to-day in some respects is also a valuable addition to the American Navy, as she is constructed in compliance with the Government requirements for auxiliary cruisers, and is adapted for arming and commissioning whenever occasion arises.

She is a steel vessel 404 feet long, with forty-seven feet beam, and besides a large freight carrying capacity, has accommodations for 300 first-class and 400 second-class passengers. One of her novelties is the installation of water-tube boilers supplying steamn to 7,000 horse power engines, which should drive her at the rate of twenty knots.

On the main deck forward will be the dining saloon, with a seating capacity for 125 people. This room will be handsomely fitted up and decorated in white and gold. Forward of the dining room will be a reception room, for second-class passengers, forward of which will be the sleeping accommodations for these passengers. In the after end of the dining saloon will be a grand stairway, leading to the social hall above. On the main deck aft of the dining saloon will be a pantry, and aft of this will be a large galley.

On this deck will be situated cold storage for provisions, officers' mess room, baker's and porter's shop, telephone exchange room, stewardess's room, and a number of staterooms abreast of the boiler and engine hatches, for oilers, water tenders, &c.

Aft of the machinery will be the main saloon, with two tiers of staterooms on each side; in the forward end the this saloon will be a grand stairway, leading to the social hall above. In the forward end of the upper or promenade deck will be a social hall for second-class passengers, aft of which will be a social hall for first-class passengers, with a stairway leading to the dining room; this social hall will have quite a number of staterooms for first-class passengers. Over the social hall, aft, will be a large steel house fitted up as a ladies' observatory. All the social halls and main deck will be finished in mahogany, as well as the ladies' observatory. The second-class social hall and reception room will be finished in quartered oak.

THEY CALL ON THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Cleveland Compliments the National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The National Board of Trade at its closing session to-day, by a unanimous vote directed the President of the board to send a peace message to the Associated Chamber of Commerce at London, England. The message reciprocates the friendly sentiments of English commercial bodies, and expresses the wish that commerce and religion may unite to honorably avert collision between the English speaking nations.

A report from the Committee on Transportation was adopted deprecating Government ownership of railroads, and advocating a strict supervision over their operation and management. The report also recommends the passage of the bill now pending in the House for funding the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads. It was also recommended that Congress should pass a law making any employe ineligible as receiver or assignee of any corporation.

The Board then, with President Fraley at its head, made a formal call upon President Cleveland by appointment. Mr. Stannard of St. Louis made an address to the President explanatory of the history and objects of the board.

In response, the President expressed his gratification in meeting the members of the board, and was glad to acknowledge the great usefulness of those voluntary organizations whose purpose was to stimulate trade, and to say that the day would come when the people would appreciate their efforts.

William E. Tucker of Philadelphia was elected Secretary and Treasurer to succeed the late Hamilton Andrews Hill, and the board adjourned to meet here again next year.

THIRTY-SECOND DARTMOUTH DINNER

Distinguished Men Who Will Speak at This Evening's Gathering.

The thirty-second annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Association of New-York is to be held at the Waldorf this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The President, Charles F. Mathewson of the class of '82, will preside, and among the speakers will be the Rev. William J. Tucker, D. D., President of the college, who will respond to the toast, "The College"; Henry E. Howland of Yale, whose subject will be "Luck or Grit"; Dr. J. L. Hildreth of Cambridge, Mass., class of '64, who will speak on "College and University"; George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, class of '72, who was the Democratic nominee against Gov. Greenhalge for the Governorship of that State last Fall, who will respond to "The Puritan Conscience"; William E. Barrett, class of '80, member of Congress from Senator Lodge's old district in Massachusetts, who will speak on "Dartmouth and the Nation," and Justice A. V. Barker of Pennsylvania, who will reply to "Militia and Bench."

An unusually large number of the alumni have signified their intention to be present. The Dartmouth Association of New-York was the first college alumni association organized in this city, having been in existence since 1865, and now numbers nearly 600 members.

MAYOR STRONG AND PAWNBROKERS

Corporation Counsel Upholds His Right to Enforce the Law.

Corporation Counsel Scott sent an opinion to Mayor Strong yesterday regarding former Judge Steckler's contention that the Mayor had no authority in law to discipline pawnbrokers whom he adjudged guilty of infringements of the law.

Mr. Scott says that Mr. Steckler's contentions are untenable; that the Law of 1884 does exist, and is operative to-day.

Mr. Steckler contended that the Law of 1886 repealed the Laws of 1883 and 1884 regarding the imposition of fines, the hearing of charges, and the revoking of licenses.

Mr. Scott says that the Mayor has acted within his full authority and power, and has in no way contravened the law.

Clearing House Building Company.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the New-York Clearing House Building Company, the corporate owner of the Clearing House, the following Directors were elected for the year:

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank; F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; E. H. Perkins, Jr., President of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank.

The Directors elected the following officers: George G. Williams, President; J. Edward Simmons, Vice President; William Sherer, Manager of the Clearing House, Secretary and Treasurer. J. T. Mills, Jr., and William J. Gilpin were elected Inspectors of Election. William A. Nash, as President of the Clearing House Association, cast the ballot representing all the stock in the building company except that held by the Directors for the purpose of qualification.

DEADLY REAR TENEMENTS

Filthy Buildings That Are Breeding Places of Disease.

THE ONLY REMEDY, THEIR DEMOLITION

President Wilson Says Health Board Should Have Power to Order Such Houses Permanently Vacated.

The rear tenement does more to perpetuate and promote the spread of consumption in New-York City than any other agency, human or physical.

It is a perfect breeding place for the germs of this prevalent and dreaded disease.

Over 50,000 persons dwell in these rear tenements—enough to populate a small city. In the first place, the rear tenement was legally outlawed thirteen years ago, when the Legislature passed an act forbidding the erection of any more buildings of that class in this city. Therefore, all of the rear tenements in New-York are at least thirteen years old, and many of them thrice and four times that age.

A large proportion of the rear tenements are of frame. Year by year they have gone on deteriorating, and the landlords have made as few repairs as possible, because they knew that sooner or later this kind of tenement must go.

The walls have become soaked with water and dirt and dampness. Owing to their location, the rear tenements cannot, except in rare instances, be properly drained. Sometimes they are backed up against reeking stables; sometimes against others of their ilk. At best they are crowded against the front tenement, and their situation is such that neither air nor sunlight can dry out the walls.

Two powerful agencies of neglect are at work at these rear tenements—their own abandoned and outlawed situation, and the condition of the people who inhabit them.

The poorest, the very poorest classes of New-York are huddled together in the rear tenements. The rent there is cheaper than anywhere else. When a man falls sick, or loses his work for a considerable period from any other misfortune, he is put out of his quarters in the flat or the front tenement. Then he finds two dark, dank rooms in some ill-smelling rear tenement, where he and his poor wife take up their abode, hoping for better times. The rear tenements are like mousetraps, always set to catch their victims. Every class of humanity, including the outcasts, are subject to a constant drift toward these miserable and unhealthful places of last resort. By and by every rear tenement gets its share of the dregs.

Life in many of these holes is degrading beyond description. There live all manner of people without hope—the aged, the infirm, the paupers, the drunkards, and the rest. Some of them scarcely ever stir beyond the portals of their prisons.

There are over 2,500 rear tenements in New-York. How thickly they are clustered in the lower part of the city is shown by the following table, which gives the number of rear tenements on each of the streets named:

Allen	17	Jones	4
Attorney	12	Jane	1
Batavia	7	King	5
Broome	11	Leonard	4
Baxter	19	Ludlow	20
Bowery	1	Lewis	28
Bayard	11	Leroy	2
Barrow	2	Morton	2
Bank	3	Minetta	1
Bethune	4	Mangin	6
Catharine	4	Madison	3
Clark	3	Madison	18
Centre	1	Macdougal	3
City Hall Place	5	Mulberry	50
Charlton	6	Market	5
Cherry	15	Mott	60
Canal	3	Montgomery	2
Cornella	7	Monroe	31
Clarkson	4	North Moore	1
Cannon	1	Oliver	1
Crosby	10	Oliver	9
Chrystie	34	Orchard	19
Clinton	22	Oak	3
Clinton Place	10	Pearl	7
Columbia	14	Pell	1
Christopher	5	Prince	8
Duane	1	Peck Slip	1
Dominick	4	Perry	3
Division	2	Park	9
Delancey	19	Pitt	28
Downing	5	Roosevelt	10
East Broadway	1	Rutgers	3
Essex	38	Rose	3
Eldridge	20	Rivington	9
East Houston	27	Ridge	21
Eighth	1	Sullivan	38
Elizabeth	34	Spring	13
Elm	3	Scammel	4
Frankfort	2	Suffolk	18
Forsyth	39	Stanton	18
Franklin	4	Sheriff	21
Gansevoort	4	Thompson	27
Gold	1	Vestry	1
Grand	5	Varick	3
Gouverneur	5	Vandam	5
Goerck	12	William	5
Grove	11	Wooster	4
Greenwich	13	Worth	1
Hudson	8	West Broadway	20
Henry	11	Washington	7
Hamilton	4	West Houston	12
Hester	20	Watts	1
Horatio	2	Water	2
James	7	Willett	27
Jackson	4	Waverley Place	1

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday asked President Wilson of the Health Department what should be done with the rear tenements.

"They should be exterminated," he said. "They are a constant menace to health, and they have no business to exist. Every one of them, on general principles, should come down."

"How can this be done?"

"I am not quite sure. I read recently that it was proposed to introduce in the Legislature a bill providing that the city shall have power to spend $5,000,000 yearly in summarily confiscating and tearing down the rear tenements. I do not believe that is practical.

"My own plan would be to give the Board of Health power permanently to vacate such buildings. Under the present law we can condemn a tenement as unfit for human habitation. Then we post notice to that effect on the building, and give the tenants five days' notice to move out. This brings the landlord to terms, and he makes the repairs. Then the people move in again, and the tenement goes on as before.

"But this remedy, stringent as it is, is not sufficient in the case of the rear tenements. Most of them are very old, and no matter how thoroughly their plumbing may be repaired, so as to conform to the sanitary regulations, the great evils of damp and dirt-soaked walls, dark rooms, and lack of ventilation remain to endanger the lives of the tenants.

"The only thing, therefore, to do with the rear tenement is to tear it down. Under existing laws, this cannot be done very quickly, because the landlord hastens into the courts. Then we get a succession of expert testimony, pro and con, on the condition of the tenement, and even if it were to be condemned, a commission of condemnation would have to be appointed in due process of law.

"What is first needed is power in the Board of Health to order such places permanently vacated. We believe we have such power, and we are about to bring a test case in the courts to settle the question, one way or the other.

"We have just completed a census of the tenements of New-York, and we have the exact location and sanitary condition of every one of them.

"It has been years since it was lawful to erect a rear tenement in New-York. It has been years since it was lawful to build the old style of tenement, without side shafts to afford light and ventilation.

"The rear tenements are dark, foul, and without ventilation. They are inhabited by the poorest classes of the community, who are driven into these squalid and unhealthful places by the low rents. Our statistics show beyond peradventure that the rear tenements greatly increase the death rate, especially in the case of children. I am heartily for their extermination."

No one in New-York is better-acquainted with the rear tenements, their characteristics, and their occupants than Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge, Superintendent of the missionaries and trained nurses of the woman's branch of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society. Her missionaries and her nurses spend their lives among the tenements.

Mrs. Bainbridge yesterday expressed herself emphatically in favor of destroying the rear tenements.

"They should go, all of them," she said. "They are a constant menace to health. Nothing too bad can be said about them.

"They are terrible agents in developing and spreading consumption. Behind their damp walls, in their dark and ill-ventilated rooms, the seeds of this disease are brought forth abundantly. I have seen rear tenements where the lower floor was almost always covered with water. Often the rear tenement is backed against a stable, separated from it by only a few feet. The only window in the rear living apartment opens on the stable. The poorest classes of people dwell in the rear tenements. The walls are damp, and during the years they have stood they have become soaked with dampness and dirt. Outhouses usually surround the rear tenements. The sunlight never pierces into their rooms. To the sufferings of poverty their occupants have added the dangers and miseries of disease, dampness, and dirt. Death always goes with dirt and disease.

"I am satisfied by experience, that the rear tenement is far worse than the front tenement, no matter how bad the latter may be. It shelters a poorer and a different class of people. Here, in the rear tenements, we find so many of the aged poor, who have been driven into these dark holes from better quarters. The children and the aged are the special victims of the rear tenement."

To this testimony might be added that of every nurse and missionary in the employ of the City Mission.

One of the women missionaries who was seen by the reporter at the Broome Street Tabernacle said that she had found that the most sickness in a poor neighborhood was always to be found in the rear tenements.

In one sanitary district in the lower part of the city the deaths from consumption and pneumonia in the rear tenements, by the last report of the Health Department, were one-half as much again in proportion as the deaths from those causes in the city at large. In an up-town sanitary district where there were no rear tenements the mortality was far below the average. Less than 2 per cent. of the deaths were from consumption.

By the sanitary census of 1893, 56,130 persons lived in rear tenements. In the Sixth Ward, 46 per cent. of the population lives in front and rear tenements. On the average, 24 persons live in each rear tenement. In some wards this average is exceeded, as, for instance, in the Tenth Ward, where the average is 37 tenants to each rear tenement. Considering that the rear tenements are usually only two or three, and rarely over four, stories high, it will appear by these figures how crowded are the dwellings of this class.

Of the children in New-York under five years old 16 per cent. live in rear tenements and 13½ per cent. in front tenements. Among these poor little ones there is an enormous mortality, reaching as high as 232 per 1,000, or more than one out of every five.

These figures show with convincing certainty the frightful effect of the rear tenements on the death rate of the city. The only question is whether these buildings shall be allowed to run their own slow course to final dissolution or whether they shall now, or in the near future, be destroyed—wiped out of existence.

It is said that three of the most crowded tenement house blocks in the city are to be recommended to the new Small Parks Commission as sites for parks and breathing places for the people. The creation of the park in Mulberry Bend has had the good effect of razing to the ground a large number of the worst rear tenements in the city.

WOMEN COMPLAIN OF EARLY HOURS

Mr. Graham Thinks that the Cleaners Are Well Treated.

Some of the women employed in cleaning the public buildings have made complaint about the change in hours, which compels them to be at work at 5 o'clock in the morning instead of 6 o'clock. They say that they must get up at 4 and come through the streets at an hour not suitable to women who are alone.

The complaint comes generally from the Criminal Court House and the County Court House, in each of which about thirty women are engaged. In the other buildings the rule is not enforced with rigor, as some of the cleaning is done in the afternoon instead of the morning.

Superintendent John C. Graham of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies of the Department of Public Works, who issued the order, does not think these women have any cause for grievance.

"The force was cut down a short time ago," he said yesterday, "and it was necessary for some of the women to do more work. We found that in the Criminal Court and County Court Buildings they did not clean properly in three hours. The Judges would not allow any cleaning during the evenings when they were in session, and so the order was made, and the women were told that they must come to work in time to clean things properly.

"I do not think the order works any hardship. The women come down in the morning for four hours, and then they have the rest of the day to themselves. They are paid $30 per month. Their pay and treatment will compare favorably with the pay and treatment of other women in public and private buildings anywhere in the United States.

"There are many women who get up at 4 o'clock, and even 3 o'clock, in the morning to go to their market work. You will see them on the surface and elevated roads at that time, and also on the streets.

"The trouble over this matter has come from a few women. They have been writing anonymous letters to the department. In addition to this, some men who oppose this administration have been using the order for political effect. We shall, however, insist on the order."

MAY CHANGE THE GRATUITY FUND

Further Amendment to By-Laws Proposed by Produce Exchange Men.

Having adopted an amendment to the by-laws providing that one-half the surplus income of the Produce Exchange shall be applied to the Gratuity Fund, many members of the Exchange wish by further amendment to apply the entire surplus income to that fund, after providing for non-participants in the fund. A petition to that effect has been circulated.

It asks in addition that death assessments on members shall cease when the fund shall exceed $750,000, payments then being made from the fund, and that the mortgage debt of the Exchange be funded into forty-year bonds.

It was said yesterday that more than 500 signatures to the petition had been obtained. It will be presented to the Board of Managers soon, and its advocates hope that a vote upon the proposed amendments will be ordered.

FOR COLLECTOR OF HARTFORD

John H. Brocklesby Nominated by the President Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations of Collectors of Customs: John H. Brocklesby, at Hartford, Conn.; Daniel W. Andrew, at Plymouth, Mass.; John H. Peck, at Miami, Ohio.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 30.—John Henry Brocklesby, to-day nominated by the President for Collector of the Port of Hartford, is a son of the late Prof. John Brocklesby, Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics at Trinity College. He was born in Hartford in 1845, and was graduated at Trinity College. He is a lawyer by profession, and has held numerous local offices, including that of Superintendent of Public Schools. He is at present an Alderman in the City Council, and Town Attorney. In 1871 and 1872 he was a political writer on The Boston Globe.

Professional Women Meet.

Music, recitations, and readings were on the order of exercises at the Professional Woman's League weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. There were some excellent pianoforte selections by Mrs. Kate Vashti Baxter, Miss Eleanor Hill sang charmingly, Miss Louie Heller read selections from her own translations from the French of André Chimer, and Miss Ada Bleecker Winne gave several recitations. Among these was the little poem of "School Days," Alice Cary's "Order for the Picture," and Mrs. Browning's "Mother and Poet." It was Miss Winne's first appearance before the league as a reader, and her selections were received with much enthusiasm and applause. "She recites magnificently," said one of her listeners. "I didn't know that she could."

ST. PAUL HARDLY MOVES

The Stranded Steamship Wants a High Tide to Start Her.

HER OFFICERS ARE DISHEARTENED

Other Means Probably Will Be Adopted to Save the Vessel Unless a North-Easter Shall Strike the Coast Soon.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 30.—The steamer St. Paul seems to be destined to remain on the beach until an unusually heavy northeast storm furnishes enough water to float her. The expected full moon high tide did not rise last night, and no efforts were made by the wrecking crews to move the ship.

The tide was at the flood at 8 o'clock this morning, when another attempt was made to pull the steamer into deep water. Three powerful tugs pulled and strained at the hawsers, and the revolving capstan assisted the tugs, but after an hour's work the big liner was moved only about three feet. The officials of the steamer appear disheartened, and unless a north-easter strikes the coast soon other means will be adopted to save the steamer.

President Clement A. Griscom, Superintendent Shockford, and party remained about the St. Paul last night in the hope that she would be floated this morning. When the boat was not floated Mr. Griscom and party left, and, boarding their special car at 8:30 o'clock, left, via the Central Railroad, for New-York. Since Tuesday night the steamer has not been moved more than eight feet.

Three powerful tugs are continually tugging at the three kedges anchored about 500 yards from the big ship. The real work of pulling is going steadily on aboard the steamer, where they are using the great windlass to pull at the kedges by the three big cables attached to them that lead to the steamer.

The sea is now becoming quite choppy, which element will greatly aid the wrecking company. There is not ten feet of water where she lies, between the inner and outer bar, and Capt. Mulligan of Life-saving Station No. 4 says there is at least three feet less to pass over in crossing the outer bar.

THE CAMPANIA WAS NOT ASHORE.

Vernon H. Brown Makes a Statement Giving the Facts.

The Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd.,
4 Bowling Green, New-York.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The question as to the truth of the statements which have been so constantly reiterated in the papers, notwithstanding the absolute disavowals not only of myself, as Agent of the Cunard Line, but also of the officers of the Campania, has rendered it necessary to thoroughly investigate the various assertions which have been made in reference to the circumstances.

One of these statements was alleged to have emanated from Mr. J. B. Allen, the Second Officer of the St. Paul. Upon being communicated with, Mr. Allen promptly called in person at the Cunard office and presented the following letter:

Jan. 28, 1896.

Vernon H. Brown, Esq., Agent Cunard Steamship Co.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th inst. referring to alleged interview with me as published in various New-York papers, in which I was made to say that the "Campania had her nose in the sand, all reports or denials to the contrary notwithstanding."

I am gladly of this opportunity to deny the truth of the above statement—I did not see the Campania from shortly after midnight until about 9:30 in the morning, when I saw her well off shore, under way and headed for Sandy Hook. Yours truly,

J. B. ALLEN,
Second Officer Steamship St. Paul.

This clear and explicit denial by Mr. Allen removes any possible question as to any such statement having been made by him to the reporters. I take, therefore, pleasure in making public Mr. Allen's manly course in reference to the matter.

The other statements which have appeared were made by Capt. Wardell of the Life Saving Station, Borden A. Jeffrey and his wife, all of Long Branch or vicinity.

In reference to Capt. Wardell's assertions, the following statement has been made and signed by himself:

Jan. 27, 1896.

Capt. Wardell and his crew will not and do not corroborate the statements of Borden A. Jeffrey, as reported in The World (A. M. edition) of to-day, and pronounce them as absolutely false.

Capt. Wardell further says that he saw a steamer about 400 yards off shore, opposite Station No. 5, but he could not say whether it was the Campania, nor could he say that she was aground. Capt. A. WARDELL.

Mrs. Jeffrey, the wife of Borden A. Jeffrey, has made and signed the following statement:

Jan. 29, 1896.

Mary Jeffrey, wife of Borden A. Jeffrey, says: I saw a steamer on Saturday morning, about 2:30, (on Jan. 25, 1896,) a little south of George W. Childs's cottage. Whether she was the Campania or whether she was aground I cannot say. My husband saw the steamer at the same time. The statements which appear in The Herald, The World, and other papers of Jan. 27, 1896, purporting to be made by my husband, that the steamer we saw was the Campania and that she was aground, are absolutely false.

MARY JEFFREY.

The only remaining statement that it has been deemed necessary to deal with is that of Borden A. Jeffrey, which was constantly repeated in the papers, and was apparently the origin of the story. Jeffrey has made the following affidavit:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

Borden A. Jeffrey, being duly sworn, makes the following statement:

I reside at Elberon, Long Branch, and I was in my house on the night of Friday, Jan. 24, 1896. I did not see the steamer Campania on the beach, nor anywhere else to recognize her until Saturday, Jan. 25, about 9:30 A. M., when she was about three miles off shore, under way and headed for Sandy Hook. It was foggy during the entire night, commencing about 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, and did not clear until about 9 o'clock Saturday morning. At no time could you see beyond the bar, and most of the time you could not see a hundred yards. My house is about a mile back from the beach, and I did not leave my house until 2 o'clock Saturday morning. The fog was so thick that from my house I could not at any time see the water. When I went out of my house at about 2 o'clock the fog was still very thick, and so continued, as I have stated, until about 9 o'clock Saturday morning. BORDEN A. JEFFREY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 30th day of January, 1896. P. B. TINGLEY,
Notary Public, No. 65, New-York County.

These statements and affidavit seem to have disposed clearly of all reports from outside sources as to the alleged grounding of the Campania.

The actual facts are as follows:

The Campania was never within two miles of the shore, and never had less than ten fathoms (say sixty feet) of water under her bottom. Her engines were stopped on Saturday morning at 1 o'clock and not started again until 9 o'clock in the morning, except at 5:30 A. M., when it became desirable, for the purpose of anchoring, to lay the ship with her head to the north. This was done by reversing on one propeller and going ahead on the other, the ship turning within her own length.

These damaging reports have been aggravated by the fact that after a full, clear, and prompt denial had been made over my signature, many of the papers persisted in publishing and republishing reports that the Campania had been ashore.

VERNON H. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1896.

A School Appropriation Stands.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction has given an opinion sustaining the appeal of Thomas Willce from the action of the annual meeting of the Union Free School District No. 3, town of Castelton, Richmond County, in rescinding an appropriation of $75,000 made by the voters of the district at a special meeting for the erection of a new schoolhouse. The Superintendent holds that the action of the annual meeting should be vacated and set aside, as it had no legal authority to rescind the action of the special meeting, no notice of the attempt to do so at the annual meeting having been served.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS LOCKED OUT

Contractors' Association Tired of the Contest Between the Unions—About Seven Hundred Men Affected.

About 700 electrical workers, who were employed on various buildings in this city, were locked out yesterday by the members of the Electrical Contractors' Association, who had become tired of the ceaseless contest between Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, which is connected with the Board of Walking Delegates, and Local Union No. 5 of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who were ordering strikes against each other. At noon the men were informed by the contractors or their representatives that they were discharged. If the men wish to return to work they must apply individually, and not as union members, and the contractors will not recognize the unions, although they will not object to the men remaining members of their respective organizations.

There are twenty of the large electrical contractors in the association, and these are said to control over eight-tenths of the electrical business in building in the city.

Charles L. Eidlitz, formerly Secretary of the Electrical Contractors' Association, said yesterday that the association was as strong as ever. He himself left it because in the last fight with the union the contractors yielded to the men sooner than was necessary. Mr. Eidlitz employed Union No. 3 men, but did not discharge them. Several association contractors had called on him, and asked him to discharge his men, but he refused to do so, as he was not having any trouble.

At the office of the Western Electrical Company an official said the company had so much trouble with the unions fighting each other that it decided to discharge all its men, and to take them back individually, and not recognize the unions at all. An official at the Tucker Electrical Company made a similar statement.

The electrical workers who were locked out were greatly surprised at the action of the contractors. The Board of Walking Delegates will meet to-day, and, it was said, will probably order general strikes on buildings where members of the Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 have been locked out.

TO SUCCEED THE REV. DR. BOWDISH

The Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge Accepts a Call to Brooklyn.

The term of the Rev. Dr. Wellesley W. Bowdish, pastor of the Embury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Decatur Street, near Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, will expire in April, and a call has been extended to the Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. Strobridge has accepted the call on condition that the New-York East Conference will consent, as he is not a member of that conference. It is believed that the consent will be given, especially as there are several Brooklyn pastors who will leave the conference this year.

The Rev. Dr. Strobridge is said to be an able preacher and a fine orator. He is about fifty-five years old. He has been in charge of churches in Yonkers, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie, and this city.

He is said to have made a most eloquent address at a dinner given by the Colonial Club of this city, at the celebration of Lincoln's birthday. His fame is well known to the members of the Embury Church.

The Embury Memorial Church has a fine building in Decatur Street, and is one of the leading up-town churches, the Rev. Dr. Bowdish having taken an active interest in all the leading affairs in that city. It was due to the energy of the present pastor that the beautiful church was erected.

Adjoining the present structure is a vacant piece of land, upon which, it is expected, in time a magnificent church edifice will be erected, and the present structure will then be used as a chapel. The estimated cost of the church will be about $150,000.

MINISTER FOR CHARITY SECRETARY

Dr. Nichols to Take Charge of the Bureau Established by Seth Low.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Nichols of Philadelphia has been appointed General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and will begin his new duties Monday. He is at present pastor of the Spring Garden Church in Philadelphia. He is about forty years old and has taken a lively interest in charity work.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities was organized by Seth Low, President of Columbia College. Ex-Congressman Darwin R. James is President and the Rev. S. A. Eliot is Vice President. The Rev. Mr. Eliot said yesterday of the Secretaryship:

"The man who occupies that position must be more than an official Secretary. The position is more important than that of President, which is more or less an honorary one, and is unsupported by any salary. Mr. Nichols has studied the sociological problem and might be said to be a specialist upon the subject. His studies have not been confined to literature, but have branched out into actual experience, and the cause and effect of conditions and the practical means of most judicially acting upon them. He has always been interested in the subject and will come here as a man in love with his work. I do not know that he has any settled policy or studied theme which he will immediately work upon, but rather think he will follow the lines laid down by his predecessors."

WILL MURPHY'S ORDER HOLD GOOD?

Barber Lentole Replevined a Chair on a Paper Signed by Him.

The recent decision of the Appellate Court to the effect that the term of Edward Clarence Murphy of Brooklyn, as Civil Justice, expired Dec. 31, 1895, was responsible for the appearance in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday of Joseph Lentole, a barber of 384 Grand Street. Lentole wanted a summons issued for the appearance of Constable O'Rourke in court to-day to explain why he took away a chair from Lentole's barber's shop without due process of law.

The complainant, through his counsel, Lawyer Griffin told the Court that the chair was replevined by him under an order issued by Justice Murphy Jan. 4. He also stated that O'Rourke wanted the chair returned by Lentole when the Supreme Court decided that William Schnitzpahn, and not Murphy, was the legal Justice Jan. 1.

Lentole did not give up the chair. O'Rourke went to the barber's shop Monday, it is alleged, and carried the chair away, while his friend, Patrolman O'Connor of the Fifth Precinct, held the barber.

Called from Lynn to Brooklyn.

The Universalist Church of Our Father, Grand Avenue and Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, has extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman of Lynn, Mass. The pulpit has been vacant since the Rev. Dr. C. Ellwood Nash became the President of Lombard University, in the West.

The Rev. Dr. Pullman is forty-eight years old, is a fine pulpit orator, and was formerly pastor of the Universalist Church in Thirty-fourth Street, this city.

The Brooklyn Republican Rivals.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee of Kings County will meet Monday evening in the Johnstone Building, Nevins and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn.

Members of the Welles-Wurster faction claim that they will be able to elect Jackson Wallace Chairman, but the Worth-Buttling men say they will positively elect City Clerk Joseph Benjamin.

Mr. Godkin Confers with the Mayor.

E. L. Godkin called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon and held a lengthy conference on civil service matters.

Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan also called on the Mayor to invite him to the Colonial Club dinner, next Saturday night. The Mayor said he could not attend, owing to a previous engagement.

THE GARCIA EXPEDITION

Authoritative Statement on Behalf of the Cubans.

EXAGGERATED STORIES, IT IS CHARGED

The Loss on the Hawkins, Arms, and Ammunition About $45,000—No "Traitor," but the Vessel Called Unseaworthy.

An authoritative statement in regard to the Calixto Garcia expedition, the loss of the J. W. Hawkins, its effect on the cause of the patriots, and Thomas Estrada Palma's status, was made yesterday by a gentleman high in the confidence of the leaders in the cause of Cuban independence.

Such a statement was rendered necessary because of stories, which were chiefly products of the imagination. It was also necessary to correct errors made in good faith on all these points, and to supply data necessary to a complete

was so promptly informed, that Sunday afternoon he sent this official communication to the Department of State:

LEGACION DE ESPANA,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1896.

SIR: Last night, as I feared, left New-York an expedition commanded by a Cuban leader named Calixto Garcia, composed of 150 men, arms, ammunition, and stores.

We have not found in the law or attempted, in consequence of past experience, means to prevent the organization of that expedition, nor my agents have had time at the last moment when under cover of the night the expedition had assembled, for asking the protection of the authorities.

But the fact is that another body of men drilled and organized in the United States have left its shores to bring war to a friendly nation. It is possible that the steamer J. W. Hawkins, that took them, will go to the South, in the neighborhood of Palm Beach, Fla., to take more men and more arms, and also that she will pass in the United States waters near Key West. In both cases it seems possible that the revenue cutters from Savannah and other Southern ports, and from Key West, would be able to stop that filibustering expedition.

I beg also to say that the arms and ammunition that were confiscated at Cedar Keys, Fla., are ready to embark in a schooner to join at sea the Garcia expedition, and that the famous steamer Commodore at Wilmington, S. C., still in port, forms part of that conspiracy.

I am sure, Mr. Secretary, that the Government will do all in its power to detain that armed expedition if possible, when in the jurisdiction of the United States, giving a new proof of its desire of having the law enforced.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration. E. DUPUY DE LOME.

The Hon. RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State of the United States.

The tone of the communication attracts attention as well as the admission by the Minister that he is impotent to prevent the organization of such expeditions.

Prompt measures were taken by Secretary Olney to look out for and intercept the Garcia expedition, although, from what is now known, the Hawkins would not have gone near Palm Beach, Cedar Keys, or Wilmington.

VISIT OF A MORMON LEADER

J. F. SMITH COMES EAST TO PLACE HIS DAUGHTERS IN SCHOOL.

He Has Been a Conspicuous Figure in Utah Affairs—Prominent in the Church—Averse to Talking Politics.

Joseph F. Smith of Salt Lake City, the lesser member of the First Presidency of the Mormon Church, was in this city yesterday, at the St. Denis Hotel. He was accompanied by W. C. Spence, the immigration agent of the church. The two went last evening to Boston, but will probably return in a few days.

President Smith holds the place of Second Counselor in the Mormon First Presidency, taking rank under Presidents Woodruff and George Q. Cannon, the latter being First Counselor. He is a very tall man, with a long, flowing, brownish-gray beard. His voice has a peculiar twang, quite attractive. When visited yesterday President Smith said: "My mission here is purely in the interest of my family. I have brought my two daughters with me, and intend to place them in the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. The reputation of that institution has gone far into the West.

"There are a number of persons in Utah who have known the Pratt Institute. Dr. James E. Talmage, President of the Utah University and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, has spoken very highly of it. My children will be put under its care. They will also be under the fatherly care of Brother Richards, who is at the head of our mission in Brooklyn.

"My first visit to Brooklyn was in the Spring of 1860, just prior to the breaking out of the great civil war, and I stopped in the Eastern District for ten days. The war talk at that time was spirited and exciting.

"My next visit to New-York and Brooklyn was in 1863, during that tremendous riot, when Mr. Greeley's establishment, the old Tribune Building, was nearly wrecked by the mob. One did not venture into a restaurant where colored waiters were employed at that time, because it was unsafe. All the colored men engaged in such an occupation disappeared as if by magic. Why, we were barricaded in the Stevens House, on lower Broadway, which was one of the landmarks of the down-town section then, for a night and the principal part of the next day before the proprietor or guests ventured out. Little houses just below us were ransacked, the things thrown out into a little alley and burned before our eyes."

President Smith did not care to discuss Utah politics. He said that the prospects for the growth of Utah as a State are very good, as it is one of the richest mineral regions in the world.

Mr. Smith has been a conspicuous figure in Utah politics for several years, in spite of his high ecclesiastical position. He is a nephew of the "Prophet," Joseph Smith, and has figured in great part of his time to an effort to prove that his relative was a Republican.

His political utterances have been extreme. He once said that there was no great wonder that the Mormons received no recognition from the Republican Party, and declared he would have given them no recognition, knowing they were Democrats.

In the last political campaign in Utah he was the centre of the storm. He is the man who in the Mormon priesthood meeting attacked the Democratic candidates for Congressman and Senator. He made the attack on them because they did not consult the First Presidency before accepting the nominations.

This interference of the Church with politics was resented by the Democrats, who called their State Convention together and denounced the utterance. It was believed, however, that Mr. Smith's religious zeal and partisanship had been worked on by George Q. Cannon, and that he had been merely used as a cat's-paw by that gentleman.

President Smith is a polygamist. During the time when the Government was endeavoring to punish the polygamists he was compelled to go into hiding, and was even forced to flee to England. Finally, amnesty was granted him by President Harrison. On his return he was welcomed as a martyr.

He is largely interested with George Q. Cannon in the schemes which have been carried on by Church officials for many years. He stands next to Brigham Young, Jr., in the succession for the Presidency of the Mormon Church. That would make him fifth in succession. During his visit to New-York and Brooklyn President Smith has been a frequent visitor at the Mormon mission which has been established at 47 Sands Street, Brooklyn, and is in charge of Elders Samuel W. Richards and Arthur F. Barnes.

$500,000 FOR THE NEW BRIDGE

New-York and Brooklyn to Divide the Expense—Mayor Wurster's Problem.

For the preliminary work to be done on the new East River bridge this year it has been determined that $500,000 will be sufficient, and that amount Mayor Strong and Mayor Wurster have agreed shall be appropriated, each city paying $250,000.

It is not believed that any contracts will be given out before July, as Chief Engineer Buck, it is known, will require at least four months to draw the detailed plans and making the specifications.

The work has been somewhat delayed owing to the refusal of the Board of Supervisors, which body went out of existence Dec. 31 last, to issue $2,500,000 of bonds for the new bridge. The Supervisors refused to order these bonds because they had a petty fight with the Supervisor at Large over the issuance of other bonds.

One of the biggest problems that Mayor Wurster will have to deal with will be to determine how to raise money to carry on the work next year. By January, 1897, it is said, it will be necessary for Brooklyn to be prepared to contract for its share of $100,000 a month, and in all probability this amount will be greatly exceeded.

Mayor Wurster has frequently said that he will do all in his power to hasten the construction of the bridge. It is believed that the new bridge will give a big impetus to real estate in the Eastern District.

State Medical Society Officers.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—At the State Medical Society's session to-day the following officers were elected: President—Dr. J. D. Spencer of Jefferson County; Vice President—L. Duncan Bulkley of New-York City; Secretary—Dr. F. C. Curtis, Albany; Treasurer—Charles E. Horton, Albany; Committee on Legislation—Walter Suitor, Herkimer; M. J. Levi, New-York City; Committee on Prize Essays—A. Jacobi, New-York City; Henry Hunt, Albany; Delegates to the British Medical Association—Charles L. Dana, New-York City; James P. Boyd, Albany; John P. Bigelow, Albany; Allen Starr, New-York City.

ART STUDENTS IN PARIS

Miss Elizabeth Tullick Tells About Their Life.

NEARER MONOTONOUS THAN EXCITING

Every Day Is Full of Hard Work, and There Is Little Time for Recreation—A Good Word for America.

"I don't think there is any more danger than there is in New York. I did not go out in the evening alone. I should not think it advisable here."

It is Miss Elizabeth Tullick who is speaking of the life of the art student in Paris. Miss Tullick has just returned after an absence of seven years abroad, where she has been continuing her art studies, taking up portraiture and devoting herself to the subtleties of pose and drapery. Nearly six years of her stay abroad have been spent in the Latin Quarter, in Paris, and she hasn't discovered that Paris is so terribly wicked, and, contrary to all the thrilling tales related, she has not found the life of the art student one long fight against temptations or overwhelming dangers.

Miss Tullick has a very merry little laugh, and it rang our gayly as she was talking to a woman visitor the other day about her experiences—or lack of them.

"You poor thing!" she exclaimed. "You want me to tell you something, and there really isn't anything to tell. The life became almost humdrum.

"A student who is really interested in the work doesn't do anything else. You go to the studio morning and afternoon. The model is there at 8. I was ready for work at that time. You go to a small restaurant at noon for luncheon, and are back in the afternoon. There are the evening classes, but every one cannot stand the three sessions.

"There is plenty to do in the evening, anyway, to prepare for the next day's work—cleaning brushes, making the canvas, if you do that, and the necessary repairs for yourself. Then, if you receive or visit friends at all you do it in the evening, and write your letters. I did not go to the theatre often. I do not care about it, unless it is very good, and the theatres are across the city from the Latin Quarter.

"When I did go with friends I never had any trouble. You may be spoken to sometimes in Paris, but I do not think things that would be considered so rude here are given much thought in Paris. Whitelaw Reid's stenographer went home often late at night, and said she never had any trouble.

"Of course, you expect to go with a good class of people. I do not see why there should be any danger in securing rooms. Very few people go to Paris without having a letter to some one. You make friends very easily in the art schools, and you will find plenty of people to help you.

"There are often notices up in the schools of rooms to rent or of some one who wishes to share a room. The academies and schools are really kept up by the Americans. They are largely in the majority.

"As to women having any trouble in the schools, they certainly will not if they go to good schools. There is no need now of their going to the men's schools. There are plenty of others that are equally good. We used to read the stories in American papers of student life in Paris, but they were so idealized that there was very little we could recognize in them. There is the Girls' Club, which was started by Mr. and Mrs. Sewell and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, in the Latin Quarter, and that is a great boon. Fifty girls can be accommodated in the building, and there are reading rooms and a restaurant that outsiders can patronize.

"I don't believe in sending Americans to Paris to study. I don't see now, when there are so many good artists who have studied abroad, why there are not facilities for study at home. They have good pictures, too. The Metropolitan Art Museum has improved greatly since I went away.

"I don't believe anyway in sending over such young creatures as they do to study and letting them stay until they forget that America is a place worth living in.

"The students should have a good foundation before going abroad, both as a preparation, and to enable them to preserve their strength of character. The entire atmosphere of Paris is different from that in America.

"Why did I stay if I don't believe in it? I can answer that question. When one is there and settled it is cheaper to stay. The rent of rooms and of studios is only one-fourth of what would be asked in New-York. Models are also very much cheaper. Food is no cheaper—meats are higher. You can buy cooked food in small quantities. All kinds of vegetables are sold ready cooked, and they are very nice. You can buy a few cents' worth. A great many of the French people do so—families where each member is employed outside the house.

"In a pension you can get two rooms, with the little private hallway, at the rate of $100 a year. That is very reasonable. When students are calculating their expenses very closely, two or three of them will take a small place like that together. It makes the individual cost very little. One room will be a kitchen, where they can prepare such meals as they take in the house.

"Where a student is working hard, it is a tax upon her to have even light household cares. Arrangements can be made with the concierge to prepare the meals, or a woman will come in to do it.

"The students' rooms are usually furnished very plainly. They expect to stay only a few months, most of them, and they spend as little as possible. When a room is to be furnished, there is usually a great scurrying around in second-hand shops, and the students who are going home sell out their stocks. If a student is collecting draperies, they are hung around the rooms. I could never have planned to stay away as long as I did, and I was often homesick for America, but each year I felt that there was so much to do that I must stay a little longer.

"I took a studio part of the time, to give more attention to the study of draperies. You get more into the practical work and methods of the artists if you have your own studio.

"It is more difficult for women at the schools than for the men, for they charge them twice as much, and they have only one criticism a week, while the men have two. I asked one woman, who had been at one of the schools a month, who made the criticisms there. 'If you ask me who makes the collections I can tell you,' she answered, 'but I don't know who makes the criticisms. I haven't had one.'

"I liked Munich, in some ways, better than Paris. It is a smaller place and more homelike. I enjoyed the opera there. It began so early, at 6 o'clock, that it would be over and we would be at home before 11 o'clock.

"The most interesting part of the art work abroad was that done in the Summer, when we wandered around, keeping off the beaten tracks of travel and getting into the peasant life of the country.

"I made a walking tour through the Ampezzo Thal one Summer. In the Bavarian tyrols we stopped two and three days at a time with the peasants. Some of them have very quaint furniture that has been in the family for years. The people are neat. Yes, they have houses large enough, some of them, so that you could hold a dance in the big halls.

"We stopped once in a great hotel which I don't think had had a guest for months. It was big enough to accommodate a regiment. We thought steak and omelets would be the safest thing to order when the little hostess came to see what we would have for supper. The omelet proved to be the German Pfannkuchen, a pancake rolled with a little jelly in the centre.

"When the hostess learned that we came from America she raised her hands in amazement. 'Aus America?' she exclaimed, and wanted to know if we spoke French or German there.

"I think every one in the place came to see us upon some slight pretext or other. One old woman, when she heard that we were from America, made an exclamation of horror, and crossed herself. We did not have any trouble with the eating anywhere. An artist gets above caring for what she eats.

"I think some practical work in art should be a part of every one's education. It gives the ability to see the beautiful in everything, if nothing more. I don't believe any one has a single charm that I do not see it.

"Students, when they are ready for it, should travel abroad for the education and cultivation of seeing the pictures in the big galleries. They should have the foundation, and, to study at all, the language. If they do not, they take their criticisms at second hand. I do not see why people do not get into more difficulties than they do in France, when they have not the slightest knowledge of French.

"But I think America ought to keep her art students at home, and I am ready to do my part toward it," and Miss Fullick gave another of her pleasant little laughs.

Miss Fullick gave lessons in painting before she went abroad. She may again do so, in addition to her work of portrait painting. She has brought many charming studies of heads.

A copy that has been very highly commended is Prudhon's "Mozart," the picture now in the Louvre, and said to have been bought for 60,000f. last Spring. Miss Fullick was the first person allowed to copy it—a permission very difficult to obtain. Her copy is now on exhibition in New-York.

ACTRESSES AS WITNESSES

MISS DAVIS'S SUIT AGAINST MESSRS. FROHMAN AND BELASCO.

Miss Clement Says Her Trouble with Miss Davis Was Personal—Why the Latter Wanted a Vacation.

The hearing in the suit of Kate Davis against Charles Frohman and David Belasco was continued yesterday before Referee Ernest Hall in his office, 62 William Street. The actress is suing to recover $5,800 for an alleged breach of contract on the part of Messrs. Frohman and Belasco.

The first witness, Laura Clement, testified that she did not leave the theatrical company in consequence of a disagreement with Miss Davis. There was a personal misunderstanding between her and Miss Davis, which had nothing to do with the management of the company.

"Are you certain that the trouble was between you two ladies alone?" asked Mr. Rosebault.

"Yes, Sir," replied Miss Clement; and added: "I said once that if the trouble between Miss Davis and me occurred again I would leave the company. The company was at the Star Theatre. I occupied a dressing room with Miss Davis at the Star; also after the company left that theatre, and in other places. Mr. Belasco did not reprimand Miss Davis on my account in my presence."

Miss Bertini, the next witness, said: "Miss Davis was never unruly, insubordinate, or surly. I never heard Miss Davis make a hissing noise in derision of any artist on the stage. I remained with the company until we were in Philadelphia, and then left of my own accord. I did not have any trouble with Miss Davis. I never knew of Miss Davis having any trouble with Mr. Belasco. I was fined just before I left, the charge being neglect of stage duty. I don't know what the neglect of duty was; but presume it was for not pulling hard enough upon a sash. The sash was around the door. Another actress had hold of the other end.

"There was a sort of tug-of-war, was there?" asked Mr. Rosebault.

"Yes."

"Didn't you let go?"

"I held on like grim death."

"Didn't the other actress fall over?"

"No; I didn't let go, I tell you."

"You didn't hold hard enough?"

"Perhaps so. I am not a John L. Sullivan in physical strength."

Miss Bertini continued: "I was on speaking terms with Miss Davis—not on very intimate terms with her. The fine which I paid was refunded to me."

"How did the fine come to be remitted?"

"I wrote to Mr. Frohman and stated that I did not know that I had violated any rule. In response the fine was remitted."

Miss Kate Davis was then recalled as a witness.

Mr. Burr asked: "On the 10th of October did you write a letter to Mr. Frohman asking for a vacation?"

"I did."

The letter was read in evidence. In the letter the witness complained that she had been "yelled at" and commanded by the management to go on with her lines when there was great noise in the house. Witness objected to what she termed "low-down tactics." The impression was that the management meant to detract from the witness's popularity. Therefore she wished a vacation.

Franklin J. Bischoff testified: "I was attorney for Henry Pervogel in a case against Mrs. Carter. In that case David Belasco was examined as a witness."

Mr. Rosebault objected to the line of testimony, and the witness was, by mutual consent, excused.

Miss Davis was recalled, and her counsel continued to endeavor to show that there was much trouble and bitter feeling in the company. She identified several letters which she had written to Mr. Frohman and others. In these she said that she had been treated unfairly by the management. While traveling she was not given a lower berth in the sleeping car. Other members had lower berths.

Referee Hall announced that the hearing would be resumed next Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

THE CERCLE FRANCAIS BALL TO-NIGHT

A Grand Ballet, Special Parisian Features, and a Costume Prize.

The special feature of the annual ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie in Madison Square Garden to-night will be a grand ballet, composed of 150 people, under the direction of Prof. Dare. A clever troupe of French quadrille dancers will also execute a number of original figures in various quarters of the ballroom floor. There will be a Quadrille du Jardin de Paris, Quadrille des Etudiants, Quadrille Bullier, Quadrille des Homards, and Quadrille des Quatz Arts. The last will be especially lively, being modeled on the one so famous at the ball given annually by the art students of the Quartier Latin in Paris.

But perhaps the greatest attraction will be the famous Ki-Ri-Ki-Kis, who recently arrived in this country and will make their début on this occasion. They are eight in number, and are conceded to be the best dancers in Paris. Dressed in most fanciful costumes, they will do their startling specialty, with the aid of sixteen colored calcium lights, while the electric lights in the Garden are lowered.

For the first time in the history of French balls, the Madison Square Garden will be decorated in a manner never hitherto attempted. A special promenade has been built, which will be separated from the dancing floor by large marble columns, each surmounted with a shield bearing the French and American flags. Shrubbery and flowers will be banked in between the columns, while large colored streamers and Venetian lanterns will help to give the ballroom the aspect of a real Parisian garden. Another novelty will be the inclosing of the arena boxes in an original manner, so as to furnish the occupants with comparative seclusion.

The offer of a diamond crescent to the lady wearing the most striking costume has aroused considerable attention, especially in the studios and among theatrical folks, so that a large representation from those quarters is assured. At 1 o'clock a herald will announce the formation of a grand march for the award of the prize, which will be adjudged by a special committee.

Max Schwab will furnish the music, with a double orchestra of 100 musicians. Special parties from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities have secured boxes, and there will be a large delegation this year from prominent colleges.

HAD TAKEN MUCH CHLOROFORM

Indications that Max Eckert Planned to Die a Suicide.

Max Eckert, twenty-seven years old, of 157 East Third Street, died from the effects of chloroform yesterday morning in the rear room of his drug store, 65 Avenue A. The circumstances surrounding his death point unquestionably to suicide. Letters were found among his effects which not only show that he had contemplated suicide for some time, but that he had previously made all arrangements.

According to Fritz Schweiser, his clerk, Eckert had taken nearly three pounds of chloroform in twenty-four hours. He was a confirmed chloroform fiend. The clerk said that his employer was in a state of stupor all day Wednesday on account of the drug. Schweiser tried to arouse Eckert yesterday morning. The druggist partly regained his senses, and went into the store and looked around for a minute, then he staggered back to the rear room and fell dead at Schweiser's feet.

The druggist had carefully sorted all his letters, each package being marked to be returned to the writer. Many of the letters made reference to his approaching death.

FIGHTERS OF THE NATION

National Guardsmen Pray Congress to Give Them Uniform Strength.

THEIR CONVENTION PLAN ABANDONED

Gen. Wingate Tells of Our Deficiencies and the Way to Put the Country on an Immediate Defense Basis.

Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the National Guard Association of the United States, was asked yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES what steps that association proposed taking in regard to promoting the passage of legislation by Congress for the benefit of the National Guard of the United States.

"The matter has been under discussion for some time," he said. "Shortly after the Atlanta Exposition Col. Henry L. Turner, commanding the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, of Chicago, wrote to me suggesting the calling of a convention of the association in Washington during the present session, at which the National Guard of the several States could be represented. Subsequently a number of other leading National Guard officers in the different States also wrote on the same subject.

"I then entered upon a correspondence with the members of the Executive Committee of the association, among whom were Gen. Samuel Dalton, Adjutant General of Massachusetts; Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington—these gentlemen being the special committee representing the association in matters of Congressional legislation—Gen. Charles J. Anderson, Adjutant General of Virginia; Col. Frederick E. Farnsworth of Detroit, Mich.; Gen. Henry M. Sprague, formerly Adjutant General of Maine; Gen. James D. Glenn, formerly Adjutant General of North Carolina, and Col. James M. Rice of Peoria, Ill. These gentlemen were practically unanimous in the idea that more could be accomplished in the way of legislation through concerted action by the members of the association and of the National Guard of the different States upon their different members in Congress than by calling a convention at Wishington.

"It was thought that while the attendance of delegates at a convention of this description causes a good deal of trouble and expense, it also leads to division in discussing the details of the desired legislation, which weakens its effect. It has, therefore, been decided not to call a convention, but to endeavor to accomplish as much as possible by the individual action of the members of the National Guard Association and of the various Adjutants General and leading military men throughout the country.

"It is felt that the recent excitement in regard to the Venezuelan matter has, more than anything that has taken place since the war, brought vividly home to the general public, and to members of Congress, the unprotected condition of the country, and the necessity for its being prepared to defend itself from foreign aggression by placing the National Guard of the different States in a fit condition for immediate action whenever they are needed.

"This, at the present time, is far from being the case. While the National Guard of New-York and that of one or two other States are supplied with a proper military outfit, they are the exceptions to the general rule. Even the National Guard of New-York is armed with the Remington .50-calibre rifle, which is different from that used by any other State and by the Government. None of the Guard of any State has the new modern small-bore rifle. Some of them have even the old .58-calibre altered Springfield, and the guns which most of them have are so old that they are not in a fit condition for service. In many of the States the Guard is without overcoats, blankets, and knapsacks, and other indispensable requisites; none, not even of New-York, has any transportation. The artillery, in almost all of it, is worthless.

"The promptness with which Canada has set about putting her militia in a first-class condition is strikingly different from what has been done by Congress as yet. The matter was called to the attention of the Dominion Parliament by the representatives of the Government immediately after President Cleveland's message, and such prompt action was taken that Col. Lake, the Quartermaster, has been directed to enter into a contract for 40,000 stand of the improved rifles, taking the same bullet as the Lee-Medford, so that the regulars at Halifax, the permanent force, and the militia would all use the same ammunition.

"The present militia law of the United States was passed in 1792 and is a farce. The annual Congressional appropriation for the benefit of the militia of the country was fixed in the time of Jefferson at $200,000. This was increased about ten years ago to $400,000. It is not payable in money, but is drawn in military stores, which are manufactured by the Government. These remain the property of the Government and are regularly accounted for.

"In view of the immense increase of population that has taken place since this appropriation has been fixed, the present amount is ridiculously inadequate.

"The National Guard Association, together with those who are interested in enabling the United States to be in a position to maintain her rights and repel foreign aggression, have been endeavoring for a number of years to secure a change in this respect, but without success. It is hoped and believed however, that the present emergency has opened the eyes of our people and our Legislature to the necessity of doing so.

"The members of the National Guard are firm believers in the Monroe doctrine, and of the duty of the Government to protect the rights of its citizens under all circumstances and in all countries. They do not, however, believe that it is good judgment or sound patriotism to undertake an aggressive policy without providing the means by which such policy can be maintained, or to make threats when we are not able to even defend ourselves.

"It seems to me that this is getting to be the general sentiment of the people, and that Congress will during the present session grant a reasonable assistance to the National Guard of the country, such assistance as will make it in fact what it was intended to be—an organization which, with the assistance of the regular army, will be able to defend our borders in case of emergency, until a force of volunteers can be organized, and which will serve as a training school from which the officers will come, who will drill and discipline such volunteers.

"It should always be borne in mind by those who are considering this question that modern wars come quickly and are finished quickly. The recent wars in Europe broke out with almost no notice, and lasted but a short time. The war between France and Austria lasted but two months. It was declared in May, 1859, and peace was proclaimed July 11, Austria being poorly prepared. In the war of 1866 between Germany and Austria, less than one month elapsed between the breaking out of hostilities and the destruction of the Austrian army. The German troops entered Holston June 7, and Sadowa was won June 30. As is well known, Austria was again unprepared.

"The war between France and Germany was practically over within nearly the same period, except the capture of Paris, and was entirely over in seven months from the time of its declaration. The border was crossed by France in the end of July, 1870. The French army was crushed at Sedan Sept. 2, 1870, and Paris was captured Jan. 30, 1871. France thought she was prepared, although the result showed that she was not.

"The war between China and Japan was a word and a blow on the part of Japan. It was a continued humiliation to China, because she thought that it was sufficient to have ships and fortifications, without men to defend them.

"These instances show that a nation which waits until a war is actually declared before it organizes a military force for defense will find herself whipped before such a force can be got together. The National Guard is the only force this country has, outside our little army of 25,000 men, and it is indispensable that this should be made efficient, or this country will be little better off in a military sense than was the case with China.

"For this reason the efforts of the Grand Army to introduce military instruction in the public schools should receive an earnest support throughout the country. If this should be carried out—as is now being done in Japan—the hundreds of thousands of volunteers who would 'rally around the flag' in time of National trouble would not be a mob, but men familiar with the rudiments of the military art, which, once acquired in youth, is never forgotten. With these, a strong National Guard, and the army, the United States could talk about the Monroe doctrine without making itself ridiculous."

ARCHITECTS MUST WAIT LONGER

Municipal Building Commission Could Not Find Identification Letters of Men Who Submitted Best Plans.

The Municipal Building Commission met yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office to award prizes to the six architects whose plans for the new municipal building were considered the best of the 134 plans submitted.

The competition was that authorized by the act of 1892, but after the plans had been completed the law was passed prohibiting the building on the proposed site.

The architects who competed did so with the understanding that the best plan should receive a prize of $7,000, and the five next in merit $2,000 each.

A consulting board of architects was employed by the city to select the best six plans, it being left to the Municipal Building Commission to determine the best of the six so selected, and to award to that plan the $7,000 prize.

The commission was very much muddled when it met. Nobody seemed to know just what should be done. The plans were all in storage, had never been separated from the 128 others, and the envelopes containing the identifications of the various architects could not be found.

The result was that the commission had to adjourn without doing anything, pending the separation of the six successful plans and the recovery of the lost envelopes of identification. The commission adjourned sine die.

SOROSIS ONE OF ITS MODELS

CHIROPEAN CLUB ORGANIZED BY THE WOMEN OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Its Objects Educational, Charitable, and Municipal Reforms—Starts with 140 Members.

A new club, called the Chiropean, was organized yesterday in the Knapp Mansion in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, by several prominent women of the Eastern District. The objects of the new organization are somewhat similar to those of Sorosis and the Brooklyn Woman's Club. Over 140 women have already joined the club, the dues of which will be $5, "in advance."

Seldom has the old-fashioned mansion contained such a brilliant and fashionable gathering of women as responded to the following call, which was sent to all the prominent women of the east end a few days ago:

You are invited to attend a meeting at the Knapp Mansion at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, Jan. 30, for the purpose of organizing a woman's club in this section of the city. Mrs. Henry Hasler, Mrs. Bernard Peters, Mrs. Francis W. Young, Mrs. Millard Smith, Mrs. J. Gilbert Gulick, Mrs. John S. King, Mrs. James A. Sperry, Mrs. E. B. Havens, Mrs. Walter J. Barron, Mrs. John W. Hesse, Mrs. Frederick W. Wurster.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock by Mrs. Francis W. Young. Mrs. Alvah G. Brown outlined the plan of organization. The women of the Eastern District, she said, had been accused of non-progressiveness, and it was now proposed that they should unite for the betterment of themselves and the good of the community. The idea was to form a large club—it should have at least 100 members—and be somewhat similar to Sorosis and the Brooklyn Woman's Club. The greatest good such a club could accomplish, she said, would be to bring together women of totally different ideas simply on the ground of their common womanhood. The club would thus be educational, and members desiring to study French, German, physical culture, parliamentary law, English literature, or Italian art would not have to go beyond its limits. The club, too, she thought, ought to benefit the various charities. Its social side would be delightful, and in that respect it would try to emulate Sorosis. In short, she said, the objects of the club would be to bring together in the eastern section of the city, intelligent women with the view of making them helpful to each other.

The plan submitted by Mrs. Brown met with general approval. The work of organization was then taken up and there was a speedy and enthusiastic enrollment. The list of enrolled members includes:

Miss Alice White, Mrs. David Myerle, Mrs. J. M. Darlington, Mrs. George Jacobs, Mrs. Henry Vogel, Mrs. Charles Sicardi, Mrs. Charles D. Spence, Mrs. W. Pitt Rivers, Miss Susie Chase, Mrs. L. McMillan, Mrs. William Darba, Mrs. W. W. Wandel, Miss Annie D. Granger, Miss Mary Antoinette Latimer, Miss Emma Ahrens, Miss Sallie Brown, Miss M. Burgess, Miss Alys May Gaylor, Mrs. Walton D. Ten Eyck, Mrs. W. B. Gunnison, Mrs. C. D. Sperry, Mrs. J. A. Sperry, Mrs. Alfred A. Gray, Mrs. Charles Cox, Mrs. Charles W. Hubbell, Mrs. Henry N. Meeker, Mrs. Joseph W. White, Mrs. Russell Johnson, Mrs. William C. Bryant, Mrs. Charles M. Aikman, Mrs. J. B. Phillips, Mrs. William T. De Nyse, Mrs. Wallace P. Jones, Mrs. J. A. Mollenhauer, Mrs. W. H. Helmle, Mrs. A. D. Baird, Mrs. J. S. King, Mrs. William Knight, Dr. Hanford, Miss A. C. M. White.

Mrs. J. Gulick, Mrs. Charles R. Wyckoff, Mrs. M. B. Streeter, Mrs. W. R. Smith, Mrs. William P. Cook, Mrs. E. S. Seeley, Miss Gaylor, Mrs. F. W. Wurster, Mrs. Thomas Moynan, Mrs. E. G. Royce, Mrs. C. B. de la Vergne, Jr., Mrs. Clarence E. Seeley, Miss Malone, Mrs. Alfred Selbert, Miss M. Cecelia Moeller, Mrs. Rulif De Nyse, Mrs. J. F. Healy, Mrs. D. Elon Foster, Miss Phoebe P. Foster, Mrs. Charles L. Foster, Mrs. G. W. Bennett, Mrs. D. H. Clement, Mrs. A. C. Youngs, Mrs. J. W. Junior, Mrs. Henry Hasler, Mrs. Herbert W. Coe, Mrs. F. N. Young, Mrs. A. L. Brown, Mrs. D. T. White, Mrs. E. P. Post, Mrs. D. M. Post, Mrs. H. A. Powell, Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Dr. Jennie Baker, Dr. Lottie Cort, Mrs. H. C. Wright, Mrs. J. M. Bissell, Mrs. Martin H. Day, Mrs. George A. Hamilton, Mrs. E. B. Havens, Mrs. George Mortimer De Mund, Mrs. J. W. Delong, Mrs. H. R. Brown, Mrs. B. Peters, Mrs. R. M. Gray, Mrs. C. H. Bailey, Mrs. W. S. Guerineau, Mrs. William Gregory, Mrs. K. D. Burnette.

Mrs. G. S. Wentworth, Mrs. C. F. Leighton, Mrs. G. E. Hoyt, Mrs. M. Hallam, Mrs. F. Little, Mrs. J. D. Bell, Mrs. W. Mrs. W. S. Liptrott, Mrs. Edward Dare, Miss Ella May, Mrs. E. R. McIntosh, Miss Viola Bell, Miss Grace Hallam, Mrs. MacVey, Mrs. J. C. Granger, Mrs. B. S. Headden, Mrs. George Essig, Mrs. George W. May, Mrs. Millard Smith, Mrs. Herbert Gunnison, Mrs. C. W. Schlusbtner, Mrs. Courtland St. John, Mrs. Florida B. Peck, Mrs. Samuel Guthrie, Mrs. A. A. Webber, Miss Lizzie May, Mrs. Frank Hallman, Mrs. James Taylor, Mrs. Cornelius Olcott, Mrs. H. Correll, Mrs. J. W. Hesse, Mrs. Lillian Chambers, Mrs. A. Francken, Mrs. D. Simmons, Mrs. Fred S. Benson.

The officers of the club are to be a President, two Vice-Presidents, an executive committee of four members, and a chairman, who shall be separately elected to such offices; Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretaries, a Treasurer, an Auditor of Accounts, a Musical Director, a Club Hostess and the standing committees on home and society, philanthropy, music and drama, art and letters, education, municipal reform, and entertaining of children.

Two meetings will be held every month, the second and fourth Thursdays, in the Knapp mansion, one to be a business meeting and the other a social, to which guests will be invited.

"Gentlemen reporters will not be admitted to the meetings," said Mrs. Brown; "in fact," she added with a smile, "males will be excluded at all times and under all circumstances."

Several subjects were suggested for discussion by the club members in the near future. These include "Is American Society Degenerating?" "How Can We Help the Poor Without Pauperizing Them?" and "Is a Chaperon for a Young Lady an Absolute Necessity?"

The next meeting of the club will be held the morning of Feb. 13, when a constitution and by laws will be adopted.

Builder Jung Held for Trial.

The examination in the case of Jacob Jung, a builder of 213 East Thirty-ninth Street, charged with giving a bribe of $25 to Building Inspector William Evans to allow a violation of the law in the construction of a row of flats on Ninety-eighth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, was held before Magistrate Wentworth in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Building Inspector Evans reiterated his testimony that Jung gave him $25 as a bribe Dec. 31, 1895, and Evans's testimony was corroborated by Building Inspector McElroy, who swore that he was present when the bribe was given. At the conclusion of McElroy's testimony counsel for the defense waived further examination and Jung was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Conscience Money.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

Waseca County claims the championship in the shape of an honest man. John Byron, Clerk of the County Court, lately received the following letter, unsigned and addressed to F. Beyersdorf: "Sir—Inclosed is 5 cents. It is to pay for two apples which I took from your store." Beyersdorf is out of business, and the apples were probably taken three or four years ago.

NO GOLD TAKEN FOR EXPORT

Not Expected Any More Will Go Out Until After the Opening of Bids for New Bonds.

As had been anticipated, there were no withdrawals of gold for export yesterday. Sterling exchange advanced slightly, but not enough to make a shipment profitable. Bankers still think no gold will go out until after the opening of bids for bonds. The proximity of that occurrence, however, and the decline in exchange are only remotely related. High money, which has attracted foreign loans, a good supply of grain and cotton bills, and restricted orders for imports of merchandise account for present conditions.

It is understood that arrangements have been practically completed by intending bond bidders for the first payment of 20 per cent., to be required by the Government. Definite bond news remains quiet.

The report printed yesterday that J. Pierpont Morgan had gone South in a private car, with a company of friends, implying that he might meet the President at Quantico or Washington, was set at rest yesterday, when Mr. Morgan appeared, as usual, at his office. He said the furthest he had been from home this week was on Wednesday, when he went to Woodlawn Cemetery.

SOUGHT MR. FITCH'S OPINION

CONTROLLER WRITES OF CLAIMS DEEMED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

His Views of Action to be Taken Expressed to R. B. Bowler, Controller of the United States Treasury.

R. B. Bowler, Controller of the United States Treasury, refused to pay the sugar bounty claims on the ground that the law compelling him to do so was not Constitutional. For this reason some of the Southern Senators have sought to have him impeached. Controller Bowler recently wrote to Controller Fitch of this city asking his opinion in regard to claims "arising under statutes which the Controller deems unconstitutional."

In answer to this, Controller Fitch yesterday sent the following letter to Controller Bowler:

DEAR SIR: I have received your communication of the 27th inst. in regard to claims arising under statutes which the Controller deems unconstitutional. You state that the matter is one of decided interest to you, and request me to furnish you with any citations of authorities or references to the opinions of the responsible law officers of the city or State upon the question.

It has been the uniform practice of the Finance Department to refuse to audit and pay claims against the City of New-York arising under statutes which the Controller deems unconstitutional. Statutes are not thus construed lightly or in the absence of serious doubt, based on careful consideration; but the presumption existing in favor of their constitutionality is never allowed to outweigh the deliberate judgment of the Controller once formed.

I am unable to refer you to any opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation on this point, for the reason that, if the Controller, in the exercise of his quasi-judicial functions, should entertain serious doubts as to the Constitutionality of a statute, he would undoubtedly consider it his duty to withhold payment and relegate the matter to the courts, without first obtaining the opinion of the Law Department to that effect. The Controller, not the Corporation Counsel, is the responsible auditing officer, and in such a case the direction of the courts would be preferable to the opinion of a law officer, however eminent.

As to the propriety of the Controller taking the initiative in such a case, no doubt has, to my knowledge, ever been expressed, and the oldest and ablest officials of both the Departments of Law and Finance agree in considering that question too elementary to merit serious discussion.

In the mind of a public officer, whose every official act must find justification in the existence of some authority of law therefor, there must of necessity be ever present the responsibility of determining whether a statute under which he is moved to act be in fact a valid statute. His duty to the Constitution is paramount, and however much, from a purely personal standpoint, he may regret the added responsibility caused by our system of written constitutions, there would seem

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Generally Higher and Trading More Active.

AGAIN INFLUENCED BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm — Provisions Lower—Cotton Higher—Coffee Lower.

After an early advance the grain market became weak through free local realizing, but rallied sharply later in the day on the firmness at the West, together with increased demand from local shorts, and the close showed a gain of ⅞@1c. Provisions were dull and lower on heavy supplies West. Cotton was quiet, but higher, on local covering. Coffee was again depressed and offered freely at lower prices.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	78¼@	78½
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.50 @	3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.75 @	11.00
Lard, Western steam	.. @	5.92½
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @	21
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16@	5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¼@	10¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10½@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.00 @	10.10
Lead	3.05 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and unsettled, with the opening firm at ¼@⅝c advance, on foreign buying and better Western markets, declining ⅝@1c on local realizing, and advanced 1¼@1½c with the West, fell ⅜c, and closed steady at ⅞@1c advance for the day, with trading chiefly scalping and switching....Spot was held higher and a fair export demand reported. Sales, 160,000 bushels, including 104,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, part at 1 9-16c over May, free on board, afloat, and 56,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, part at 1c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 7@7½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2¾@2⅞c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼@3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¼c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 87,984 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 116,662 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 5,563 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and firm, with prices ⅛@⅜c higher, with wheat and the Southwest....Spot was ½c up and very quiet. Sales, 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed for export, on private terms, and 1,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 36¼c, on track....Receipts, 63,375 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 284,156 bushels....Clearances hence, 4,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 264,179 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without features, closing ¼c up on near months and unchanged on late....Spot were firm and about ½c higher, with trading fair....Sales, 39,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26@26¼c; No. 3 white at 25c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 25c for 4,000 bushels; No. 3, 24c for 3,000 bushels; rejected white, 24c; rejected mixed, 23c; No. 2 Chicago, 26c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 94,800 bushels; exports, 818 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close
January		@	73½
March	15,000	73½@74¾	74½
May	3,580,000	71¼@72¾	72⅝
June	50,000	70⅝@72¼	71⅝
July	780,000	70 13-16@72¼	71⅝
Total	4,425,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	10,000	36 @36¼	36¼
February	15,000	36⅜@36⅝	36⅜
May	270,000	36¼@36½	36½
July	60,000	37¼@37⅝	37⅝
Total	355,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January		@	25
February		@	24⅝
March		@	25
May	25,000	25⅝@25½	25½
No. 2 White—			
January		@	26¼
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—Demand only moderate, with a generally firmer feeling, with wheat. Sales, 22,500 bbls, including, of City Mills, 4,000 bbls patents; 5,150 bbls clear, and 1,500 bbls nine, and 4,800 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$4, 900 sacks Spring supers at $1.95, 1,200 bbls Winter patents at $3.85@$3.90, 2,500 bbls Pennsylvania straights at $3.60@$3.70, 300 bbls Winter clear at $3.50, and 300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.90@$3....Arrivals, 11,379 bbls and 13,022 sacks; exports, 4,031 bbls and 16,800 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 22,389 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.30@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.50@$2.65; No. 2, $2.75@$2.80; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.30@$3.50; straights, $3.50@$3.65; white wheat, straights, $3.70@$3.90; patents, $3.70@$4; city patents, $4.25@$4.50; clears, $4.10@$4.20; city supers, $3.20@$3.25; city supers, $3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.50@$2.90; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.20@$3.65; special brands, $3.30@$4.30.

RYE FLOUR—Strong and in good demand. Sales, 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Easy and quiet at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c elevator, and 41c delivered.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.30@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.95; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and barely steady. We quote: Brandywine and Saganmore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2.20; white, do, $2.15@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 70c; coarse meal, 72c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and easy. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65 @70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—It was that sort of a market yesterday that permitted offerings at a decline, without inducing demand from any quarter. If there had been a little encouragement from abroad, or realizing or export orders, it disappeared in the depression from the continued weakness for hog products. The lard market was not working right for hope of an immediate recovery of tone for cotton oil; its reactions, after moderate advances, held back in it the ordinary amount of cash trading to helping compound lard, the continued dullness in which affects cotton oil. There were offers to sell prime yellow here at 28c, and again at 27½c, and where the day before 28½c had been the asking price, while good off-yellow was offered at 27¼c, and again at 27c. Crude, in barrels, was nominal, at 24@24½c. At the mills, where small lots had been offered, and 21c asked, with bidding at 20c, the close showed a little offered at 20c, and the buyers becoming indifferent. LINSEED OIL was freely offered at the decline that has been quoted, with American at 40c; boiling at 43c; Calcutta at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL was firm; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand and firm; quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 30.—Oil opened, highest and lowest, $1.36; closed, $1.36 bid. Standard's price, $1.40.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The ordinary features were of a character for confidence and higher prices for the products, to inviting increased speculation, in that the receipts of hogs were very moderate, while the tendency of grain was much stronger. But, instead, there appeared depression, from the belief of much larger stocks at Chicago than had been supposed, with estimates that the statement would show holding of about 125,000 bbls pork, or a gain of about 27,000 bbls for the month, while lard, it was expected, would show a stock of 85,000 tcs, against 40,515 tcs last month, or an increase of nearly 25,000 tcs, while the stock of ribs was estimated at 20,000,000 lb, or very little change from the previous month. The increase of general supplies has moderated the curtailed export trading by the higher prices. Concessions in values all around would have been more material for the day, had it not been for the sharp advance in grain. As it was, the yielding amounted to 12½c for pork, 7½ points for lard, and 5 points for bacon, closing with slight reactions. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for today as 17,000 head. The week's hog packing was 353,000 head, against 310,000 head same time last year.

LARD—Chicago expects a showing of 65,000 tcs as its stock at the close of the month, against 40,535 tcs last month. This depressed prices there by 7½ points, but at the close there was a reaction of 5 points, with January closing at 5.67½c; May was at 5.82½@5.92½c, closing at 5.87½c; July at 6@6.02½c, closing at 6.02½c. Here there was unimportant demand, with cash nominal at 5.92½c; January option was at 5.95c. City steam was steady; sales of 100 tcs at 5.45@5.50c. Refined was dull; Continent at 6.25c; South American at 6.50c. Compound at 4¾@5½c, as to quality.

PORK—The estimated increase of 27,000 bbls for the month in the stock at Chicago tended to depressed prices and the declines quoted, notwithstanding the higher grain markets and lighter supplies of hogs than had been looked for. After 12½c lower figures, there was a reaction of 7½@10c. January at the West closed at $10.27½@10.30; May was at $10.50@$10.70, closing at $10.57½@$10.60; July at $10.75@$10.80, closing at $10.77½@$10.80. Here there was a light export demand, with sales of 200 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.75@$11; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The stock of short ribs at Chicago was estimated at 20,000,000 pounds, against 19,500,000 pounds last month, and the variations to lower prices were more through the general increased offerings of other products. At the West January closed at 5.15c; May was sold at 5.32½@5.40c, closing at 5.35c; July was at 5.45@5.52½c, closing at 5.50c.

CUTMEATS—In city meats trading was slow, with prices held firmly. Sales of 15,000 lbs pickled bellies, in lots at 5½c for 12 lb, 5¾c for 14 lb, and 5¾c for 10 lb; 25 bxs clear bellies at 6c, and in Western meats a carload of California hams at 5½c, and a car skinned hams on private terms. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5½c; 10 lb average, 5¾c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 5c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 8c; 16 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 8¾c; sweet pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8½c.

BEEF—The movements were moderate and at generally steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$17.50 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack, with prices unchanged. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Were offered here at further ⅛c decline. Receipts at the West were 51,388 head; same time last year, 73,939 head. Chicago—Receipts, 24,000 head; slow; trifle lower; $3.90@$4.25; left over, 15,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,584 head; easy; $3.75@$4.30. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,158 head; lower; $3.80@$4.15. Omaha—Receipts, 3,200 head; slow to 5c lower; $3.80@$3.95. Kansas City—Receipts, 7,000 head; weak; $3.80@$4.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.20@$4.30. Pittsburg—Dull; $4.35@$4.45. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,446 head; $4@$4.15. Quotations here were 5¾c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb, 5⅞c for 120 lb, and 6c for pigs.

TALLOW—The melters were not ready sellers at 3 13-16c for city, which was the best rate bid by the time trade, with wants of a conservative character. The export demands were unimportant. Sale of 50 hhds city at 3 13-16. In country made there was moderate trading only, with small lots taken up at 3⅞@4¼c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was unimportant demand, but the situation was unchanged, with city quoted at 5c. For lard stearine a slow and nominal market at about 6⅜c for Western and 6½@6¾c for other lots.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active and irregular, closing at unchanged prices to 15 points down, and freely offered. Havre was irregular and ¼@1¼f off....Hamburg steady at 1@1⅛ pfennig loss....Spot Rio dull and weak at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags No. 6, to arrive, at 13¾c, and 2,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—February, 250 bags at 12.55c; May, 1,250 bags at 11.65c; September, 250 bags at 10.75c; December, 250 bags at 10.65c; total, 2,000 bags. Between Call and Close.—March, 1,500 bags at 12.25c, 500 bags at 12.30c, 750 bags at 12.35c, 250 bags at 12.30c, 500 bags at 12.35c; May, 750 bags at 11.65c, 1,000 bags at 11.70c, 2,500 bags at 11.65c, 1,250 bags at 11.75c, 500 bags at 11.70c, 500 bags at 11.75c, 500 bags at 11.80c, 750 bags at 11.75c, 250 bags at 11.80c, 250 bags at 11.70c, 250 bags at 11.75c; July, 1,000 bags at 11.35c, 500 bags at 11.40c; September, 1,750 bags at 10.75c, 750 bags at 10.80c, 500 bags at 10.85c, 500 bags at 10.90c, 250 bags at 10.85c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.75c, 750 bags at 10.80c, 250 bags at 10.75c; total, 20,000 bags. Exchange—90 points paid to exchange 500 bags September for May; March, 1897, 1,500 bags at 10.80c, 1,000 bags at 10.85c; total for day, 25,500 bags.... Closing Prices—February, 12.45@12.55c; March, 12.30@12.35c; April, 11.95@12.05c; May, 11.70@11.75c; June, 11.45@11.55c; July, 11.35@11.45c; August, 11.05@11.15c; September, 10.85@10.90c; October, 10.80@10.90c; November, 10.75@10.85c; December, 10.75@ 10.80c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	267,722
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	14,848
Total stock in New-York to-day	252,874
Total stock in Baltimore	50,401
Deliveries yesterday	526—49,965
Total stock in New-Orleans	31,956
Deliveries yesterday	918—31,038
	81,003
Total stock in United States	333,877
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 29	182,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 29	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 29	63,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 28	15,000
	217,000
Total	550,877
Same time 1895	489,650

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 13¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.50 above No. 7	No. 8..75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16½@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17¾@19½c; Bogota, 16¾@21¾c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@ 20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@ 18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and generally steady on a local covering demand, with the close 3@7 points higher, while Liverpool was 1½ points up, to 2 points down....Spot was unchanged and quiet....Sales, 3,357 bales for export, and 133 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 8¼c; Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even, 1c off; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	7.98@8.00	7.96	7.96	1,200
February	7.98@7.99	7.98	7.92	3,000
March	8.03@8.04	8.04	7.98	34,600
April	8.07@8.08	8.08	8.05	1,400
May	8.13@8.14	8.13	8.06	45,400
June	8.14@8.15	8.15	8.09	3,700
July	8.17@8.18	8.17	8.12	5,100
August	8.16@8.17	8.17	8.11	7,300
September	7.78@7.80	7.79	7.73	2,600
October	7.64@7.65	7.67	7.60	17,500
November	7.57@7.58	7.60	7.53	5,100
December	7.60@7.62	7.61	7.55	3,900
Total				127,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2696	4795	1738	3097	2067	..
New-Orleans	7532	8593	10577	6329	5010	..
Mobile	777	3142	1091	2006	270	..
Savannah	2157	1880	3435	2768	1453	..
Charleston	826	1329	1577	1431	1842	..
Wilmington	300	572	682	689	395	..
Norfolk	1522	2011	688	3245	2022	..
New-York	..	500	..	1313	..	..
Boston	878	661	1111	1127	782	..
Philadelphia	45	..	37	202	334	..
West Point	28	100	100	100	..	..
Total	16759	23583	20896	22307	14184	..
This day last week	13332	18278	24693	18872	17054	17187
This day last year	22906	42050	34385	24186	35086	19408

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A firm market and a fair demand....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbadoes, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand very fair and prices firm. ....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4 @4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was without demand for the day, and quoted firm....Refined moderately active and steady....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3½c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅞c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5 9-16c; powdered, 5 3-16c; granulated, 4 15-16@ 5 1-16c; standard A, 4 15-16c; off A, 4⅜@4⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4⅝c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts are not excessive, but trade continues very dull, and there is enough pressure to sell to give the market a weak, heavy tone. Sales of marrow above $1.42½ are now very exceptional, and $1.30 is not often exceeded for best medium. Red kidney are dull at $1.20 for the choicest. Turtle soup and yellow eye not plenty on the spot, and well sustained. More California lima here, and it is easy to buy at $1.95. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.42½; do, medium, $1.30@$1.32; do, pea, $1.30; do, white kidney, $1.45; do, red kidney, $1.17½@$1.20; do, turtle soup, $1.65; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, lima, California, $1.95; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—A limited trade, with prices generally easy....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 14@19c; Western, 15@21c; do, extra, 20½@21c; do, June, 14@19c; State, dairy, 10@19c; Western imitation creamery, 13@17c; do, factory, 9@14½c.

CHEESE—A quiet and steady demand; choice, firm....State, full cream, large, 7¼@ 10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 7⅝@10¾c; fancy, 10⅜c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—A better outlet for stock, and prices about steady....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh 15½@16c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 15½@16c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 15c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 14½@14¾c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 14½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 13½@14c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $1.50@$3.50; limed, Western, prime, per case, $3@$3.50.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are not over plenty, and the best grades are firm under steady, fair demand; medium and lower qualities rather slow and open dull. Jersey cranberries quite plentiful, and freely offered, but fancy grades held steady. Cape Cod berries in light supply and firm. California oranges steady, but rather quiet; we see no Florida oranges offering. Small lots Florida strawberries of ordinary or poor quality meet little demand; fancy ripe would sell readily. We quote: Apples, Newtowns, fancy, per bbl, $3@$3.75; York Imperial, $2.50@$3.50; Ben Davis, $2.75@$3.25; Baldwin, $2.50@$3; greening, $2.25@$2.50; red fruit, poor to fair, $1.50@$2.25; green fruit, poor to fair, $1@$2. Grapes, State, per small basket, 6@10c; do, in bulk, per lb, 1½@2c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$13; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $1.75@$2. Quinces, California, per box, $1.50@$3.75. DRIED—Nothing doing beyond the small wants of jobbing trade, and values for both evaporated and sun-dried apples are almost nominal. Cores and skins wanted and have sold at 1¾c. Peaches in very light demand. Raspberries and huckleberries dragging. Cherries steady. Blackberries unsalable for cooking. California fruits moving very slowly. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7@7½c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6½; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sundried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3¼c; do, Western, 3@3¼c; do, State, 3¼@3¾c; chops, 1¾@2c; cores and skins, 1¼@1¾c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2½@3c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 4c; apricots, 9@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4@7½c; prunes, 4@7¼c.

GAME—Quail in moderate supply and held firmly, but prices asked limit the demand. Prairie chicken scarce and firm. Partridges in fair request and firm. Venison held about steady, but selling slowly. Rabbits in fair request, and firm for prime, occasionally exceeding quotations. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 40@90c. Grouse, $1.30@$1.50. Quail, per dozen, $2.50@$2.75. Wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, red heads, $1.50@ $2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c. Rabbits, undrawn, 25c; do, drawn, 18@20c; do, Jacks, 30@50c. Venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; carcass, 5@10c. Receipts of markets were easy. Live quail quoted 6d decline on meats and 3d on lard. Receipts were light and the shipments moderate. The cash market was quiet and easy.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 75 cars; corn, 415 cars; oats, 190 cars; hogs, 18,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing done.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	61¾@62½	63¼@..	61¾@..	63¼@..
Feb.	62¾@63	64⅜@..	62½@..	63⅜@..
May	64¾@65⅛	66⅜@..	64¼@..	65¾@65⅞
July	65⅛@..	66¼@..	64⅜@..	65⅜@65½
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	28¼@..	28¼@..	28⅛@..	28¼@..
Feb.	28 @..	28⅛@..	27⅞@..	28⅛@..
May	30¼@30⅝	30⅝@30½	30½@..	30¼@30⅜
July	31⅜@..	31½@..	31⅜@..	31⅜@31½
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan.	19 @..	19¼@..	18⅝@..	19 @..
May	21¼@..	21⅜@..	21 @..	21¼@..
July	21⅜@..	21⅝@..	21⅜@..	21⅜@21½
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$10.30	$10.30	$10.30	$10.30
May	10.65	10.70	10.50	10.60
July	10.80	10.80	10.80	10.80
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.67½	5.67½	5.67½	5.67½
May	5.92½	5.92½	5.85	5.87½
July	6.00	6.02½	6.00	6.02½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15
May	5.37½	5.40	5.32½	5.35
July	5.52½	5.52½	5.47½	5.50

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm; prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 61¾@62¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 58@62c; No. 2 red, 66¼@68¾c; No. 2 corn, 28¼@28½c; No. 2 oats, 19@19½c; No. 2 rye, 30½@40c; No. 2 barley, 29@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, 92¼c; prime timothy seed, $3.65, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $10.20@$10.40; lard, per 100 lb, $5.62½@5.72½; short rib sides, (loose,) $5.17½@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$5; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.50. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cutloaf, per bbl, $5.81; granulated, $5.19; standard "A," $5.06. Linseed Oil—Raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	5,787	13,701
Wheat, bushels	32,500	50,287
Corn, bushels	179,265	72,488
Oats, bushels	273,756	173,234
Rye, bushels	5,200	3,849
Barley, bushels	78,620	15,038

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 19½c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 14@16c. Eggs were weak; fresh stock, 12½@13c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—The local wheat market yielded readily to the bullish sentiment in outside markets, and, after a half-cent break from the opening, prices advanced 2c, selling off from the highest point ⅝c to a close. May opened at 68c, and broke to 66¼c. A little buying soon started the price up, and advanced to 67⅛c; then the second break occurred, closing at 66¾c. Cash Wheat—Shippers and millers were competing for wheat to arrive during the early session. There was little sale until the advance in futures allowed a bid of 58½c, when some few fair-sized lots came upon the market. From that on sales were quite liberal up to 59c, but when May was at 61c the bid price was generally dropped to 2½c under May. Receipts, 362 cars; shipments, 39 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 59¾c; No. 1 Northern, 58⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 57⅜c. Flour firm at $3.35@$3.45 for patents and $2@ $2.55 for bakers'. Production, 37,000 bbls, shipments, 35,000 bbls. Millstuffs—Feeling strong; bran in bulk now held as high as $7, but sales generally at $6.55; shorts, 25c under bran.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 4,660 bbls; shipments, 4,490 bbls. Bran firm; sacked, east side and country points, 45½ @46c. Wheat higher; receipts, 9,675 bushels; shipments, 10,510 bushels; January, 63¾c; May, 66⅝c; July, 63¾c. Corn higher; receipts, 38,935 bushels; shipments, 4,482 bushels; January, 26½c; May, 27⅜c; July, 28½@28⅝c. Oats higher; receipts, 16,500 bushels; shipments, 10,440 bushels; January, 19c; May, 21c. Eggs steady; fresh, 10½c. Butter dull; Elgin creamery, 22c; creamery, extra firsts, 21c; seconds, 16@17c; dairy, extra, 15c. Pork—Standard mess, new, $10.62½; old, $10.62½. Lard—Prime steady; $5.45; choice, $5.57½. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; longs, 6c; clear ribs, 6c; clear sides, 6¼c. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 4¾c; longs, 5½c; clear ribs, 5⅝c; clear sides, 5¾c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4c; 2 lb, 4¼c; 2¼ lb, 5c. Iron ties, 72. Hemp twine, 9c. Lead—Demand fair; soft Missouri and desilverized, 2.77½c; spelter steady at 3.70c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 30.—Wheat opened ⅝c higher, but later a decline followed under liberal offerings, and subsequently an advance resulted in adding 1c to prices. May opened at 64¾c, fell to 64¼c, rose to 65⅝c, and closed at 65¼c. Cash nominal. Sample wheat firm and demand active; higher; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 do, 63¼c. Barley in store nominal; sample barley dull and ½c lower; wear; demand light; No. 2 nominally 32¾c. Rye firmer and 1c higher; fair demand; No. 1 on track, 41½c; No. 2 do, 40¼c. Flour firm and 10c higher; millers asking $3.50@$3.60 for hard Spring patents in wood. Millstuffs firm and 25c higher; sacked bran, $9.25; standard middlings, $9; white, $10.50@$10.75. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 18,200 bushels; barley, 52,800 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,586 bbls; wheat, 1,950 bushels; barley, 21,400 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—Flour strong; Winter patents, $3.75@$3.85; Spring patents, $3.55@$3.80. Wheat firmer; demand good; No. 2, 73@74c. Corn—Demand good; No. 3 yellow, on track, 29c. Oats quiet; No. 3 mixed, on track, 21c. Pork active; mess, $10.50; clear mess, $11.50; family, $11.50. Lard easier; steam leaf, 6¼c; kettle, 6¼c; prime steam, 5.35c. Bacon easy; fair demand; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short rib sides, 6⅝c; loose clear sides, 6c. Dry-salt meats easier; loose shoulders, 4¾c; loose short ribs, 5.25c; loose short clear sides, 5½c. Eggs easier; fresh, 12c. Whisky unchanged; sales, 548 bbls.

DULUTH, Jan. 30.—Wheat went up ⅝@1c this morning, and cash changed hands to the extent of 150,000 bushels of wheat. The mills took about half. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 60½c; January, 60½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59½c; January, 59½c; May, 63c bid; No. 2 Northern, cash, 57¼@60¼c; No. 3 Spring, 55¾@54½c; rejected, 51½@49½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, 59½c. Receipts—Wheat, 94,530 bushels; shipments, none.

BUFFALO, Jan. 30.—Spring wheat closed with a fair demand; No. 1 hard, old, 74½c; do, new, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 71½c; No. 2 do, 70¾c; Winter wheat dull but higher; No. 2 red, in store, 75¾@77¾c; No. 1 white, 76c, on track. Corn steady; unchanged. Oats firm; unchanged. Barley steady; unchanged. Rye nominal; No. 2, 47c asked, in store. Flour—Fair demand; 5@10c higher. Millfeed firm; good demand.

PEORIA, Jan. 30.—Corn—Receipts, 79,500 bushels; shipments, 56,300 bushels; steady; No. 2 new, 26c; No. 3 new, 25½c. Oats—Receipts, 35,350 bushels; shipments, 49,150 bushels; dull; No. 2 white, 19½c; No. 3 white, 18¼@18½c. Rye—Receipts, 600 bushels; shipments, 600 bushels; firm; No. 2, 41c. Whisky steady; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30.

BEEVES—Receipts, 59 cars, or 986 head; 34 cars for city slaughterers, 17 cars for export alive, and 8 cars for the market. No trading; feeling weak. City-dressed native sides lower at 6@7½c lb; a few extra do sold at 7¾@8c. Latest cables quote the London and Liverpool markets depressed at 9@9½c for American steers; a few tops sold at 9¾c, dressed; American sheep lower at 9@10½c, dressed weight, and refrigerator beef slow at 7@8c lb. Shipments to-day on the Carthagenian to Glasgow, 500 cattle for H. Sheffer; to-morrow the Cufic will take out 264 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son and 264 head for H. Sheffer, and the Massapequa 300 head for the last-named shipper.

CALVES—Receipts, 276 head, all for the market. Feeling firm; yearlings and barnyard calves sold at $2@$2.50 100 lb; barnyard and fed calves mixed at $3@$3.10; medium to good veals at $3.75@$4; prime to extra lots would have sold at $4@$4.25; common to fair, $3@$3.50; culls to fair, $2@$3; buttermilk calves, $2@$2.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 30 cars, or 5,563 head; 4 cars for butchers direct and 26 cars for the market. Demand slack for sheep at a decline of 15@25c; lambs 10@15c lower; were also less active and 10@15c lower; nearly 10 cars were to sell at a late hour; medium to prime sheep sold at $3@$3.75 100 lb; fair to choice lambs at $4.90@$5.40, and about a carload of extra prime Ohio lambs at $5.50. Dressed mutton easier at 6@7c lb; dressed lambs in moderate request at 7@8½c; a few selected carcasses sold at 9c.

SALES.—NEWTON & CO.—201 State lambs, 94 lb average, at $5.40

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Anthracite Coal Presidents Adjust Their Differences.

ALL THE COAL STOCKS SHOW STRENGTH

The General Market Broadening and Prices Holding Strong—Large Trading in Reading Bonds—Grangers and Industrials Steady.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The stock market broadened again to-day, although the bulk of the trading was in Reading, Sugar, St. Paul, and Tobacco. The net changes for the day, outside of the coal stocks, were not material. In the Grangers, Atchison and St. Paul closed unchanged; Rock Island lost ⅝, and Burlington and Northwestern each gained ⅛. Sugar sold up to 108⅝, and closed at 107⅞, its lowest place of the day, and a net loss of ¾, on sales of 44,000 shares. Tobacco also closed at its bottom price, 78½, having, at one time, sold at 79¼. Other members of the group were dull and practically unchanged. The general list also showed immaterial changes.

Interest during the day centred in the meeting of the anthracite coal Presidents, and the stocks of the companies were swayed by the color of the rumors emanating from the meeting room. It was known that the committee had presented a unanimous report on percentages, and on this the stocks advanced sharply. In the late afternoon the fact that the representative of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill left the meeting before its conclusion was interpreted to mean that all was not harmonious, and the stocks were sold, stop orders in Jersey Central being reached. When the meeting adjourned, however, long after the close of business, it was announced that complete harmony had prevailed, and that the percentages, as suggested by the committee, had been accepted. The agreement is to date from Feb. 1, 1896, until Jan. 1, 1897, and after that date is to be subject to revision on thirty days' notice. The question of prices, as well as matters connected with production, will be passed on by sales agents of the companies at a meeting to be held to-day. Thus the long continued fight in this trade has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the benefit to the individual companies cannot be readily overestimated.

The stocks of all the coal companies advanced during the day, although the full gains were not sustained. Reading was very active, 54,830 half shares being done. It sold at 15, but closed at 14½, a net gain of ¾. Jersey Central moved up from 104 to 108, and closed at 105⅞, a net gain of 1⅜ points. Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson were less active, but both scored material gains, the latter 1, and the former 1⅜ points. There was a good deal of quiet buying of Ontario and Western, and it held its recent advance, notwithstanding the reaction. The improvement was marked in Reading bonds, the trading in which amounted to nearly $1,500,000, face value. The preferences closed from 1½ to 1¾ higher, and the general 4s were up ⅝.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations: 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 7 per cent., and names of good calibre, but less well known, 8@10 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $81,065,354; balances, $5,002,786; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $625,822.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, ⅞ per cent. for short and 1 per cent. for three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent, to $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼@$4.87½ for 60-day bills, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜ for demand, $4.88⅜@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅞ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks as 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40 premium. Boston—5@12½ discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$10,576,794
Imports for same period.	5,295,321
Net exports	
Net exports to date, 1895.	$5,281,473
Net exports to date, 1894.	18,768,726
Net exports to date, 1893.	667,468
	10,661,585

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Delaware & Hudson.....1
Delaware, Lacka. & Western.....1
Evansville & Terre Haute.....1½
Flint & P. M.....1½
Lake Erie & Western pf.....4
Minnesota Iron.....1¼
National Lead pf.....¾
New-Jersey Central.....3
Northern Pacific pf.....1⅝
Pacific Mail.....⅞
Philadelphia & Reading 1st in. pd.....¾
Pullman Car.....¾
Texas Pacific L. Tr.....2¾
Union Pacific, t. r.....1
United States Cordage gtd., t. r.....1¼
.....⅞

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining.....¾
Baltimore & Ohio.....¾
Cleveland, L. & Wheel. pf.....⅞
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.....1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were strong and active. The Reading issues were very heavily dealt in, and scored sharp gains. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.....1
Detroit, M. & M. l. g.....1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953.....1
Iowa Central 1st.....1
Kansas City & Pacific 1st.....1
Northern Pacific 2d, c.....1½
Northern Pacific con.....1½
Northern Pacific col. t. r. notes.....1¾
Phil. & Rdg. 1st pf. inc., 1st in. pd.....3
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc., 1st in. pd.....1¾
Phil. & Rdg. 3d pf. inc., 1st in. pd.....1½
St. Louis Southwestern 2d.....1½
Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Bir.n.....1½
Tol., St. Louis & K. C. 1st, t. r.....1½
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s.....1
United States Cordage 1st, t. r.....1
.....1½

DECLINED.

Baltimore Belt 1st.....1
Oregon S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.....1
St. Paul term. 5s.....1½
Union Pacific col. t. r. notes.....1

Government bonds were firm. The sales on call were $25,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108; $20,000 do, 1925, coupon, at 115½, and $10,000 5s, coupon, at 113⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	....
4s, r., 1907	96	....
4s, c., 1907	107½	108½
4s, r., 1925	108½	110
4s, c., 1925	114⅝	115
5s, r., 1904	115⅝	115½
5s, c., 1904	111	112
Currency 6s, 1896	113	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $1,000 Alabama, Class A, sold at 108¾, and $4,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 88.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
*American Sugar Refineries	108¼	108⅝	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	44,071
American Tobacco	90¾	90¾	90¼	90½	90⅝	90¾	225
Ann Arbor pf.	78⅝	79⅛	78½	78⅝	78⅝	78½	14,225
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26¾	27	100
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅝	2,711
Atlantic & Pacific	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23	23⅝	1,110
Baltimore & Ohio	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	100
Canada Southern	43	43	43	43	42½	43	125
Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16¼	15¾	16	16	16⅛	2,400
Chicago Gas, t. r.	64⅜	65¼	64⅜	64⅝	64⅝	65¼	1,680
Chicago, Bur & Quincy	77¾	78⅝	77⅝	77⅞	77⅞	78	7,530
Chicago & Northwestern	100⅝	100⅞	100	100⅛	99⅝	100¾	1,915
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	144½	144½	144½	144½	144⅜	148	3
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	72⅜	72⅝	71⅝	71¾	71⅝	71⅞	19,072
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	127	127	127	127	126⅝	127¼	733
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	68½	69	67⅞	68⅛	68⅛	68¼	5,783
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	35⅝	36¼	35¾	36⅛	36	36¼	565
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	90	90	90	90	88	90	330
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	45½	47	45½	47	46	50	225
Colorado Fuel & Iron	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¾	200
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	28	28½	28	28½	28	29	510
Consolidated Gas Company	155½	156	154	154	154	156	100
Delaware & Hudson	128½	129½	128½	120	128	128½	1,620
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162¾	163⅝	162½	163⅞	163¾	164½	1,370
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	45½	45½	45	45⅛	45¼	45⅝	600
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	16¾	16¾	16½	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	2,020
Evansville & Terre Haute	6	6	6	6	6⅛	6½	173
Flint & Père Marquette	31	31½	31	31⅛	30½	35	200
General Electric	14	14	14	14	12	15	100
Laclede Gas	27	27¼	27	27¼	27⅛	27¼	1,485
Laclede Gas pf.	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	20	20½	100
Lake Erie & Western	79	79	79	79	78	80	50
Lake Erie & Western pf.	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21½	21¼	22	300
Lake Shore	73¼	74	73½	74	73	74	255
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	144½	145¼	144½	145⅛	143¾	145	66
Louisville & Nashville	21¾	21⅞	21	21	20⅞	21¼	720
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	46½	47¼	46⅛	46½	46⅜	48⅜	9,212
Manhattan Consolidated	20	20¾	20	20¾	20⅜	21	500
*Metropolitan Traction	105	106¼	104⅜	105¼	105	105⅞	4,296
Mexican National certs.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	235
Michigan Central	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2	1,350
Minnesota Iron	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95¾	96½	97	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	67½	67¾	67½	67⅞	67½	68	600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	208
Missouri Pacific	26½	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26¼	26⅝	1,570
*National Lead Company	25⅝	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	25½	25⅞	1,720
*National Lead Company pf.	86¼	88½	86¼	86½	86¼	87	900
National Linseed Oil	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	18	18½	325
New-Jersey Central	104	108	104	105⅝	105	105½	5,067
New-York Central	97½	98	97½	98	97¾	98	337
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	182	183½	182	183½	182	185	15
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	29	29	29	28¾	29	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	16	16½	16	16¼	16¼	16⅝	1,710
New-York, Sus. & Western	11	11½	11	11¼	11	11¾	1,300
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	30¼	30¾	29	30	29	29¼	2,710
Norfolk & Western	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2½	100
North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5½	3,834
Northern Pacific	4¼	5	4	4	4⅜	4½	3,650
Northern Pacific pf.	15	16	14½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	3,650
Oregon Railway & Nav.	15⅝	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15½	4,855
Pacific Mail	16½	16½	16¼	16½	15	15½	1,440
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	28	29¼	28	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	15
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	13¼	15	12⅞	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	3,861
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	56½	56½	56¼	56½	56½	57	455
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	154	155¾	154	155¾	154	156	20
Southern Pacific	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅝	11½	12	267
Southern Railway	21	21¾	21	21¾	20¾	21¼	710
Southern Railway pf.	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	350
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28¾	29⅛	28½	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞	4,010
Texas Pacific	28¾	29	28¼	28¾	28⅝	28⅞	4,260
Texas Pacific Land Tr.	8	8	8	8	8	8¼	3,210
Union Pacific t. r.	6	6	6	6	8	8¼	250
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	5⅝	7¼	5⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	100
U. S. Cordage t. r.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¾	4⅜	4½	8,030
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	210
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10½	11	1,402
*United States Leather	22	22⅜	22	22⅜	21⅜	22½	10
*United States Leather pf.	10	10	10	10	10	10	400
United States Rubber	63½	64⅜	63½	64¼	63½	63⅞	100
United States Rubber pf.	27¾	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	27½	28	1,850
Wabash	88	88⅞	87	88⅛	86	87⅜	425
Wabash pf.	7¼	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7⅛	7¼	90
Western Union Telegraph	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	3,530
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	12¼	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅞	4,598
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	37	38	37	38	37	38¼	6,380
Total sales							300
*Unlisted.							260,411

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Kingston & Pembroke	.20	.20	.20	.20	....	....	600

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Gal H & S An Mex & Pac Div 5s		Ore Short Line 5s	
7,000	70	8,000	92	5,000	106¼
2,000	69⅞	H & Tex Con G M 4s		Trust Co certfs	
4,000	69¾	10,000	69½	3,000	105¼
1,000	69⅞	Kan City & Pac 1st		3,000	105⅝
Atch Top & S F 4s		1,000	72½	Ore S L & U N Con	
Trust Co certs	74⅝	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st		Trust Co certfs	
1,000	74⅞	1,000	102¾	5,000	39½
6,000	75	Lex Av & Pav F 1st		15,000	58
At T & S F gen 4s when issued		27,000	111⅜	Rich & Denv 6s	
20,000	77	2,000	111½	1,000	117
5,000	77¼	35,000	111¾	Peo & Eastern 1st	
25,000	77¼	6,000	111½	5,000	80
6,000	77	5,000	111¾	Phil & Read gen 4s,	
At T & S F adjt 4s when issued		Louis & Nash Unified Gold 4s		Trust Co certfs	
11,000	47	1,000s20	77	2,000	78⅝
At T & S F 2d 3-4s		L N A & C Cons		33,000	78⅝
Class A Trust Co certfs 1st in- stlmt pd		1,000	100	2,000c	78⅝
40,000	23⅝	L N A & C G M		1,000	78⅞
10,000	23½	5,000	71	3,000c	78⅞
14,000	23⅝	Manhat Ry con 4s		55,000	79
10,000	23¾	5,000	98	15,000	79⅜
10,000	23⅞	Mex Nat 2d inc 6s B		25,000	79½
40,000	24	15,000	37	1,000	79½
Balt Belt 1st gtd		15,000	37⅛	15,000	79⅝
1,000	98	25,000	37⅜	3,000	79½
Bdway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		25,000	37⅝	51,000	79⅝
9,000	114	15,000	37⅞	2,000	79½
Bur C R & N 1st		Mo K & T 1st 4s		5,000	79
1,000	105¼	6,000s3	83¾	5,000	79½
Canada So 1st Gtd		22,000	83¾	12,000	79½
5,000	107⅛	7,000	84¼	Trust Co ctfs unstamped	
1,000	107	Mo Kansas & Tex 2d		40,000	90½
Canada Southern 2d		3,000	60½	Phil & R 1st pf inc	
2,000	104½	Mo K & T 1st 5s		Trust Co certfs,	
Cent of N J G M 5s		6,000	80	1st installment paid	
1,000	115½	N Y Chic & St L 4s		5,000	32⅜
Registered		6,000	104	10,000	32⅛
1,000	114⅛	N Y L E & W Fd		15,000	32⅜
6,000	114	5s Coup J P M & Co or D M & Co stpd ctfs		28,000	32⅜
Cent Pac San J Br 6s		10,000	72½	35,000	33⅛
3,000, s 20 F	107	Nor & W 100-yr 5s		35,000	33¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s		1,000	60	20,000	33⅜
2,000	109	Nor Pacific 1st Coup		5,000	33⅝
1,000	108½	3,000	115	15,000	33⅞
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		4,000	115¼	15,000	34
7,000	75	Northern Pac 1st reg		30,000	34⅛
Chicago & Mil 1st		5,000 s 20 F	114¾	25,000	34⅜
3,000	105	5,000	114¼	10,000	34⅝
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs		5,000	115¼	20,000	34⅞
5,000	40½	North Pacific 2d Coup		5,000	35
9,000	40¾	24,000	111	12,000	34⅞
3,000	40½	7,000	104½	13,000	34⅝
5,000	40¾	1,000	105	20,000	34⅞
6,000	40⅜	8,000	105½	35,000	34⅞
7,000	40½	5,000	106	25,000	34⅞
Chi & N W S F 6s		18,000	105½	10,000	34⅞
2,000	112	5,000	105¾	25,000	35
Chi & N W Ext 4s		Nor Pac 3d Coup		30,000	35¼
1,000	101	1,000	70	20,000	34⅞
Chi Ind I & P ext 5s		Nor Pac Cons 5s		10,000	34⅜
1,000	102¾	16,000	37	20,000	34½
1,000	102½	13,000	37½	5,000	35
C St P M & O Cons		10,000	37⅜	11,000	34½
1,000	106	5,000	37⅝	15,000	34
Colorado Midland 1st Trust Co certfs		11,000	37⅝	35,000	33½
5,000	74	15,000	37⅞	5,000	33⅜
Col & 9th Av 1st		10,000	37¾	5,000	34
2,000	112	Trust Co certfs		2d Pref Inc,	
Denver & Rio G 4s		3,000	37¾	Trust Co certfs,	
5,000	89	Nor Pac col trst nts		1st installment paid	
Det Mac & M L G		5,000	80¢	35,000	19½
5,000	19	10,000	81	2,000	19⅝
2,000	20	20,000	82	5,000	19⅝
East Tenn Reorg 4-5s		5,000	82½	30,000	20
4,000	91	5,000	80⅞	5,000	20¼
Ed El Ill Co of N Y con 5s		Nor. Pac. Ter. 1st		2,000	20¾
5,000	100	3,000	100½	5,000	20¼
Ellz Lex & B S 5s		Nor. Ry. of Cal. 5s		10,000	20½
5,000	100	10,000	105	2,000	20½
Erie Cons Gold 7s		5,000	93	2,000	20⅜
1,000	138	Oregon Imp. 1st.		3,000	20⅞
Han & St Jo Cons		1,000	91	5,000	21
10,000	117½	Oreg. Imp. Co. con 5s		1,000	20¾
Ft W & D C 1st		Trust Co. certfs		10,000	21
1,000	66¾	2,000	33	45,000	21¼
Trust Co certfs		4,000	32	5,000	21¼
25,000	66½	7,000	33	10,000	21¼
10,000	66⅞	People's G & C Chic, 2d gtd 6s		10,000	20½
7,000	67	10,000	102¼	15,000	20⅜
20,000	67⅛			5,000	20⅜
5,000	67½			3d Pref Inc,	
7,000	67½			Trust Co' certfs,	
5,000	67			1st installment paid	
Ill Cent 4s 1953				10,000	16¼
1,000	100			20,000	16⅜
Iowa Central 1st 5s				10,000	16⅜
4,000	92			20,000	16⅜
Total sales				10,000	16⅜
				20,000	16⅜
				10,000	16⅜
				10,000	16⅜
				10

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway

REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders must deposit their bonds on or before Feb. 1, 1896, with the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York City, so as not to become subject to the penalities the committee will then impose.

Under a clause of the mortgage, all bonds not deposited cannot collect any interest for five (5) years, and will also be deprived of the bonus paid on each bond of two hundred and seventy-five ($275) dollars in preferential dividend stock.

Over three-quarters of the bonds have already been deposited. The Mercantile Trust Company's receipts are listed on the Stock Exchange. Those who have not received the circular of the Reorganization Committee, setting forth fully the plan and the reasons therefor, can obtain the same on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the Committee, Room 218, 1 Broadway.

J. T. GRANGER,
Secretary.

G. M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEO. M. PULLMAN,
FRANKLIN B. LORD,
HARRY WALTERS,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
Reorganization Committee.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R. Company.

First mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Bonds not yet deposited should be received either at the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY**, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY**, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of (3) three per cent.

New-York, January 11, 1896.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned until Saturday, February 8, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for placing fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) street bonds of the borough of Wilkinsburg, running from 1 to 19 years, inclusive, interest four and one-half (4½) per cent., payable semi-annually. A check certified by a National bank for one per cent. of amount of the bid must accompany bid. The borough reserves the right to reject any and all bids. ARTHUR STUART, Chairman Finance Committee, Wilkinsburg, Penn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MECHANICAL RUBBER COMPANY.
New-York Office, 13 Park Row.
Passaic, N. J., Jan. 31, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mechanical Rubber Company will be held at the office of Thomas M. Moore, Esq., Passaic, N. J., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 1:45 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will close at the office of the transfer agents, August Belmont & Co., Feb. 10, at 12 M., and reopen Feb. 15, 1896.

J. D. CHEEVER, Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 40 Wall St., Room 48, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1896, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 11.

E. H. HARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 6, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Dividends.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 1, 1896.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, inclusive. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

89TH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, Jan. 28, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have today declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Feb. 3, out of the earnings of the past six months.

ISAAC HOWLAND, Cashier.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Jan. 27, 1896.

Coupons due Feb. 1, 1896, on the Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND
CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 60 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 28, 1896.

Coupons due Feb'y 1, 1896, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Indianapolis Division of this company, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 83 Cedar Street, New-York.

J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY.—The interest due Nov. 1, 1895, on the 2d mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on Feb. 1, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co.

JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

Dividends.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our office on and after Feburay 1st, 1896:

Corning, N. Y., Bridge Bonds.
Erwin, N. Y., Bridge Bonds.
Lindley, N. Y., Bridge Bonds.
Colorado Con! and Iron Co.
Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Land and River Improvement Co.
Southwestern Con! & Iron Co., (Gen'l Mtge.)
Haight, D. L., Bonds.

Feb. 18th:
Cheetowaga, Erie County, N. Y., Union Free School, District No. 7.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R. CO.
OFFICE OF RECEIVERS.
New-York, January 30, 1896.

The opposition to the order of the court authorizing the payment of the past due interest having been withdrawn, the coupons that matured on January 1, 1894, of the following named bonds, will be paid on and after February 1, 1896, at the Chase National Bank, New-York, with interest thereon at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum from date of maturity:

First and Second Extension 7 per cent. bonds, dated 1854, extended 1880.

Second Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due January 1, 1885, renewed.

First Mortgage Tennessee Division 40-year 7 per cent. bonds.

Consolidated Mortgage 40-year 7 per cent. bonds.

CHARLES M. McGHEE, } Receivers.
HENRY FINK, }

179TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, January 27, 1896.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1896.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Jan. 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Article 17 of the by-laws, providing hereafter for semi-annual, instead of annual, dividends, as heretofore, on the Common Stock of THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY, the Directors of said Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6%) Per Cent. upon said Common Stock, payable on the 15th day of February, 1896.

The stock books of the company will be closed from the 25th day of January until said date of payment.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

Grand Central Depot, New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the FIRST PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable at this office on the second day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1895.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, Febfuary 1st, and will be reopened on Tuesday, March 3d, 1896.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, January 27, 1896.

Six months' interest on the above notes to February 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 53 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.
Denver, Col., Jan. 14, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the company for the six months ending June 30, 1894. Such dividend to be payable Feb. 20, 1896, to the stockholders of record Feb. 1, 1896.

The stock transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1 to Feb. 20, inclusive.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, December 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Monday, February 3d next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. Nos. 40 and 42 Wall Street, New-York, January 29, 1896.—The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds, due February 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.

JAMES M. HAM, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1896.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

Dividends.

Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Interest due February 1, 1896, on the bonds of the above-mentioned Company will be paid on and after said date at the office of

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
No. 59 Cedar street, New-York City.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons due February 1, 1896, from the following bonds will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the banking house of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New-York:

Georgia Pacific Railway Company Sinking Fund Equipment Mortgage 5 per cent.
Washington, Ohio & Western Railroad Co. First Mortgage 4 per cent.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,
Cor. Southern Boulevard and 3d Av.
New-York, Jan. 28, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1896, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., Jan. 25, 1896.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on and after that date.

Stock Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Friday, Jan. 31, and reopen on Friday, Feb. 21, 1896.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1896.

Coupons of the Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co., due Feb. 1st next., will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE EQUIPMENT TRUST and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company due Feb. 1 will be paid by the Hamilton Trust Company, 191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

G. A. MORRISON, Assistant Treasurer.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Europe, via Liverpool, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Dulwich, (letters must be directed "per Dulwich";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance.")

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Coleridge; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Alps, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alps";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Pernambuco, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 1 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Carib Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Brazil must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 1 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin. $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM | †Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM | †Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††Werra, Feb. 26, 10 AM | †Ems, March 28, 10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | Bismarck, April 2, 11A M
Normannia, M. 26, 11 A M | Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 A M

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Feb. 5 | PARIS.....Feb. 26
NEW-YORK.....Feb. 12 | NEW-YORK.....March 4
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 19 | ST. PAUL.....March 11

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.
Friesland, Feb. 5, noon | So'thw'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM
Westernia'd, Feb. 19, noon | Noordland, Mar. 4, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Feb. 1, 7 A.M. | Aurania, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
Umbria, Feb. 8, noon. | Etruria, Feb. 22, 11 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf., Sat., Feb. 1, 2 P. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Feb. 8, 7 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Kalker, Agent. | J. L. Adams, G. F. A.
O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N. R. | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. | Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 20 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
COMANCHE (new).....Friday, Jan. 31
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Feb. 3
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Feb. 5

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
Write for circulars (free.) G. H. MALLORY & BRO., Pier 36 N. R., foot of Beach St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 52 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily, local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-York Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily. Chicago Limited. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester.	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown, Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Cen'l Pass. Agent.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 P.M.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R. one block above Canal St., at 5 P.M.

NORWICH LINE, via New London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.

9.00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10.00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, 3:20, Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa, 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs: 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 9:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.

For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:00 A. M. (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 366 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown: Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30; 4:30, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Coal Road Presidents Agree upon a Division of Tonnage.

A LONG DISPUTE FINALLY SETTLED

A Schedule of Percentages Adopted by All of the Anthracite Coal Companies—Reading Gets 20.50 Per Cent.

A unanimous agreement was reached by the Presidents of the anthracite coal roads yesterday in the matter of a division of tonnage. The most perfect satisfaction did not prevail on all sides, but those who were dissatisfied accepted the result as the best thing that could be done for the general welfare.

Reading was allowed one-half of 1 per cent. less than the 21 per cent. which President Harris has so persistently demanded. Lackawanna received more than 1 per cent. less than its tonnage in 1894, while the Lehigh Valley, Jersey Central, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania companies were allotted about the same percentages that they had in 1894. The Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad (Coxe Brothers) received a considerably smaller share than it had in 1894, and just 1.20 per cent. less than its output last year. President Water did not vote on the final adoption of the agreement, but assurance was given that his company would stand by it.

J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Jersey Central Railroad, as Chairman of the sub-committee to which was referred the question of division of tonnage, submitted the following report, which was adopted after a long and spirited discussion:

"The members of the committee have given the matter very full and careful investigation and consideration, and while in determining the percentages which they recommend, the question of statistics has been thoroughly and carefully considered, the division of tonnage herein recommended is not based entirely upon statistical results of the past.

"Although this division is by no means satisfactory to the committee themselves, as relates to the interests of the companies they individually represent, they are, nevertheless, believed to be as nearly equitable as can be arrived at by any other method known to the committee. We therefore recommend that for the period commencing Feb. 1, 1896, and ending March 31, 1897, the following percentages shall be adopted: Philadelphia and Reading, 20.50; Lehigh Valley, 15.65; Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 11.70; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 13.36; Delaware and Hudson, 9.60; Pennsylvania Railroad, 11.40; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 4; Erie Railroad, 4; Ontario and Western, 3.10; Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill, 3.50; New-York, Susquehanna and Western, 3.20; total, 100.

In the following table will be found the percentages of output for last year as recently reported by each company, and the allotted percentages for 1894, as well as the allotted percentages for 1896:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Reading	20.50	21.47	20.02
Lehigh Valley	15.65	15.51	15.52
Jersey Central	11.70	11.57	11.71
Lackawanna	13.35	13.16	14.49
Delaware & Hudson	9.60	9.34	9.65
Pennsylvania Railroad	11.40	10.79	11.42
Pennsylvania Coal Company	4.00	3.75	4.12
Erie Railroad	4.00	3.91	4.03
Ontario & Western	3.10	3.06	3.31
Coxe Brothers	3.50	4.71	3.94
Susquehanna & Western	3.20	3.02	1.79

The eleven anthracite coal roads were represented in the meeting as follows: Pennsylvania Railroad, George B. Roberts, President, and Frank Thomson, Vice President; Pennsylvania Coal Company, S. Thorne, President; Philadelphia and Reading, Joseph S. Harris, President; Lackawanna, Samuel Sloan, President, and E. R. Holden, Vice President; Lehigh Valley, E. P. Wilbur, President, J. B. Garrett, Vice President, and W. H. Sayre, coal sales agent; Delaware and Hudson, Robert M. Olyphant, President; Jersey Central, J. Rogers Maxwell, President; Erie Railroad; E. B. Thomas, President; Ontario and Western, J. E. Childs, General Manager; Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad, A. Walter, President; Susquehanna and Western, A. L. Hopkins, President.

There will be a meeting of the coal sales agents of all these companies in this city to-day to take up the question of prices.

EMPIRE CITY TRACTION.

The State Board Hesitates to Issue the Certificate Asked For.

There was a public hearing before the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, yesterday, in the matter of the application of the Empire City Traction Company for permission to construct a street surface railway. Edward Lauterbach appeared for the company, and asked for a certificate that would enable the immediate carrying out of the company's plans.

The route promised is in Ninety-sixth Street, from Third Avenue west, and on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, from the East River to the North River. The Empire Traction Company, it is said, is destined to be a branch of the Third Avenue Railroad. Lawyer Robinson, representing the Metropolitan Traction Company, attended the hearing as an observer. Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley opposed Mr. Lauterbach's request on the ground that the Commissioners had no power to grant to any particular road exclusive right to bid or a franchise. He was of the opinion that if the board granted the certificate asked for it would be equivalent to giving the company just such an exclusive privilege.

Mr. Lauterbach said that he did not see Mr. Beardsley's point, and declared that he wanted no exclusive right to bid, but simply a proper credential from the Board of Railroad Commissioners, in order that he might proceed with the project before the Common Council and other bodies.

It was decided to give Mr. Lauterbach another hearing on Friday, Feb. 14, in the rooms of the Chamber.

NEW LONG ISLAND TROLLEY.

A Project to Build a Road from Patchogue to Port Jefferson.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 30.—Now that a company of capitalists has been formed, it looks as though the cross-island trolley line between this village and Port Jefferson would finally be constructed. The officers of the company, elected at a meeting of stockholders held here yesterday, are: President—Edwin Bailey; Vice President—Orange T. Fanning; Treasurer—Frank Miller; Assistant Treasurer—John Roe Smith; Secretary—J. B. Swezey; Attorney—R. S. Pelletreau.

The capital stock of the new company is $400,000, divided into 4,000 shares of $100 each. The company, when incorporated, will be the largest corporation in Suffolk County. Efforts will be begun at once toward the securing of the necessary franchises. No trouble is anticipated in this, as public sentiment along the proposed route is overwhelmingly in favor of the introduction of the railroad. The name of the new corporation will be the Patchogue and Port Jefferson Traction Company.

Following are the incorporators: Edwin Bailey, R. S. Pelletreau, John R. Smith, J. B. Swezey, Edwin Johanknecht, Orange T. Fanning, Thomas O'Donnell, Charles A. Tooker, Albert E. Norton, E. Eugene Hawkins, Charles G. Sands, Frank Miller, Fred C. Cocheu, C. E. Woodruff, G. N. West, and Joseph A. McElroy. Mr. Cocheu is Secretary to Mr. P. H. Flynn of the Nassau Railroad, and Mr. Flynn's capital is said to be largely invested in the new enterprise. Treasurer Miller is from Bridgeport, and is largely interested in trolley lines in Connecticut.

The Great Siberian Railway.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Minister of Ways and Communication has made a report to the Siberian Railway Committee, of which the Czar is President, on the status of the road and the progress made during 1895, which, according to an abstract sent to the State Department by Consul General Karel of St. Petersburg, shows that over 918 miles were built, and that 1,649 miles, or more than one-third of the entire line, is now completed. Russia now possesses a direct route from St. Petersburg to the Yenisei River, a distance of 3,056 miles. It appears that the Russians have learned from Americans a method of overcoming the formidable mountains at the southern end of Lake Baikal, from the ferry across Lake Michigan, between Kewaunee and Frankfort, which is sixty miles, while the ferriage on Lake Baikal will be not quite twenty miles.

It is stated that the Government is trying to avoid the old survey north of Vladivostock, and is making efforts to cross Manchuria, which, besides being much shorter and less expensive in construction, would pass through a densely populated region, rich in natural products, but lacking in manufactured goods. It is, however, not yet publicly known whether the negotiations of the matter in Pekin have succeeded.

Quarterly Reports Filed.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The following railroad reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last were filed with the State Railroad Commission to-day:

Ulster and Delaware—Gross earnings from operations, $97,397; operating expenses, $79,596; other incomes, $8,350; fixed charges, $27,950; deficit, $1,799; cash on hand, $80,799; profit and loss, (surplus,) $445,733. The deficit for the corresponding quarter in 1894 was $11,370.

Third Avenue Railroad Company of New-York City: Gross earnings from operation, $616,429; operating expenses, $367,283; other incomes, $8,911; fixed charges, $84,198; net income, $173,858; cash on hand, $331,323; profit and loss, (surplus,) $57,750. The net income for the corresponding quarter of 1894 was $165,335.

Rights of Way in Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day reported favorably on several bills giving railroads right of way through the Indian Territory, with amendments decreasing the amounts of land allowed for terminal purposes. It was also decided hereafter to require railroad companies to file with the Secretary of the Interior a plat of their road, so that companies can be required to keep to their line. It was further agreed upon by the committee that hereafter roads should not be required to obtain the consent of the Indians before being granted righ of way. President Cleveland has vetoed several bills because the Indians did not fully consent to the right of way.

Chicago Elevated Railway Litigation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning a bill was filed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York for the foreclosure of a mortgage amounting to $7,755,000 against the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company. The bill, which is the outgrowth of a fight between William Ziegler and the Yerkes interests, asserts that the company is in default for the last two semi-annual interest payments, and for two-thirds of the interest due Jan. 1, 1895.

In the Superior Court of Cook County this morning an injunction was issued restraining the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company from beginning foreclosure proceedings against the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company.

New-York Central's New Station.

Plans have been filed with the Department of Buildings by the New-York Central Railroad for a one-story iron passenger station to be erected at Railroad Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets. The new station will cost about $50,000. It will be an elevated structure, and will form part of the great Park Avenue improvement, now approaching completion. If the Mott Haven Station is actually abandoned this new station will be the nearest station for the Mott Haven passengers.

A Balance on the Right Side.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 30.—The annual report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the year ending June 30 last, which will be presented to the House of Commons to-morrow, will show that for the first time in its history the Intercolonial Railway has to its credit a balance on the right side. The surplus earnings over the expenditures for the year were $3,815. There was, however, over $300,000 added to the capital account.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—J. C. Coombs of Boston addressed the House Committtee on Pacific Railways in Washington yesterday in support of a proposition to add the Sioux City branch of the Pacific roads. These, he represents, want the Union Pacific Sinking Fund act amended so that the benefits accruing from the first mortgage bonds of that road can be applied to the Sioux City branch. They desire, in this way, to connect with the Union Pacific at North Platte, Neb.

—A certificate of consolidation of the West Side Railroad Company of Elmira and the East Side Railroad Company of Elmira, capital $300,000, was filed with the Secretary of State in Albany yesterday. Directors, Matthias H. Arnot, Charles M. Tompkins, H. H. Hallock, A. E. Ackley, P. V. Bryan, Ray Tompkins, all of Elmira, and F. M. Hallock of Binghamton.

—General Superintendent Mathews of the Buffalo, Roahester and Pittsburg Railroad, has resigned, his resignation to take effect Feb. 1. It is given as a reason for his resignation that the Directors of the road wish to cut down the expenses of the General Superintendent's office and that hereafter the duties of that office will be assumed by the Vice President.

—Several General Passenger Agents of lines east of Detroit appeared before the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday relative to the matter of issuing special tickets under the new agreement. There is a general disposition to continue the custom of issuing special tickets to clergymen, theatrical agents, and for charity.

—Official notice is given that the opposition to the order of the Court to pay interest on the overdue coupons of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company's 7 per cent. bonds having been withdrawn, such coupons will be paid on and after to-morrow.

—Commissioner Billings's report of the earnings of railroad companies in Michigan for 1895 shows that up to Dec. 1 the earnings were $28,180,816, as compared with $26,062,071 for a like period of the previous year, an increase of 8.13 per cent.

—Terms have been practically agreed upon, it is said, by which the Roanoke and Southern Railroad will be absorbed in the reorganization of the Norfolk and Western Railroad system.

—The sum of $100,000 has been voted by the City of London, Ontario, to the Grand Trunk as an inducement to build car shops at that point, which will give employment to 300 men.

—St. Louis shippers have formed an agreement not to bill a pound of freight over the joint traffic association lines until the latter association amends certain objectionable rules.

—In consequence of the closing of the freight agency of the St. Paul Road in Buffalo, A. B. Caswell comes to New-York after Feb. 1, and will travel for General Eastern Freight Agent J. R. Hixson.

—W. S. Kinnear has been appointed assistant Chief Engineer of the Michigan Central. He has recently been engineer of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo.

—An ordinance compelling the street railways of Chicago to charge only 3 cents fare has been reported on favorably in the Common Council of that city.

—Overtures have been made for a consolidation of the New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company with the Olean, Oswayo and Eastern.

—John B. Cleveland, it is said, is to be the General Manager of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroad after reorganization.

—Theodore Butterfield, General Passenger Agent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, paid a visit to New-York yesterday.

—George Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was in the trunk line offices in this city yesterday.

—George T. Bell of Montreal, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, was in this city yesterday.

—General Superintendent J. H. Barrett of the Cleveland, Akron, and Columbus Road retires from that position on Feb. 1.

—S. H. H. Clark, President and associate receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad, is in New-York for a few days.

—D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore, has also been made President of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie.

Business Man Accused of Arson.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 30.—Julius Lederman, whose tobacco warehouse in this city was burned last night, was arrested late this afternoon charged with arson. Lederman was seen to leave the warehouse a few minutes before the fire broke out, and in the ruins to-day undoubted evidences of incendiarism were discovered. The accused, in default of $5,000 bail, was committed for a hearing on Feb. 6. Lederman's stock was worth several thousand dollars, on which he had $13,000 insurance.

FOR THIRD-CLASS CITIES

Scheme Proposed for Improving Municipal Governments.

REPORT SUBMITTED TO GOV. MORTON

Views of the Commission Appointed Pursuant to a Law Passed Last Year—Many Radical Changes Suggested.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The commission appointed by Gov. Morton, pursuant to the law of last year, to prepare such general laws and such proposed amendments to existing laws as, in its opinion, should be proper and necessary for the government of cities of the third class, submitted its report to the Governor to-day. The Commissioners are Robert F. Wilkinson, Frederick W. Holls, Edgar A. Spencer, Frederick W. Kruse, and Hannibal Smith. The report of the commission affects the administration of the government in thirty cities of the State which have a population of 50,000 and under.

The report, which will be sent to the Legislature by Gov. Morton, is as follows:

There are thirty cities of the third class, ranging in population from Utica, with nearly 50,000, to Little Falls, with less than 10,000. They are widely separated in localities, being situated in all parts of the State; they differ in climate, in topography, in age, in rapidity of growth, in industries, in methods of administration, and to a less degree in the characteristics of their populations; they are now governed under charters which, although to some extent similar, are discordant and inconsistant in many important particulars, and a great many special amendments have been made to these, designed to meet only local or temporary needs.

It was manifest at first that so wide a divergency of interests, moral and material, and so great a variety of circumstances, forbade the attempt in the time at our command to frame a bill generally applicable, which should provide for all the details of city government and satisfy the local and peculiar requirements of the respective cities.

It is presumed that the reason for the passage of the law under which we are acting was a recognition by the Legislature of certain defects in city government which are general in character and remedial by legislation. We have attempted an examination into the causes, nature, and extent of these defects only so far as general measures as seem to us to have a tendency to correct them, leaving peculiar conditions and local laws to be finally adjusted to the general statute by future legislation.

What Should Be.

Among the general purposes of any statute designed for the improvement of city government should be:

First—To secure municipal autonomy—that is to say, the government of the cities in respect to their local affairs by representatives elected by their people and in accordance with their desires, with ample scope and oportunity for development.

Second—To effect a limitation upon special legislation as to city affairs, which has already grown to vast bulk, and which is always likely to be inconsiderate and unintelligent.

Third—To improve the dignity, honesty, and efficiency of city government.

Among the proper means to these ends are:

First—The separation and delimitation of the executive, legislative, and administrative functions of the municipality.

Second—The conduct of local municipal affairs, solely for the public convenience, safety, and welfare, and, as far as possible, irrespective of State and National politics.

Third—The active participation in the practical government of the cities by all good citizens.

We have accordingly prepared and submit herewith for the consideration of the Legislature a bill which, although it does not in all respects express the opinion of each Commissioner, is framed upon these lines and embodies the following specific provisions:

Enlargement of Mayors' Powers.

First—For the enlargement of the powers and increase of the responsibility of the Mayor.

We recommend that the whole executive power be lodged in him, including the power of appointment and removal of all non-elective officers, without confirmation by the Common Council; that he have a veto upon the legislative acts of the Common Council; that he be not a member of the Common Council nor preside therein; that he appoint the members of all boards of administration, and that the terms of office of a majority of them shall expire with his own; that he have direct supervisory power over the police; that no city moneys be disbursed without his signature, and that he be removable by the Governor, for cause.

As to Common Councils.

Second—For the enlargement of the legislative powers of the Common Council and making its functions legislative only.

We would deprive the Common Council of the power to appoint and remove officers, which tends to make it a political machine, and, with certain minor exceptions, the power to let contracts, which is properly an administrative function and which ought not to be exercised by a legislative body. The care and maintenance of the streets, water works, and other public property of the city require special knowledge and experience, and may best be intrusted to a board of experts, who, in order to the necessary unity of administration, should have large powers of regulation and control; otherwise we would make the legislative power of the Common Council plenary upon local subjects, as far as consistent with the legislation and laws of the State, and, with certain specified exceptions, give it supreme control of the city finances, preserving also to the Common Council in every city such powers as it has under existing laws not inconsistent with the statute we propose.

Aldermen at Large.

We also recommend the election by the city at large of half the whole number of Aldermen, and of a President of the Common Council, who shall be a member of it and have a vote upon all questions, and who shall be a member of the Board of Audit and of the Board of Review of Assessments. By this method it is hoped that the friction and occasional paralysis which now result from the equal political divisions of the members of the Common Council may be obviated.

Board of Public Works.

Third—For the creation of a Board of Public Works with jurisdiction of the water works, streets, parks, and sewers, with full power of legislative and administrative control of those subjects, and with power to inaugurate and execute all local improvements under proper limitations.

By this method we hope there will be secured the management of this important branch of city affairs, by competent persons appointed thereto with special reference to their fitness, and the substitution of unity and continuity of administration in place of the diversity, conflict, and uncertainty which are too often apparent under the present system.

Uniform Taxation.

Fourth—For the creation of a uniform system of assessment and collection of taxes and of assessments for local improvements.

This system we have endeavored to work out in detail. Some of its more important features are:

1. A righteous enforcement of taxation, which appears to us not less beneficial to the taxpayer than to the city.
2. A distribution of the burden of assessments for local improvements through a series of years, and permitting the assignment of the rights of the city in the assessment for a term of years to one who shall pay it instead of the person against whom the assessment is made.
3. One Assessor for every city, and the abolition of assessments by wards.
4. The inclusion of State and county taxes in the annual city budget, and the collection of State, county, and city taxes upon one roll.
5. The receipt, custody, and disbursement of all city moneys by one officer.

City Courts.

Fifth—With a few exceptions, for the erection of a city court with mingled civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the abolition of all existing police courts and courts of Justices of the Peace in cities; the abolition of most fees, and the substitution of costs therefor.

Uniform Police Organization.

Sixth—For a uniform organization of the Police Department.

We recommend that this department be administered by one Commissioner appointed by the Mayor and removable by him, and that the Commissioner have power to appoint the policemen, and, with the approval of the Mayor, to promulgate and enforce rules for the government of the force, not inconsistent with the ordinances of the Common Council.

With respect to such matters as are now provided for by general laws, like the public health, the care of the poor, excise, and education, we have thought it best either to suggest no alterations in existing statutes, or only such changes as are necessary to bring the boards and officials in charge of those subjects into relation with the general scheme of city government proposed.

No Reference to Excise Matters.

The excise laws, being only incidentally connected with municipal administration, we have made no reference to that topic.

There are several subjects of great importance which have been pressed upon our attention by eminent students of municipal reform, such as tenement-house reform, methods of voting, whereby the Common Council may be elected so as to more accurately represent the different shades of political opinion in the community, sometimes called proportional or minority representation, and the regulation of the grant of franchises to corporations acting within the city limits, but we do not submit any suggestions on these subjects partly because, as to some of them, we learn that separate bills are now under consideration by the Legislature, as to others, because they seem to us to be rather of general than of local concern, and as to some of them, because any legislation which could be proposed must be experimental, and should therefore be provided by separate statutes.

A State Board.

We have, with the co-operation of the Commission to Propose Legislation for Cities of the Second Class, prepared and submit herewith a bill for the establishment of a State Municipal Government Board, similar in some of its features to statutes for the government of cities in England, which have been found to work well, and we recommend its enactment by the Legislature. Its main features are:

The appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Board of Commissioners, who shall have general critical and advisory powers over all the local municipal governments. It is made the duty of this board to criticise and report upon all proposed laws affecting cities before their passage by the Legislature; to require such explicit reports upon the different branches of city government as they shall prescribe and to preserve, tabulate, and publish the same for the public use; strictly to investigate the conduct of the government of the cities, their departments and officers, and to certify all municipal bond issues as to their form, regularity, and legality.

From this statute the best results are anticipated by many persons whose experience and knowledge of this subject entitle their opinion to peculiar respect, and we hope and believe that, if it becomes a law, it will be productive of the advantages predicted for it.

A Minority Report.

Commissioner Smith heartily approves generally of the report of the commission, but cannot approve of certain particulars which he deems essential to the good working of the system proposed. He will submit a minority report, which will express his views wherein he differs from the majority of the commission.

ANXIOUS TO GET THEIR MONEY

Representatives of Charitable Institutions Confer—W. R. Stewart Makes an Explanation.

In answer to requests sent out by the Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum over the signature of F. W. Devoe, its President, that a number of institutions send delegates to a conference to be held at the House of Reception of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, 106 West Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, the following institutions were represented: Children's Aid Society, Five Points House of Industry, New-York Institution for the Blind, New-York Catholic Protectory, Children's Fold of the City of New-York, American Female Guardian Society, New-York Foundling Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, and the New-York Infant Asylum. Mr. F. W. Devoe presided.

The meeting was held because the funds due the many institutions for the care of the destitute and criminal classes of children in this city have not yet been apportioned.

William R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, made an address, in which he said:

"While apparently forced into a position antagonistic to the private institutions of this city by the present withholding of public moneys under the operation of its rules, the State Board of Charities cannot fairly be held to, and is unwilling to assume, such an attitude. Critics of the management of private charities in the receipt of public money, especially of such as receive and retain children, loudly and persistently allege that the common practice is to regard these institutions as permanent homes for destitute children, and not as asylums for their care until certain conditions which made their admission necessary at the time have been removed. This criticism must occasion concern in all well-managed institutions, and, if founded upon fact, all reason for it will cease by a strict compliance with the provisions of Sub-Division 1, Rule 2, adopted by the State Board of Charities in June last.

"This rule provides that 'No destitute child or destitute adult person committed by any court or Magistrate shall be retained in any such institution as a public charge, unless accepted in writing as such by the officer charged with the support and relief of the poor of the county, city, town, or village upon which such destitute child or destitute adult person is sought to be made a public charge, and all acceptances so made shall lapse and become void unless renewed yearly within ten days of the 1st of October.' Under the institution, the rules of the State Board of Charities in relation to the reception and retention of destitute persons supported in private charitable institutions constitute the law of the State, unless revised by the Legislature by general laws. No such revision has been made. The rules of the State Board were immediately after their adoption distributed to all charitable institutions in the State under private management which receive any public money, and to all officers disbursing public money to them. Therefore, the least three months' notice of the rule requiring acceptance on Oct. 1 by the officer charged with the relief of the poor was given by the State Board. The present emergency arises from the entire disregard of this rule, the benefits arising from the enforcement of which are obvious.

"Under date Sept. 24, 1895, Francis M. Scott, Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, on the request of the Counsel of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, gave as his opinion that 'The proper officers in the City of New-York to accept persons committed by any court or Magistrate to the New-York Juvenile Asylum are the Commissions who form the Board of Public Charities and Correction of the city, . . . a refusal of that board to accept the child would result in giving the asylum no claim against the city between its reception and the refusal of the board.' This opinion would seem to fix the responsibility for the annual acceptance of committed children in this city upon the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, now the Commissioners of Charities, an opinion in which the State Board of Charities concurs.

"So convinced is the State Board of the necessity for such an annual acceptance of destitute children or persons supported at public expense in private charitable institutions that a meeting, held on the 9th of January, 1896, it amended Rule 2 by striking out the words 'committed by any court or Magistrate' so that this rule requiring annual acceptance as a public charge will be of general application after October, 1896, as to all destitute children or adults in charitable institutions under private management supported at public expense.

"This rule is intended to give to the local officers elected or appointed especially to supervise and adminster support and relief of the poor, their province in determining who shall be a charge upon their respective localities. It will be noted that the rule applies to cases of destitution only, and it is maintained that these are cases with which the officers charged with the relief of the poor should deal and that they should not be regarded and treated as criminals.

"The great majority of children now being maintained in asylums at the expense of the City of New-York are known as 'committed' children, that is, have been taken to the asylum under commitment of Police or City Magistrates. The Commissioners of Charities have heretofore exercised no supervision over the reception and retention of these children, or over numerous other classes of dependents, so that there is at least a moiety of the destitution for which the city provides over which these officers exercise no control. It is maintained that they should exercise such control, and that it is as much a part of their duty to supervise the admission of city charges to the private asylums as to pass upon admissions to the city institutions on the islands.

"It was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the State Board of Charities should supersede the local poor officers or perform any part of their duties. The State Board could not, even were it so disposed, discharge the duty imposed by the rule in question. It must be discharged by the local officers. The rule is perfectly just and practicable, and its application in the City of New-York would concentrate responsibility for the city's burden of destitution and dependence on the Commissioners of Charities, where it rightfully belongs."

The following committee, to confer with the State Board of Charities, the Controller, and the Commissioners of Charities of this city, was appointed: Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, Bryan Lawrence, for the Catholic Protectory; Maurice Goodheart and Morris K. Jesup, for the Five Points House of Industry.

German Opera in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The first season of Wagnerian opera began in this city tonight, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch, at Allen's Grand Opera House. The opening opera was "Tannhäuser," which was rendered with excellent effect before a large and much delighted audience, which gave to Herr Gruening, who appeared in the title rôle, and other artists enthusiastic manifestations of its approval.

WILL LIVE TOGETHER AGAIN

Mrs. John B. Manning's Suit for Separation Settled Out of Court—Hearing in the Case Interrupted.

John B. Manning, thrice a millionaire, who was for many years a leading member of the Stock Exchange, and was recently expelled from membership on a charge of fraud, appeared yesterday before Justice Lawrence in the Special Term of the Supreme Court as defendant in an action brought against him by his wife, Mary, for a separation.

Mr. Manning was accompanied by his counsel, Wheeler H. Peckham. He is about sixty-five years of age. He began his career in the Stock Exchange in 1860. Mrs. Manning was also present with her counsel, Col. George Bliss, and her seven children, Joseph, Mary, Katherine, Agnes, John, David, and Frank, whose ages range from twenty-one to thirty-one years.

When the case was called for trial, Col. Bliss said:

Your Honor, this is a suit for divorce, growing out of the love of money on the part of the defendant and his failure to support his wife and family in a manner to which they are entitled. He has turned them out, one by one, and for want of means to provide shelter they have been compelled to slip back.

On one occasion, when Mrs. Manning paid a bill amounting to $1.75 for medicine prescribed for the defendant when he was ill, he struck her.

Col. Bliss then told of an action which Mrs. Manning brought against her husband to recover bonds worth $50,000, which she claimed belonged to her separate estate. He said that this case was sent to a referee, and that, on Sept. 26, 1894, after Mrs. Manning had testified before the referee and had returned home, her husband struck her and "threatened to commit murder and said he would throw her out of the window." After this, Col. Bliss said, Mrs. Manning left her husband and had never returned to him. He also said that for a long time counsel on either side had endeavored in vain to induce husband and wife to agree to live together.

Col. Bliss then called Mrs. Manning to the witness stand. She is about fifty-five years old, and was dressed in black. He face was hidden behind a heavy black veil.

"What is your name?" asked Col. Bliss.

"Mary Manning," replied the plaintiff.

"Wait a moment," said Mr. Peckham, in a low tone to Col. Bliss. After a brief whispering, Col. Bliss called Mrs. Manning from the stand and said that counsel would like to consult with their respective clients. For nearly an hour counsel and Mr. and Mrs. Manning and the children were in earnest consultation. Then Mr. Peckham and Col. Bliss talked privately to Justice Lawrence, after which they announced that the case had been settled.

Mr. and Mrs. Manning then signed a number of documents and left the court-room together, followed by their children. They declined to speak about the terms of the settlement. Col. Bliss and Mr. Peckham declined to talk in any way about the case, except to say that the Mannings had agreed to live together.

The Mannings were married on Sept. 26, 1861, and lived for many years at 134 West Thirty-fourth Street. It was at that address that most of the alleged acts of cruelty took place, and where the couple were living at the time of their separation.

MRS. STRAUCH GETS HER CHILD.

Justice Pryor Says He "Will Not Go Against the Law of Nature."

Argument was heard in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Pryor on the return of the writ of habeas corpus that had been sued out by Agnes C. Strauch for the possession of her daughter Mabel, four years old, who was taken by the father about a week ago to the house of his parents, at 334 West Thirty-first Street. Mrs. Strauch said the child was detained without due process of law.

William F. Strauch is the father of the child, and against him is pending an action for divorce brought by the mother, in which she accuses him of adultery and inhuman conduct. They were married in 1886, and she says that on last Christmas he assaulted her and she had him arrested, but was induced to withdraw the charge. She then began the divorce action against him, and she alleges that, to worry her, he took from her the eldest of her three children and her favorite. Her attorney said that he was ready to go before a referee on the question of her unfitness to have her children, which was set up by the father, and asked for the custody of the little girl in the meantime.

Col. Robert J. Haire, counsel for Strauch, said that he had affidavits that would show the mother to be an unfit person to have the child.

Mrs. Strauch's attorney then stated that he had refrained from going into the divorce action, but said that the wife made the most serious charge against the husband, who was certainly unfit to have the child. He said also that the father had up to two days ago, when the writ was served, lived in the same flat with the wife, the latter being unable to leave because she had no means, and that he had left in the mother's charge the other two children.

Justice Pryor said that if the affidavits of both parties were true then the child should be with neither, but the law presumed that, all things being equal, the mother has the first right to the custody of her child. He added, with some warmth:

And I concur with the law as laid down by our highest court. I will not go against the law of nature. The mother who has borne the agony of childbirth, upon whom has fallen the care and vigil and trouble of nurturing and caring for her offspring, should not be deprived of it unless it can be proved absolutely that she is not the proper person to keep it. I will award the child to the mother, and appoint P. V. Ransom referee to pass upon the issue, and report to the Court.

Col. Haire made a last effort to have the father awarded the custody of the child, and asked the Court to speak to the child.

"I will not question a four-year-old child," said the Justice, "and if it did show a preference to be away from its mother it would only prove the evil influences to which it must have been submitted. I have given my decision."

WANTS A MORTGAGE SET ASIDE.

Miss Sarah B. Weed Says She Was Deceived and Threatened.

An action brought by Miss Sarah B. Weed of Greenwich, Conn., to set aside a mortgage for $5,800 on her house at 114 East Fifty-eighth Street, and in which Phineas O. Davidson, a real estate man in Brooklyn, is the defendant, on the ground that the mortgage was obtained from her by fraud and duress, was on trial in the Supreme Court before Justice Beach yesterday.

Miss Weed also wants set aside a document which she gave to Davidson at the same time, in which she is made to say that she gave the mortgage to Davidson for a valuable consideration without compulsion, duress, or coercion, and for the purpose of obtaining the cancellation of another mortgage, and to settle all differences existing between Davidson and the plaintiff's brother, Edwin Weed.

The mortgage in question was made in December, 1894. The first thing Miss Weed heard of a mortgage on the property was when she was called on to pay interest on one for $4,200 on the house. She went to the office of Backus & Manning, in Brooklyn, where she said that she knew nothing of the existence of such a mortgage, and that if there was one it was a forgery. She states that Mr. Backus then told her that her brother had been arrested for obtaining $4,200 from a man under false pretenses, and was charged with grand larceny, and that there was proof that she was a party to the transaction, and that they could both be sent to jail for ten years. Under these threats, she says, she executed the other mortgage for $5,800, the difference in the amounts being the costs and fees that Mr. Backus said were due him, and which must be represented in the new mortgage.

The case will be continued.

FOUR BOYS ACCUSED OF BURGLARY.

Since Their Arrest They Have Been Sick with Measles.

Four young alleged burglars were arraigned yesterday before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions Court.

The boys were James Gairaglino, fourteen years old, of 33 Park Street; Louis Lauer, thirteen years old, of 342 Water Street; Louis Olici, eleven years old, of 37 Park Street, and Thomas Gabiano, fourteen years old, of 16 Baxter Street.

They were charged with breaking into the restaurant of John Doscher, at 96 Church Street, on Jan. 14, and stealing a box of chewing tobacco, three packages of cigarettes, and $1 in money.

After the arrest of the boys Olici was attacked with measles in the rooms of the Gerry society. The next day measles attacked the other three boys, and all were held in quarantine for a week.

Judge Cowing assigned Mr. Friend to defend the boys, and he pleaded not guilty for them, and the case went over. They seemed ignorant of what they were in court for.

Olici was arrested in City Hall Park a year ago for intoxication. Louis Lauer was sent to the Catholic Protectory March 20, 1893, for attempted burglary. Gabiano was arrested for intoxication several months ago.

RYAN RESISTS EXTRADITION.

He Insists that the New-Jersey Authorities Must Identify Him.

Michael Ryan, who is said by the police to be well known as a "green goods" operator, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on the charge of assault committed in New-Jersey, for which requisition papers had been granted.

By consent of Assistant District Attorney McManus, Ryan was discharged and was immediately rearrested on a warrant issued by Gov. Morton on a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey charging him with aiding and abetting a "green goods" game. Ryan was then taken before Judge McMahon of the Court of General Sessions to be committed to await the arrival of papers from New-Jersey.

In the Court of General Sessions Ryan refused to waive any of his rights, and insisted upon the proof of identification being produced by the New-Jersey authorities.

Counsel for the New-Jersey authorities then asked for several days in which to produce affidavits establishing Ryan's identity.

Judge McMahon fixed to-morrow as the date of examination. Ryan was then taken to Police Headquarters.

A GRAND JUROR ROBBED.

John Mitchell on Trial for Stealing Jewelry.

John Mitchell, who the police say is a member of a gang of "scuttle thieves," was placed on trial in Part II. of the General Sessions Court yesterday. He was charged with stealing a two-hundred-dollar gold necklace and a silver watch from the house of Andrew Canneck of 312 West Seventy-third Street.

At the time of the robbery last month Mr. Canneck was a Grand Juror, and he was in the Grand Jury room when the indictment against Mitchell was found. Mitchell's counsel tried to have the case thrown out of court on this account. He said it was not legal for the Grand Juror to have passed on the complaint when he was interested in the conviction of the accused.

Judge Newburger ruled out the lawyer's contention, saying that he should have brought the matter up at a previous stage.

Mr. Canneck and his daughter, Mary, identified the jewelry and Detective Sergeant Wade told of arresting Mitchell with the stolen jewelry on his person. The case will go to the jury to-morrow.

Joseph Katz Sentenced for Bigamy.

Joseph Katz, who accused Albert Nellis of 251 West Seventy-sixth Street of killing Mrs. John A. Runnett, pleaded guilty to bigamy yesterday before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in State prison, the full penalty.

"You ought to remember," said Katz, "that I have two and a half years of unexpired sentence to serve for perjury."

"You ought to have remembered that before you committed your crime," said the Recorder.

Frank Cummings Pleads Guilty.

Frank Cummings, who was indicted for causing the death of Joseph Scraphoes, was arraigned before Judge Cowing yesterday in the General Sessions Court on a charge of manslaughter.

He pleaded guilty, and was remanded until Feb. 7 for sentence. The maximum punishment is twenty years' imprisonment.

Cummings had a quarrel with Scraphoes and struck him on the head with a stick. The latter died on Nov. 3, 1895, several days after the injury was inflicted.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 321—The Texas and Pacific Railway

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several More Purchases of Lots Up Town—Details of the Offerings at Auction.

The Simpkins estate has sold to Robert Wheelan the block front on the west side of Convent Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Streets, 199.10 by 75.

Mr. Francis G. Lloyd has sold to Edward Hirsh four lots at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

Mr. Jared W. Bell has sold ten lots on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 85 feet east of Lenox Avenue, to a builder who will erect fourteen three-story dwellings on the plot.

Messrs. John J. Clancy & Co. have sold two lots on the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, 175 feet west of Central Park West, to Builders Wagner & Wallace for immediate improvement.

Mr. Jacob Hess has sold to Sigmund Tanner, at $6,600, the northeast corner of King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 116.

The Ludlow place, of about 127 acres, at Clausen's Point, has been sold at about $160,000. Much of it is salt meadow.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, by executor's order, to Jonathan N. Glass, at $19,000 each, the two five-story brownstone flats 6 and 8 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, each 25 by 68 by 99.11.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, to Alfred E. Fountain, at $22,000, the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 125 by 99.11.

Mr. John N. Golding sold, under foreclosure, at $15,000, to the plaintiff, the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, the two-story brick tenement, with stores, 534 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet west of Cannon Street, 25 by 75.

Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. sold, under foreclosure, to J. B. Ireland, at $57,000, the four and five-story brick planing mill and factory at the northeast corner of Seventieth Street and Avenue A, 98 by 100.4.

William Buhler has sold, through M. D. McMonegal, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 55 West Eighty-ninth Street, to G. Peet, at about $27,000.

A tract of 19,000 acres in North Carolina has been sold by the Consolidated Lumber Company of Greensborough, N. C., through Benjamin Homans of New-York, to the International Immigration Bureau of this city. This land is about thirteen miles northeast of Southern Pines, and has on it mills and fine water power. It is to be settled by Scandinavians, of whom some 1,500 families expect to locate upon it during the present year.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Arthur Noble, referee, 963 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 75 by 100, two-story frame dwelling.

By B. L. Kennelly, mechanic's lien foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 126 and 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $300; on prior mortgage, $44,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed for New Structures Yesterday.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, between Railroad and Mott Avenues, a one-story iron railroad station, by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; cost, $50,000.

No. 113 East Ninetieth Street, (rear,) a two-story brick stable, 25 by 16, by the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, 32 Nassau Street, owners; cost, $1,200.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. George E. Lovett & Co. have sold, for Benjamin Hastings, to Mrs. Eliza Mooney, at $8,300, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 113 State Street, 25 by 40 by 100.

Mr. Frank Leffman has sold, for John F. Saddington, to William H. Myers, at $10,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 283 McDonough Street; for Ella H. Hill, to G. W. Hannah, at $7,500, the three-story brownstone dwelling 475 Hancock Street, and for M. Phillip, to W. T. Wood, at $5,100, the two-story brownstone dwelling 413A Halsey Street.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Cropsey Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of Bay Twenty-ninth Street, two-story and attic frame house, 32 by 38; cost, $5,000; V. Baldwin, owner.

Coney Island Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Avenue C, two-story frame house, 19 by 40; cost, $2,000; John Lucy, owner.

Winthrop Street, south side, 519 feet east of Flatbush Avenue, one-story frame house, 48 by 85; cost, $10,000; W. K. Clarkson, owner.

South Ninth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Roebling Street, two four-story brick double apartment houses, 25 by 94, for eight families each; cost, $20,000; D. Mohr, owner.

Northwest corner of Bainbridge Street and Rockaway Avenue, three-story frame store, 49 by 72; cost, $4,500; M. K. Gibbons, owner.

Fulton Street, north side, 62 feet east of Throop Avenue, a one-story brick store, 19 by 78; cost, $1,000; B. W. Cluff, owner.

Grand Avenue, east side, 290 feet south of Park Avenue, two-story brick house, 25 by 100, for stable and one family; cost, $6,000; F. E. Rosebrock, owner.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 26 feet west of Fourth Avenue, three-story brick house, 20 by 51, for three families; cost, $4,500; W. Wyngeratt, owner.

Bushwick Avenue, northeast side, 25 feet southeast of Moffat Street, three three-story brick houses, 25 by 62, for three families each; cost, $12,600; George Fletcher & Sons, owners.

Southeast corner of Bushwick Avenue and Moffat Street, three-story brick double apartment house, 25 by 68, for stores and five families; cost, $4,500; George Fletcher & Sons, owners.

Forty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eighth Avenue, two-story frame house, 20 by 32; cost, $1,200; E. Edmonson, owner and builder.

Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 140 feet east of Third Avenue, two four-story and basement brick double apartment houses, 20 by 70, for eight families; cost, $10,000; R. B. Wilhelm, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 30.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, 11; Frederick Schuck and wife to Charles M. Higgins. $1

7TH AV, s e corner of 131st St, 99.11x 225; Charles N. Lee and others, executors, to Leopold Kahn 10

SAME PROPERTY; Louise Rot. Lee to Leopold Kahn 1

149TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; Phebe A. Kendall to Ann M. Clark 1

8TH ST, n s, 20.8 ft e of 114th St, 75.5x 100; Hermann A. Bente to Philip Braender 1

185TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Samuel L. Lederer and others to Sarah Friedlander 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 97th St, 100.11x100; Bernard Wilson and wife to Sigmund B. Steinemann 1

103D ST, s w corner of old lane, about 142.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.11x irregular; Stuyvesant Leroy, as administrator, to St. Nicholas Protestant Episcopal Church 1,000

105TH ST, s s, 100.1 ft e of Columbus Av, 21.5x100.11; D. McLean Shaw, referee, to Reuben Ikelheimer 21,000

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 140th St, 75x100; Ellen Beaman to William Beaman 1

BROOK AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 146th St, 49.10x100; Katharine P. Kitchen to Eliza Cohn 1

INTERVALE AV, w s, 168.11 ft n of Westchester Av; Albert Feininger and wife to Emelie Feininger and another.. --

1ST AV, s w corner of 49th St, 25.5x 100; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and another 35,000

82D ST, s s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Joseph Schreiner and wife to Henry Volz 1

41ST ST, 145 East; Timothy McMahon to Martin J. McMahon 1

2D AV, 856; Julius Sierichs to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 37,000

47TH ST, 123 East; George Landon, referee, New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company 12,000

65TH ST, s s, 218.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 100; Gertrude England to Clara L. England and another, ½ part 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 49th St, 25.5x100; Jonas Weil and others to B. A. Klein.. 35,000

3D AV, 1,831; Abraham Isaacs and wife to Barnett Levy and another 1

101ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 75x 100.11; Moser Arndstein and wife to John W. Seeger 77,900

1ST AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x80; William W. Baldwin, referee, to Solomon Morbach 52,200

128TH ST, n s, 248 ft e of 4th Av, 16x 99.11; Justin Wohlfarth and wife to Maria R. Perris 10,500

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; John W. Seeger and wife to Moser Arndstein 1

119TH ST, 127 East; Louise Labro to Margaret Dougherty 11,000

WATER ST, 383; William J. Pyne and another to John Searboro 10

READE ST, 94; Charles M. Reynolds and wife to William R. Walker 60,000

MADISON AV, 2411; Peter Fuchs to William J. Ward and another 28,500

BANK ST, 55; Emanuel Hollopbeck and wife to John N. Richardson 9,000

12TH ST, 602 East; Isaac Newman and wife to Adolph Reichmann ..... 1,0..

38TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of 9th Av, 21.4x 98.9; John J. Tobin to Michael Toom... 1

20TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 15x 91.11; Ellen J. Brandt to Minerva V. Rockefeller 1

10TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 24.8x60; John W. Seeger and wife to Moses Arndtstein 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 38th St, 25x75; Francis Hein to J. G. Hupfel Brewing Company 25,000

43D ST, 331 West; Charles F. Bauerdorf and another, executors, to Michael Swick 1

SAME PROPERTY; Michael Swick and wife to Andrew Keernan 26,000

49TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.5; Louisa T. Hoey to Andrew Wick and another 27,000

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; Peter J. Brady to Richard G. Platt 1

60TH ST, 237 East; Jacob Klingenstein and wife to Rachel Jacobson 27,000

UNION AV, e s, 136 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x 93.8x18.9x86.10; Clarence M. Fowler and wife to John Davidson 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50.2 ft s of 184th St, 50.2x115x50x119.6; William Walsh to Cecelia T. Lappine 1

173D ST, n s, 110 ft e of Washington Av, 19x100; Albert H. Vreeland and wife to Ella De Freest 7,000

ANTHONY AV, w s, 58.11 ft n of Berry St, 17.11x41x17.11x41; Joha Th. Beals and wife to Arthur L. Smith 1

LOTS 175 and 176, map of North Marble Hill, 12th Ward; Perry P. Williams and wife to Joseph Fettretu 10

9TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of Avenue C, 50x 108, (Unionport;) Samuel H. Merritt and wife to Frank Gass 4,350

PLOT 1,106, map of Arden property; Walter W. Taylor and wife to John Kearney 1,600

2D ST, n s, adjoining west line of Lot 29, map of estate of William Adee, 40x100; Elizabeth Clinton to Julia Rafferty 1

PLOT under water adjoining City Island, in Long Island Sound, containing 145 acres, granted to Benjamin Palmer, being patent in Controller's book No. 461; John Hunter and wife to Elias D. Hunter and others 1

Recorded Leases.

GARDNER, E. P., to Delia Fahrenkamp; 2,116 Lexington Av, 2 years $660

IHLENBURG, August L., to Peter Hagen; 740 10th Av, store, &c., 5 years 720

METZGER, Nathan, to Herman and Henry Leis; 1,463 3d Av, store, &c., 3 years 1,440

STRAUSS, Clara, to Louis Dethloff; 254 West 31st St, store, &c., 5 years 720

STEELE, Sarah J., to Frank O'Hara; 2,169 8th Av, store, &c., 5 years..$1,200 1,600

WEIMAR, Katharine, to Frederick Busch; 275 Bleecker St, 5 years 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

BATH, Edmund J., and wife to Thomas Lyons; s w corner of 1st Av and 96th St, 1 year $10,000

BREW, Anna A., and Mary F. Geraghty to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 113th St, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 1,000

CASTLE, Mary A., to the United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of 129th St, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years... 10,000

CROMAR, Charles and wife to Frederick Boss; n w s of Arthur St, 419 ft n e of King's Bridge and West Farms Road, 1 year 100

COHEN, Herman, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 137 West 77th St, 3 years 10,000

DAHLMAN, Isaac H., to Meyer Goldsmith; 206 East 108th St, 3 months.... 5,000

DOUGHERTY, Margaret, and husband to Louise Labro; 127 East 119th St, 5 years 3,000

DOWLING, Mary, to Ellen Wales; 67 East 53d St, north s of Park Av, 5 years.. 3,000

ENGLAND, Clara L. and George F. to Gertrude England; s s of 65th St, 218.9 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 4,243

FRIEDMAN, Yetta, to Philip Sternbach; n w s of Eldridge St, Lots 519 and 520, map of James Delancey estate; also 47 Eldridge St and other property, 1 year, ½ part 20,000

FREEST, Ella D., to Albert H. Vreeland; n s of 173d St, 110 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year 800

FOOTE, Margaret L. and Emerson, to Mary A. Chisolm; n s of Beekman St, 115.1 ft e of Nassau St, 5 years 47,000

GERDING, Julia S., to Benjamin F. Meeks, guardian of Bertha B. Meeks; n e s of Samuel St, Lot 225, map of East Tremont, 3 years 2,000

GOLDSTEIN, Moses S., and Herman, as the Bank for Savings of New-York; s s of 68th St, 319.2 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.. 7,000

SAME to Henrietta Logeling; same property, 5 years 2,500

GOODMAN, Israel, to Elizabeth S. Rogers; East Broadway, 89, 3 years.. 4,500

GERMAN, Philip, and wife to Ambrose Stolzenberger; 20 Rivington St and 180 Chrystie St, 6 months 3,000

HARRIS, Amelia, to Selina C. Berry; s of 87th St, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 4 years and 9 months 1,000

HORAN, James, and wife to Thomas Regan; n s of 168th St, 296.10 ft e of Long Island Sound, 3 months 1,600

JANEWAEF, William R., to executors of John C. Meyer, deceased; 33 City Hall Place, 3 years 10,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Theodore J. Ridden; n w corner of 1st Av and 49th St, 3 years 27,000

KEARNEY, John, to Walter W. Taylor; Lot 45, map of Archer property, towns of East Chester and Westchester, 2½ years 1,200

KRAUSE, Reuben, to trustees for Charles G. Hutton and Remaindermen; s s of of 105th St, 100.1 ft e of Columbus Av, installments 17,000

KAHN, Leopold, to executors, &c., of William H. Lee, deceased; s e corner of 7th Av and 131st St, 3 years 93,600

LOUGHRAN, Thomas, and wife to Isabella Jex; s e corner of Hamilton Place and 139th St, 3 years 12,000

LOUGHRAN, Thomas, and wife to Isabella Jex; s e corner of Hamilton Place and 140th St, 3 years 12,000

LIEBERTZ, Joseph, Edward, and Annie F., to Augusta Liebertz; e s of Union St, 131.6 ft s of 169th St, 2 years 40,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., and wife to Citizens' Savings Bank of New-York; n e corner of Washington and Hubert Sts, 1 year 55,000

LANGUTH, Richard, and wife to August Kohl; 33 West 37th St, 2 years 5,000

SAME to Valentine Andres and wife; same property, 2 years 3,000

SAME to Minna Nicol, guardian, &c.; same property, 2 years 2,500

LARKIN, Martin, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Broadway, 25.11 ft n of 131st St, 1 year. 2,000

MARCUS, Rebecka, to Carl Callmann; e s of Marion Av, 150 ft n of Dorothea Place, 3 years 500

McCLAVE, John, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of 72d St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 55,000

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Francis M. Jencks; n s of 81st St, 127.5 ft e of West End Av, demand 12,000

MEHRBACH, Solomon, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n w corner of 1st Av and 97th St, 1 year 35,000

MARTIN, George M., and wife to Samuel Green; n w corner of 8th Av and 111th St, 1 month 2,000

McCOY, Peter J., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Amsterdam Av, 49.11 ft n of 130th St, 2 years 4,500

PRAGER, William, and wife to the State Bank; n s of 4th St, 90 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year 8,000

PERRIS, Maria R., to Justin Wohlfarth; n s of 128th St, 248 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 3,000

RICHARDSON, John N., and wife to Charles T. Galloway; 55 Bank St, demand 2,500

SMITH, Arthur L., and wife to John D. Beals; w s of Anthony Av, 58.8 ft n of Berry St, 2 years 1,900

SBARBORO, John, to Frederick D. Weekes, trustee for Dora D. Forbes; 338 Water St, 5¾ years 6,000

SAME to Henry de F. Weekes, trustee; 336 Water St, 5¾ years 6,000

SEEGER, John W., to Moser Arndstein; s s of 101st St, 75 ft e of Madison Av, (three mortgages,) installments 7,400

THATCHER, Edward C., and wife to the executors, &c., of Josiah Macy, Jr., deceased; s s of 106th St, 280 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 22,500

SAME to V. Everil Macy; s s of 106th St, 305 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 22,500

SAME to Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 106th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 3 months 3,171

VALENTI, Daniel, and wife to Budweiser Brewing Company; 105 Park St, s s, remainder or revision in fee, demand 3,000

WRIGHT, Amelia, to the executors, &c., of Frederick Jacob, deceased; s s of 36th St, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 10,000

WICK, Andrew and William, to Louisa T. Hoey; s s of 49th St, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 17,000

WARD, William D. and John F., to Peter Fuchs; 241 Madison St, 5 years.. 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ELLINGER, Julius, to Frederic J. Middlebrook $15,000

ELY, Horace S., executor of A. M. Rose, to trustees, under will, of A. M. Rose. 1

GUTWILLIG, Alfred, to Samuel E. Kilner and another, trustees of Frederick Billings 50,000

JAROS, Leopold, to Selma Salomons..... 1

KOSTER, Charles H., to Fannie L. Koster 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Thomas Stillman 15,000

RUCK, August H., to Sarah H. Powell.... 8,000

SALOMONS, Henry, executor of Phillipine, or Pine Salomons, to Leopold Jaros 1

SPELLICY, John J., to Joseph A. Flynn. 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Pamela A. Senia 2,000

Lis Pendens.

PITT ST, 57; Pitt St, w s, 187.4 ft n of Delancey St, 19.1 ft front; Henry Hegewald against William Seiser and others, (partition.)

BROADWAY, 1,492 to 1,498; 43d St, 155 West; Acker, Merrall & Condit and others against Hooper C. Barrett and others, (action to set aside deed.)

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 25 ft front; Margaret Blatzheim, administratrix, against William Beacom, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

28TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 12.9 ft front;

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo.. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.

For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO. 146 B'way, cor. Liberty St. LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE

AT PORT CHESTER,

WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.,

The Residence of E. B. Wesley,

situate three-fourths mile from the railway station, and one and one-half miles from the station at Rye, N. Y., on the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. There are about

44 Acres of Land,

in high state of cultivation situated on high ground, with an

Extensive and Beautiful View of Long Island Sound

and the surrounding country. The place has a large frontage on two roads, one of which is Westchester Avenue, the main thoroughfare, from the Sound to the Hudson River. The house was built by the owner, and is 40x80 feet; built of brick, the main building being perfectly fireproof, two stories and attic, and has all modern conveniences. There are two other houses on the premises, with two large barns and other outbuildings. The household furniture will be sold with the premises, if desired. The place is one of the most attractive in the county, and can be bought at a low price, with early possession.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

9 PINE STREET. (4954) 1 MADISON AVENUE.

FOR SALE

In Albany, N. Y.

The property formerly occupied by the

DELAVAN HOUSE.

Consisting of upwards of 20,000 sq. ft. of land and fronting on Broadway, Steuben, and Montgomery Streets, this property is well known throughout the United States, and is well adapted for the erection of a first-class hotel—for which an excellent tenant is available. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For full particulars

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,

9 Pine St., New-York.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

NINE-ROOM HOUSE, 45TH ST., WEST, NICELY arranged; perfect order; first-class location; carpets and shades for sale cheap; in use less than two years; rent can be made $600 per year. Address T. B. FARGO, 335 Broadway.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

NO. 15 FIFTH AVENUE.—To rent furnished, by the month, third floor, parlor, bedroom, and bathroom. Apply to the janitor. References required.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Stephen C. Wright against Mary L. Goodman and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

96TH ST, 230 to 234 East; Riverside Bank against Henry C. Zimmerman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

81ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 45 ft front; William C. Demorest against David B. Sickels and others, receivers, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

117TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Madison Av, 52 ft front; George H. Raymond against Tillie E. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MAP OF MOUNT EDEN, Lot 429, 24th Ward, 23.3x100; Katie Blume against Thomas Baker and others, (partition.)

126TH ST, s s, 130 ft e of 7th Av, 20 ft front; Samuel B. Sexton against George H. Quick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

127TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9 ft front; Metropolitan Trust and Savings Company against Frank E. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

87TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 20 ft front; same against George Edgar and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

60TH ST, 306 to 310 East; Marcus Kohner against Frederick Hahn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

121ST ST, n s, 335 ft w of 2d Av, 49.6 ft front; Elizabeth Fink against Charles Paulus and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 184th St, 25x100; John V. McEvily against Joseph McQuade, owner; Nannie Burgman, contractor $100

121ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25 ft front; Hugh Colwell against Michael J. Langan, owner and contractor 588

3D AV, 443 to 447; 81st St, 206 East; Raphael Jacobsfeld against John McCall, owner; John Stock, contractor .. 28

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Cooperson against same owner and contractor 77

HICKORY ST, e s, 50 ft n of Bond Drive, 70x90; James Kerns against George A. and Nellie B. Love, owners; F. J. McGraw, contractor 150

LORILLARD ST, n e corner of King's Bridge Road, 61x35.6; same against Annie Donohue, owner; same contractor. 310

1ST AV, w s, entire front between 95th and 96th Sts; John Fox against Frank A. Clark, owner and contractor..... 265

121ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; W. J. Forbes against Michael J. Langan, owner and contractor 250

11TH AV, s e corner of 188th St, 39.10x 100; American Enameled Brick and Tile Company against Louis Haberstroh, owner; G. Burderlein and Herman Horenberger, contractors 55

HAMILTON TERRACE, 1 to 11; 141st St, 423 West; Adelbert S. Nichols against David T. Davis, owner and contractor.. 142

14TH ST, 120 to 124 West; Enoch Rutzler against Ballington Booth, owner and contractor 2,851

FRIGHTENED BY AN EXCITED DOG

Cars Delayed Until a Policeman Kills Him with the Fourth Shot.

A large Newfoundland dog created a panic at One Hundredth Street and Columbus Avenue, where the Columbus Avenue cable line and the Lenox Avenue electric line transfer passengers, at noon yesterday.

Forty passengers were standing by the tracks waiting for a car, when the dog ran around the corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, yelping and frothing at the mouth. The animal charged into a crowd of Italians, at work on a low building on the old site of Lion Park, and every one of them took to his heels, shouting to the passengers, most of whom were women, to run for their lives.

The dog became more excited, and ran at the women. Henry Martin, the transfer agent, threw an iron brake handle at the dog and knocked him down.

Some one had sent in an alarm, and before the dog could get on its feet again a policeman came up and began firing. The first two shots went wide of their mark, but the third hit the dog in the hind leg, and enraged him all the more.

With its wounded leg dragging, the dog made a charge at the crowd, which had retreated to a safe distance, and armed itself with sticks and stones. There was a shout, followed by a shower of stones, but at the same moment the policeman fired again, and the dog dropped dead. In the meantime six cars had arrived, and the passengers, afraid to get off, watched the shooting from the platforms and windows.

COULD NOT STOP HIS CAR IN TIME

Motorman Meyer's Statement of the Killing of Daniel McCarthy.

Winslow Meyer, the motorman on trolley car 3,909 of the Greenpoint Avenue line, which killed six-year-old Daniel McCarthy in front of the saloon 213 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday, was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of criminal negligence.

Young McCarthy was playing with other boys in the street, and ran from behind an ice wagon in front of the car. Motorman Meyer applied his brake, and turned off the current, but the car could not be stopped until it had knocked the boy down and crushed his skull.

Meyer told Justice Laimbeer that he did all in his power to save the boy. He was going at a moderate rate of speed, he said, and could not stop the car soon enough to save the boy's life. Bail was fixed at $1,500.

The boy's father is a laborer, and lives at 165 Greenpoint Avenue. An older son was run down by a trolley car a short time ago, and his foot was badly crushed.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORTLANDT Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883. Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on certain maps, signed and certified as required by said Act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, and Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Town of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Croton river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 4 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 8 feet; thence south 4 degrees 23 minutes west 282.39 feet; thence south 5 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.40 feet to the southerly side of said highway; thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the aforesaid highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 79 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 46.18 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 8; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 25 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west to the westerly bank of Cross river; thence north 82 degrees 30 minutes west 68.27 feet; thence south 59 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 12 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 80 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7; thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 31 minutes west 275.12 feet to the easterly bank of the Croton river; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 and the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, approximately the following courses and distances: North 74 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east 100 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12 minutes east 168.43 feet to the southerly side of the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge near the southwesterly corner of Wood's Bridge; thence leaving Parcel No. 7 and across the said highway north 57 degrees 30 minutes east 27.61 feet to the point or place of beginning, containing 121.905 acres more or less, together with all right, title and interest in and to so much of the Croton river and Cross river bounding or lying in front of the above-described tract of land.

Reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the parcels to be acquired.

The remaining one of said maps filed as aforesaid on December 18, 1895, is entitled: "Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer Croton Aqt.; Michael T. Daly, Commissioner; property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified February 6, 1895."

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term real estate is defined in said act) situate, lying and being in the Town of Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, described as follows:

PARCEL NOS. 65 AND 66.

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly line of the highway (which runs in front of the estate of Joseph Benedict) with the westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence along said westerly right-of-way line, north 16 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east, 71.99 feet across said highway to the most southeasterly corner of said Benedict's property; thence continuing still along said westerly right-of-way line, north 16 degrees 13 minutes east 79.69 feet; thence north 33 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 97.18 feet; thence north 30 degrees 54 minutes east 74.41 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line of said railroad along the line of the estate of said Benedict and the estate of J. Hallock, north 8 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 201.27 feet; thence north 7 degrees 33 minutes east 146.72 feet; thence north 5 degrees 19 minutes east 283.79 feet to the land of George D. Todd; thence south 87 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 139.37 feet; thence south 87 degrees 7 minutes west 176.14 feet; thence south 87 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 182.02 feet; thence south 85 degrees 35 minutes west 164.09 feet; thence south 86 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 101.71 feet; thence south 86 degrees 42 minutes west 170.83 feet; thence south 86 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 190.75 feet; thence south 81 degrees 21 minutes west 98.60 feet; thence north 78 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 50.84 feet south 89 degrees 29 minutes west 103.68 feet; thence south 8 degrees 36 minutes west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 158.39 feet; thence south 1 degree 3 minutes west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 106.50 feet; thence south 81 degrees 2 minutes west 69 feet; thence south 77 degrees 43 minutes west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 19 minutes west 167.70 feet; thence south 6 degrees 1 minute east 578.37 feet, to the northerly line of the highway aforesaid; thence crossing said highway south 6 degrees 1 minute east 83.63 feet to the southerly line thereof; thence north 77 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east along the southerly line of said highway 531.4 feet; thence north 75 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 201.36 feet; thence north 77 degrees 45 minutes east 111.72 feet; thence north 67 degrees 41 minutes east 121.52 feet; thence north 76 degrees 33 minutes east 140.3 feet; thence south 88 degrees 3 minutes east 211.53 feet; thence south 89 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 36.48 feet; thence north 72 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 85.3 feet; thence north 70 degrees 42 minutes east 104.89 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.647 acres of the highway (Parcel No. 65) and 33.836 acres of Benedict estate (Parcel No. 66), or a total of 34.983 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge designated on the aforesaid map as Parcels Nos. 67 to 73, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly boundary of the land of the estate of A. H. Todd (Parcel No. 69) and the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 69 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west along the land of Geo. R. Todd and estate of A. H. Todd, 261.68 feet; thence leaving said boundary south 58 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 278.99 feet; thence north 59 degrees 37 minutes west 1231.67 feet; thence south 8 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 555.68 feet; thence south 25 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds west 450.07 feet; thence north 61 deg

FOR THE EAST SIDE POOR

Meeting of the Federation of Workers in Lower New-York.

WHAT COLLEGE SETTLEMENT DOES

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell Tells of the Charity Organization Society's Work—Industrial Christian Alliance.

"Philanthropic Work in the Federation District" was the topic of discussion at the meeting of the Federation of East Side Workers in Lower New-York, held last evening at Hope Chapel, 339 East Fourth Street. The Rev. John B. Devins, the President of the federation, was Chairman of the meeting, and Arthur W. Milbury of the Industrial Christian Alliance acted as Secretary. Among those present were Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, Dr. Jane Elizabeth Robbins of the College Settlement Association, Miss Julia M. Dalton, Miss Candice Stimson, Miss Edith Kendall, Miss Grace H. Underwood, Mrs. J. F. Tapley, Patrick J. McCue, the Rev. A. C. Kimber, the Rev. A. J. Kerr, the Rev. J. C. Hume, the Rev. J. E. Herrman, the Rev. E. L. Fox, the Rev. J. C. Cameron, and Peter Bruce.

Dr. Jane E. Robbins made a very interesting address, explaining the origin and history of the college settlement, with which she is connected. She said that the plan of young men and women of education and culture living in the thickly congested portions of large cities and doing what good they could in a quiet unobtrusive manner, was originated in England by two Oxford University young men eleven years ago, and from this small beginning sprang Toynbee Hall in London, and from it were developed the many college settlements in England and in this country.

"Two Chicago young women, Miss Addams and Miss Starr, brought the idea to this country," continued Dr. Robbins, "and started Hull House in Chicago. With the aid given to the project by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, the college settlement was started in this city six years ago. It was begun by seven young women and a young servant maid, and now we have two houses, 95 and 96 Rivington Street and a house in the country. We have generally nine or ten inmates, seven staying through the Winter, and the others coming to the house and remaining as long as they can be spared from their families. The young women come with a real desire to be helpful, and they find the life pleasant. They feel that they have received so many advantages that they are willing to share them with the children and young people about them.

"It is very important to obtain a true idea of the tenement-house life, and you cannot do that until you live among the people. There are so many false ideas about this phase of city life that need correction. The children of the tenement houses are better than those of the wealthier class because they have had to care for their younger brothers and sisters so much that they have learned to be unselfish. The young workingwoman is better than the Fifth Avenue young woman because she works, and has a better chance to stand forward for herself.

"Our neighbors are more cordial than in the better sections of the city. We have our social parties, and we thoroughly enjoy them. One of the young women said to me the other day that she had never lived in such an atmosphere of flowers and music. We have a kindergarten, which I think is the best in the land, and we feel proud of it. We also have classes in wood carving and designing, and we teach cooking and sewing, and the mothers of the neighborhood are all anxious to get their children into our classes. We do not wish to pose or be known as philanthropists, but we help our neighbors sometimes just as the tenement-house people help each other.

"We have been brought into contact with the labor problem, and our experience has been that it is impossible for the working people to get along without labor unions. The stronger these labor unions are the better will the condition of the workingmen be. We also become interested in the schools, and some of us went to Albany and tried a little lobbying to improve the conditions of the schools for the teachers and the pupils. We know the teachers in the neighborhood, and we are a mutual help to each other. Our endeavor is to find out for themselves the exact conditions of the people among whom we live, and be as pleasant and as neighborly with them as possible."

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell of the State Charities Aid Association read a paper on "How the Charity Organization Can Help East Side Workers."

"The Charity Organization Society," she said, "was established to help poor people. It had two distinct methods by means of which it hoped to do this. First, by helping those already at the work of helping poor people to do it more thoroughly, and with better effect, and, secondly, by helping poor people themselves. By one method it hoped to help the poor people both directly and indirectly. It was not an impertinence to assume that the helpers needed help, for they all said they did, and it was they themselves who, by their repeated calls for such a society, brought about its establishment, and, in fact, themselves established it. Besides believing in the co-operation of all the charitable societies, the Charity Organization Society believes in local work. They hoped to have as many as forty local committees, each committee to have a small territory to care for and be interested in, and each committee to be made up as the Central Council was, of workers representing each an existing society, busy for the good of the poor in that particular neighborhood.

"At present the society has only ten local committees covering the whole of Manhattan Island, and the membership of the committees is by no means as representative as it ought to be. The trouble has been that for each local committee an office was needed, and for each a paid agent, and so the temptation has been to enlarge the area of each committee in order to save rents and salaries. This has been a great mistake, for it has also diminished the number of volunteer workers and has given them too much territory to look after.

"However, notwithstanding this mistake, the Charity Organization Society can still help those who are helping, or who want to help, poor people in several different ways, and it offers itself as the servant of all such. It can give them the facts concerning those they want to help, for it has a great and efficient system of inquiry. It has also a collection of facts already gathered about 100,000 people and families who have been asking for alms in this city for the past twelve years.

"The Charity Organization Society never makes any inquiry about any one who has not first come and asked help from it or else who is stated to them to have asked help from somebody else, or to be in great distress—and if it is asked to make inquiries about people of whom neither of these things is true, it always refuses. It has accumulated large stores of information about regular beggars, who live by begging; and upon unhappy people who often fall into distress, and this information is at the disposal of any one who wants it to help any of these people. It is private, and cannot be obtained except by giving the name and address of the particular person about whom information is wanted, and even then the person asking the information must show that he wants it for a good purpose.

"Thus, by giving them the facts about people they do not know, the Charity Organization Society can help east side workers, and this help can probably be best secured by going directly to the central office, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, or by writing to that office.

"The second means by which the society can help east side workers is by giving them advice as to the best means of helping people about whom they do know, but whom they don't know how to help. I am justified in saying that both the agents and the committees of the society do know something about how to help people, and that they can give advice as to methods and as to institutions which might often be of use to east side workers if they would only take the trouble to ask for it.

"A third way in which the society could help east side workers is by raising money when larger sums are required than are within the means of any relief society or church or individual. The society has a Committee on Appeals, and this committee receives from the various district committees the facts concerning persons for whom such large sums are required. The committee then goes carefully over all the facts, and if its judgment agrees with that of the district committee, an 'appeal' for special contributions is published, and the responses have always been very gratifying. The result of the 'appeals' from March 4, 1894, to March 4, 1895, has been to raise over $3,500 for special cases."

Arthur W. Milbury then spoke of the work of the Industrial Christian Alliance. He said this society dealt with a class of men known as tramps. Some of the persons aided by the society were the worst specimens of humanity that could be conceived, but he held that no matter how low a man had fallen, if he showed a desire to amend he is entitled to have the chance. "By making a man self-supporting," said Mr. Milbury, "you remove a menace to society. Our creed is the Gospel of Christianity and the gospel of labor. Regular labor is, next to the gospel of love, the greatest remedial agent that exists. We are averse to doing anything to make a man dependent. We strive to make him independent. Our religion is not made burdensome. If a man is in absolute need, and gives some hope of leading a better life, we give him all the help we can. We feed and clothe him and set him at work."

Mr. Milbury then instanced a number of cases where men had come to the quarters of the alliance the veriest tramps, and had been helped to become self-sustaining and useful members of society. In answer to a question by Mrs. Lowell, he said that 95 per cent. of the tramps had been brought to their condition by drink.

The next conference of the federation will be held in the same place on the last Thursday in February.

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL

Fusionists in North Carolina Encountering Obstacles — Populists Make Hard Conditions.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 30.—A secret circular, signed by Senator Marion Butler as Chairman of the Populist State Committee of this State, dated Washington, Dec. 30, and addressed to the Chairmen of the Populist County Committees, was made public here the other day. It is as follows:

A great deal is being said about co-operation for the next campaign and the lines on which it should be made. One wing of the Republican Party is understood to claim that they want co-operation on the State ticket, provided they can have the candidate for Governor, but that they want three Electoral tickets. Another wing of the party is understood to want fusion on the Electoral; that is, that one-half of the Electoral ticket shall be Republicans, and pledged to vote for the nominee of the Republican Party, whoever he may be, and the other half Populists. This wing is also understood to claim that they want the nominee for Governor.

Your State Committee is not ready to concede the nominee for Governor. But there is not so much a principle involved in who shall be the nominee for Governor as there is with reference to the Electoral ticket. Your committee is of the opinion that both of these plans as to the Electoral ticket will at least cause friction if not cause worse results to our party. To carry out either of the above plans, every Populist in the State would have to co-operate with and vote for men who were trying to elect a goldbug for President, or vote for Electors who would vote for a gold man for President. This we cannot consistently do. In our opinion, if such a line of fight were attempted, our party not only would not grow, but our present party ranks would be demoralized to some extent, while, on the other hand, it would have the effect of solidifying the Democratic Party as nothing else could.

Your State Committee held a meeting recently to discuss the question. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that the only way to obviate the difficulties mentioned above, in the way of co-operation, would be to have a non-partisan Electoral ticket, like our Supreme Court ticket in our last campaign, and that each man on the Electoral ticket should be pledged not to vote for a gold man for President.

This would not only be consistent, but would put us in the position of co-operating for a great and fundamental principle, and avoid being successfully charged with co-operating for spoils. Certainly our friends who claim to be against the gold standard cannot object to such a line of battle against the common enemy, or otherwise they would be helping the goldbugs, instead of fighting them. Our committee wants to know if you indorse this plan for a non-partisan Electoral ticket, pledged against any goldbug candidate for President. The committee would also be glad of any suggestion you can make for a better plan.

Since I have been in Washington I have learned that there is more division in the old parties on the financial question than I had supposed, and I believe that there will be large accessions to the People's Party from both of the old parties. Besides, I think that the various silver organizations will indorse our candidate for President. Before arriving here I had not hoped that we could elect a People's Party President for 1900, but the situation grows more encouraging each day, and if the demoralization of the two old parties continues as it is going on now, we will have a chance to elect our candidate for President in the next contest.

Please consider this communication confidential and give no public announcement of our position on this matter till the time comes for us to take official action.

Please write your answer on this sheet of paper and return it to me here.

A considerable number of Republican leaders, headed by Congressman Thomas Settle, are opposed to fusion on the Electoral ticket with the Populists, and this declaration of Butler that Populists must insist on electors who will not vote for "goldbug" candidate for President will strengthen the hands of Settle and his friends.

While the vast majority of the Republicans favor a division of the electoral ticket, Settle and his friends are determined that if there shall be such a division the Republican electors shall be free to vote for the St. Louis nominee. There are, however, many influential Republican leaders who are in line with Butler and are in favor of pledging every Republican elector to vote for no man for President who is not a free-silver man. What will come of the disagreement it is impossible to predict, but if there shall be three electoral tickets doubtless the Democrats will win.

The Populists and Republicans of this State have reached the dangerous part of the road they are traveling together. It is doubtful that they will be able to continue on this road until November.

SOUTHERN STATES TO MAKE EXHIBITS

Plans Being Completed for the Exposition in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Local capitalists, business men, and citizens generally have taken an interest in the preliminary work for holding a general exposition of Southern products and resources in Chicago during September and October.

Mayor Swift, upon his return from Florida, will send official requests to the Mayors of the principal cities in thirteen Southern States, asking them to forward to the Governors of their respective States requests for the appointment of five Commissioners from each State as delegates to the Chicago meeting. Petitions signed by the citizens of fifty-three cities to the same effect will accompany the letters of the Mayors to the Governors. It is proposed to have the same number of delegates to represent Chicago.

At this meeting, steps will be taken to incorporate the Exposition Company, and the necessary stock will be subscribed for. It has been estimated by Malcolm McNeill, Secretary of the Chicago and Southern States Association, and Secretary of the Preliminary Committee, that less than $100,000 will be needed for the exposition.

THE BLACKWELL MURDER MYSTERY

A Woman Who Says She Saw Samuel Carpenter in the House.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Jan. 30.—The mystery surrounding the murder of Ray Blackwell in this town several months ago was partly cleared away yesterday by the confession of a woman who lives close to the building in which Mrs. Blackwell died.

Yesterday the woman called on Prosecutor Stryker and told him that she not only heard the report of the pistol, but upon going in front of her dwelling immediately afterward, saw a man whom she recognized as Samuel Carpenter. He was looking out of the window of the house, and upon seeing her standing there he closed the blinds. The Prosecutor says the woman's statement is strong enough to convict the accused man. He refused to disclose the name of the woman, who said she could not keep the secret any longer.

Anderson's Bail Fixed at $3,000.

Andrew J. Anderson, upon whom the police hope to be able to fasten a number of burglaries, was taken before Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday for a hearing. He was represented by Mark Alter. Anderson said he would waive an examination.

Detective Sergeant McCauly asked Magistrate Brann to place the bail at a high figure, as each day the police were unearthing new crimes against Anderson. Mr. Alter asked that the bail be placed low, as Anderson had given every assistance in his power to the police in recovering the stolen property. Magistrate Brann placed the bail at $5,000, but on Mr. Alter's appeal reduced it to $3,000.

JEWISH HISTORICAL WORK

Fourth Annual Meeting of the Society in Philadelphia.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT STRAUS

Important Work Done by the Society During Its Career—Papers to be Read at To-day's Session.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—The fourth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society began here this afternoon in the Lafayette Hotel. The meeting will continue to-morrow.

The society was organized four years ago in New-York, and its object, as well as its research and membership, is non-sectarian. It aims to benefit American history by contributing to it such historic material as can be discovered that adds new information on the part that Jews have played in the country's history. At to-night's session the President, Oscar S. Straus, delivered his annual address. He said, in part:

For the fourth time it is my privilege to preside over your deliberations, and to welcome you to the annual meeting of our society. The past year being our third, two volumes have been published known as Publications Nos. 3 and 4. Together they contain 409 pages, and I doubt if any historical association in the country has published during the year more original material than is contained in these two volumes.

The council, in deference to the wishes and convenience of a number of our active members, decided to hold the annual meetings in the month of January, instead of as heretofore in the month of December. This change, it is hoped, will be found generally acceptable. The reason therefor was to accommodate many of our members who belong to other societies which hold their meetings in the former month.

I had prepared for presentation at this meeting a survey of the development of religious liberty in the United States from the foundation of the colonies until the last vestige of discrimination founded upon religious differences was swept away by statute in the State of New-Hampshire in 1877. I found, however, that the subject, though of historical interest, did not come within the scope of our society, and therefore I did not deem it wise to present the paper to you, or to incumber our publication with material that did not strictly belong within the lines of our investigations. When we organized our society I did not believe material would be forthcoming which would yield annually a volume for publication, especially as our field was a limited one. In this respect I confess I find myself in error. On the contrary, as we have proceeded our investigations have extended and broadened the area of work, at first apparent but a limited scope. No better illustration of this can be cited than the manuscript which has recently come into the possession of our Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Cyrus Adler, which is presented in Publication No. 4, under the title "Auto de Fe de Almeida by the Inquisition in Mexico." The publication of this paper has led to correspondence which has brought to our attention a number of other trials of a similar kind, which will give us a valuable clue to historical persons whose misfortunes open up an entirely unexplored source of historical material on this continent.

So long as Church and State were intolerant, and so long as the spoken as well as the written word was guarded by the Inquisitor, history could not be written. The spirit of history is truth, and no history has ever been written under the glare of the fires kindled by the auto da fe. When we revert to the period of the Inquisition we must excavate below the surface and the authority of the censor in order to discover the truth. Our object must always be, not, as some erroneously suppose, to write history, but to search for facts for the material upon which history is based. We have no theses to maintain, no propositions to prove, no arguments to advance, but simply to present the facts.

In the past two months we have heard much of the Monroe doctrine. It was this doctrine which set the stamp of perpetual freedom upon the institutions of this hemisphere. It was a declaration of war against a condition of affairs which, if allowed to continue unchecked, would have kindled anew the fires of the Inquisition on this continent. "The Holy Alliance" was an effort on the part of the most autocratic sovereign of the world, the Czar of Russia, in conjunction with the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, to bring back the reign of mediaeval despotism and to crush underneath their united powers every vestige of constitutional liberty. Had such a formidable power been permitted to secure a foothold on our hemisphere, a struggle of life and death would have had to be waged in order to preserve the free institutions of America. It was for this reason, among others, doubtless, that, when President Monroe submitted the papers which called forth his message to the author of the Declaration of Independence for his advice, Jefferson answered: "The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independence."

When our society was organized in 1892, you did me the honor, which I value very highly, of electing me your President. I accepted it with pleasure, not unmindful, however, that I neither commanded sufficient leisure nor the learning to specially fit me for the proper discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon your President. Conscious of these shortcomings, I yielded to your unanimous choice, not expecting, however, to hold the office longer than a year. You have, however, generously honored me with re-election for three successive years, and now the time has arrived when I must ask you to make a new choice, believing that rotation in the office of President is conducive to keeping alive an active spirit so necessary for institutions of this kind. It should be the aim of your President annually to present a carefully prepared paper on some original line of research, and his acceptance of that position should bring with it the obligation to devote himself to that end. That I have not done this in my annual address to you is one of the best reasons why I should no longer permit you to bestow the honor upon me.

To-morrow morning an interesting collection of relics and documents bearing on American Jewish history will be shown. At this session, papers will also be presented by Dr. Cyrus Adler of Washington, D. C., David Fergusson of Seattle, Washington; Dr. Herbert Friendenwall of Philadelphia, Dr. J. H. Hollander of Baltimore, Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of Philadelphia; Dr. M. Kayserling of Buda-Pesth, Max J. Kohler of New-York, George A. Kohut of Berlin, N. Taylor Phillips of New-York, the Rev. Dr. David Phillipson of Cincinnati, and Abram S. Wolf Rosenbach of Philadelphia.

WANT THEIR OLD JOBS AGAIN

Discharged Employes Get an Order from Justice Gaynor.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 30.—The employes of the General Improvement Commission, under Mayor Sanford, have appealed to the courts to be restored to their positions. When Mayor Gleason received a certificate of election, all the employes of the commission resigned, and were immediately reappointed for one year.

When Mr. Gleason took hold, and the General Improvement Commission was reorganized, the positions held by the Sanford appointees were abolished. Their first move to get back is an order from Justice Gaynor directing the commission to reinstate the men, or show cause why a mandamus should not be issued directing them to give the Sanford clerks their places again. The deposed employes are Clerk Charles Smith, Assistant Engineers Julius Von Hunerbein and William Lutjens, and Rodman Richard Reynolds.

The employes of the commission under Mr. Sanford were never required to pass a civil service examination, despite the fact that the State Civil Service Commission notified the Mayor several times to have an examination held.

CHARGED WITH BREACH OF PROMISE

A Divorced Woman Sues E. H. Dyer, a Rich Pittsburg Man.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 30.—A breach of promise suit, involving E. H. Dyer, President of the Kanawha Oil Company, has been prepared by attorneys for Mrs. M. A. Coman, who claims $50,000 damages. The plaintiff was formerly in business for herself in New-York City, and recently lived in the East End, Pittsburg. The defendant is a bachelor, above sixty years of age, and is wealthy.

During a visit to New-York, Mr. Dyer formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Coman, a divorced woman, and, according to report, was attentive to her. She says an engagement of marriage was made; that she took up her residence in Pittsburg at the request of defendant, and that he was a frequent visitor.

While sick at her house, defendant received all possible medical attention, for which she paid. Mrs. Coman alleges that relatives of Mr. Dyer, who live in Portland, Me., were instrumental in separating them.

Benzine Explosion Caused Her Death.

Rebecca Hirschman, thirty-one years old, of 17 Pike Street, died yesterday in Gouverneur Hospital from burns received Wednesday morning at her home. She had just returned from a ball which she attended Tuesday evening, and started to clean her clothes with benzine, which was placed on a heated candle that it exploded, and the flames ignited the girl's finery.

ASSIGNMENT BY EDWIN A. THRALL

The Maiden Lane Jeweler Says His Business Is Solvent, but that His Wife's Actions Are Injuring Him.

Edwin A. Thrall, wholesale jeweler at 3 Maiden Lane, made an assignment yesterday to Adolph Ludeke, giving preferences to the Guilford Savings Bank of Guilford, Conn., for $1,800 and to Adolph Ludeke for $4,729.

It was said yesterday that the assignment was precipitated by domestic troubles, and it was stated that the business is perfectly solvent and that all creditors will be paid in full.

Mr. Thrall has been in business since 1879. He formerly had a large trade, and two years ago claimed to be worth $100,000. He has been in poor health for several years, suffering from nervous prostration, and for more than a year, it is said, his eyesight was so poor that he was unable to read.

On account of his poor health and worry over domestic affairs, Mr. Thrall contemplated giving up business, and a short time ago he placed notices in the windows of his store offering the business and lease of the premises for sale.

Mr. Thrall said yesterday that the business is perfectly solvent, that his liabilities are about $25,000, and his assets consist of diamonds worth anywhere from $50,000 to $100,000 and watches worth $10,000. The assignment was made to protect his creditors, in consequence of an unexpected action on the part of his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Thrall have been separated for the past five years, and their domestic troubles have been made public in court several times. Mr. Thrall went to South Dakota, resided there six months, and applied for a divorce from his wife, but she went there and fought his suit, and he was beaten. He has been paying her $50 a week alimony, which has been a heavy drain on his resources.

"This woman," Mr. Thrall said yesterday, "has been doing everything in the world in the past few years to ruin me or make me live with her. I was served yesterday afternoon with a notice from her to appear in court in Brooklyn to give a bond of $25,000 to secure the payment of the alimony, or to give her a chattel mortgage on my stock and fixtures for $25,000. I could not give a bond, and I would not place a chattel mortgage on my business, as that would hurt my credit at once. So I immediately decided to make an assignment as a matter of protection for my creditors, for I could not tell what this woman might do.

"I am broken down in health, have been under the doctor's care for three years, and for a while was partially blind, and now this other trouble comes to injure me."

Mr. Thrall did not go to the court yesterday, but had a lawyer there to look after his interest.

NO BAR AGAINST BILLINGSGATE

Tillman Has Demonstrated the Degeneracy of the United States Senate—Big Demand for His Coarse Speech.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—While a few Senators indicated by their actions yesterday, when Tillman was making his outrageous attack upon the President, that they disapproved of his remarks, no disposition was shown to call him to account, although he unquestionably violated all the proprieties. The majority encouraged him by laughing at his coarse witticisms. Members of the Senate in times past have been called to order for giving expression to less objectionable remarks than those employed yesterday by Tillman in voicing his antipathy to the President. Tillman made it clear to the world that Billingsgate safely may be induged in on the floor of the Senate.

The failure of the Senate, until its attention was directed to the fact, to appreciate the degree of degradation brought upon it by Tillman well illustrates the changes which have taken place in the body since the advent of cranks and theorists began a few years ago. So patent yesterday was the lack of appreciation among Senators of the effect of Tillman's offensive speech, that to-day when several Senators began to talk about having the speech excluded from the Record there was a general laugh at their expense. The speech was in the hands of the Government Printer last evening soon after Tillman concluded, and it appeared in full this morning in the Record. None of the offensive allusions to the President and members of his Administration had been modified.

At the time the question was being discussed of preventing the publication of the speech thousands of extra copies were being printed for distribution. There was a lively demand for the speech at the news stands, and the dealers did their best to supply it. Several dealers with whom a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked said the desire of the purchasers appeared to be to ascertain how far Tillman had dared go in his defiance of the Senate and the canons of good taste. Tillman was let severely alone by his associates to-day, but he was not bothered in the least. He has taken the measure of the body and believes that he has a license to talk as he pleases when he pleases.

A Railway President's Faith.

When Nathan Guilford was Assistant Trunk Line Commissioner he was a very keen observer of the various phases of human nature as developed by the business and social behavior of the genus railway President. He used to tell a good story about a certain railway President's confidence in his chief subordinates. An ironclad agreement had been made to maintain freight rates, after a disheartening period of rate cutting. Each party to this agreement was a distinguished railroad President. The hero of Mr. Guilford's story was asked if he really believed that the freight traffic men on his road would honestly live up to the agreement. "Most assuredly," he said, promptly.

"You are quite certain of it?"

"Certain as taxes. I would stake my life on it."

"Well, that is a pretty heavy stake. It certainly bespeaks faith."

"Yes, sir, and I have got the faith, too," said the distinguished President. "Why, hang it, I am almost sure enough to bet money on it."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, fair and slightly cooler, northerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, light, northerly winds, becoming easterly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair weather, with increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by rain Friday, winds becoming easterly. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain Friday night, easterly winds. GEORGIA and EASTERN FLORIDA, increasing cloudiness, with showers, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, cloudy and threatening, with occasional showers, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and ARKANSAS, continued cloudy and threatening weather, with rain, light, easterly winds, becoming variable. EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, continued threatening weather, with rain, variable winds, becoming westerly. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, partly cloudy, light, westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness, with rain in western portion, easterly winds. MISSOURI, cloudy and threatening weather, with rain, northeasterly winds. OHIO and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy and threatening, possibly followed by fair Friday night, easterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and threatening, warmer Friday night, easterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, cloudy and threatening, probably followed by snow Friday night, easterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, threatening weather, with rain, easterly winds. WISCONSIN and IOWA, rain or snow, northeasterly winds. MINNESOTA, light snows, northeasterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, cloudy and threatening, with snow flurries, light, northerly winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, rain or snow, northeasterly winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, partly cloudy, variable winds. MONTANA, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, westerly winds.

The pressure has risen in the lake regions and the Rocky Mountain districts; it has fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley, the Gulf States, and the Upper Missouri Valley. An area of high pressure has advanced from Western Canada to Ontario. The low in the Southwest has developed slightly. Moderate rains have fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley and westward across Texas and Oklahoma. Light snows are reported in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Increased cloudiness prevails in the lake regions and Middle States. The weather remains clear in New-England and on the South Atlantic coast. The temperature has risen decidedly in Northern New-England and slightly throughout the other coast districts. It is a little colder in the Northwest.

The weather will remain fair through Friday in New-England, the lower lake regions, and the Middle States. Increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain Friday night, is indicated for the South Atlantic States. A continuance of unsettled conditions, with rain, may be expected in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States. Threatening weather, with local snow, for the upper lake region, and the Northwest. No decided temperature changes are probable in any districts.

CORRUPTION SHOWN IN CAMDEN

The City's Money Unlawfully Expended During the Past Eight Years.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 30.—New specifications were presented in the Supreme Court this afternoon in the matter of the investigation into the affairs of the City of Camden. It is charged that upward of $75,000 of the city's money has, during the past eight years, been unlawfully expended in the Street Department by contracts illegally granted to bidders other than the lowest.

It is also charged that during the past five years the Board of Public Works was composed of five members, three of whom were stockholders in the Camden Lighting and Heating Company, and as members of the Board of Public Works were interested in the lighting supplied by their own company, the expense of which was paid by the Board of Public Works, in violation of law.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to wait on lady or assist in other work; first-class city reference. M. R., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, in a small private family; good city reference. L. S., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; city or country; best of reference. M. S. R., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting; private family; good references. 306 East 24th St., Morrison's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid in private family; would assist in waiting or with grown children; A1 reference; no cards. Chambermaid, 221 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a refined German protestant chambermaid and fine seamstress; willing to wait on a lady; American family; good references. 347 East 106th St., Heldmuller.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do sewing, in a private family. 236 West 16th St.; ring Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; personal city reference. 102 East 52d St. Oliver.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class servant as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in the nursery; has good city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and plain laundress; city references. M. N., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and plain laundress; city or country; city references. M. W., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl or do chamberwork and waiting in small private family; city reference. 353 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid; is willing and obliging; best city reference. S. H., Box 369 Times. Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as experienced chambermaid; first-class city reference. 209 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or CHAMberwork alone; can be seen at present employer's. 130 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class English chambermaid; wages, $20; city or country; good city references. L. D., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; does plain washing; in private family; makes first-class bread, soups, desserts; city references. C. K., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable, neat, willing German girl; good cook and laundress; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant Scotchwoman in a small private family; no objection to apartment; has good city reference. 319 East 32d St., second floor, front.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as first-class cook; the other as waitress; reference from last employer. 325 West 44th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; understands French, German, and American cooking; best city reference. 312 West 49th St., Tench's bell.

COOK.—Strictly competent in all branches of cooking and baking; creams, sherbets, and entrées; country preferred; good reference. N. B., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; understands all kinds of soups; good baker and carver; best reference. 231 East 34th St.; seen two days.

COOK.—By a neat German cook; will assist with washing or general housework; references; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking thoroughly; city or country; A1 city reference. 143 West 49th St., third floor.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; wife first-class cook, knowing pastry, bread, dessert; husband competent butler; best references; moderate wages. 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook; private family; best city references; wages, $25. 135 East 31st St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a small private family; plain washing; city reference. 588 Amsterdam Av., Montague's bell.

COOK.—By a North Ireland girl; best city references as cook. Call, two days, 1,601 Broadway, first floor.

COOK.—In private family; city reference; can be seen for three days, if not engaged. H., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—As first-class family cook; wages $20 to $25; best refences given by present employer. B. K., 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; city reference. 119 West 60th St, ring Mrs. Sullivan's bell.

COOK.—By competent girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking; city or country. 219 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking; best city reference. 131 8th Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish cook in American family; wages, $30, Stursy, 304 East 25th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman by the day or month; good city reference. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; seven year's reference. 2,027 2d Av., Bailey's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent laundress by the day, or do cleaning; best city reference. 304 East 32d St.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, housecleaning, nursing; respectable German-American woman; experienced. Mitchell, 227 West 53d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; takes work home or by the day; latest styles; also remodeling and children's dresses. 1,594 3d Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, or will take work at home; terms reasonable; highest reference. L. Foere, 148 West 124th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Strictly first-class dressmaker would like a few more engagements by day. M. S., 270 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—Family seamstress by the day; references. Culuriere, 79 Greenwich Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Speaking North German, French, and able to read music, or nursery governess speaking German, French, and good sewer. Apply Friday and Saturday, before 2 o'clock, 117 West 74th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced American lady; musician; entire charge taken; cheerful; will go anywhere. Box 110, Roselle, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced governess wishes visiting engagements for English branches and French. M. L. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German from Hanover; takes full charge of children from three years on; best references. M. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady highly recommended desires re-engagement as housekeeper in gentleman's family. Mrs. T., 152 6th Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl to do housework in a small private family; best city references. 315 East 78th St., fourth bell, west.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework; three years' city reference. 426 West 52d St.; ring Callery's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a French girl, lately landed, to do housework; willing and obliging. Lehnen, 104 West 26th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box

LADY'S MAID.—By German; competent and experienced; understands sewing, hairdressing, packing, charge lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; do dressmaking; good packer; personal references. L. B., 314 West 27th St., care Mrs. Veyra.

MAID.—By a French lady's maid; very good seamstress, dressmaker, and packer; first-class city references. Claire, 230 East 40th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress, and do chamberwork; city reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; city references. 240 East 84th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Swedish girl; day or month. L. A. D., 3 East 72d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress by day; thoroughly understands doing up ladies', gentlemen's, and children's clothes; best reference. B., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman; alone; has first-class city references. 123 West 24th St., ring Bell 11.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 156 West 28th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; personal reference given. J. T., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for confinement or other sickness; best of references; terms moderate. A. B., 947 2d Av.

NURSE, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant as nurse or maid. 11 Labet St., Montclair, N. J.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or to care for young children; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av.; 4th bell.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge of infant from birth; city reference; city or country. G. M., 160 West 17th St., Ryan's bell.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse to infant or governess to young children; first-class reference. Leonie, Box 367 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent children's nurse or maid to elderly lady; fine sewer; American Protestant. 927 6th Av.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—By respectable German; kind, patient; to elderly or invalid lady; neat sewer; best references. Schebedau, 433 East 82d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Seamstresses.

SEAMS